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**GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE**

AND

**HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.**

FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1833.

VOLUME CIII.

(BEING THE TWENTY-SIXTH OF A NEW SERIES

PART THE FIRST.....

PRODESSE &amp; DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

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**By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.**

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To those who are engaged in the acquisition of knowledge, and who are of necessity obliged to pursue it through its partial views, and its minute details, it is of great advantage to obtain, as it were, resting places on their way, where they may pause and cast back a retrospective glance on the materials which they may have accumulated, and the advance which they may have made. Amid the intricacy of partial researches, and perplexing inquiries, it is often difficult to keep the main end and purpose in view; subjects which at first are subsidiary and unimportant, grow into favour, the longer that we dwell upon them; our feelings sympathise with our studies; our imagination magnifies the objects on which it rests; till at length we are willing to relinquish the ultimate and distant purpose, for the sake of indulging more unreservedly in that which is already in our possession.

We are not unwilling to confess that one very favourite line of our pursuits is more than commonly subject to the disadvantage to which we have alluded. The Antiquary follows his investigations through channels that escape common observation; and brings to light facts that have eluded all but extraordinary vigilance. But even with him, the object of scent may sometimes give place to the pleasure of the pursuit; and the success of his labours may lead him to overrate their acknowledged importance. We therefore have thought it not unbeneficial to our readers or ourselves, to appoint stated seasons, at becoming intervals, in which we could take a brief and general summary of the effect of our labours for the preceding year; in which we could estimate what had been added to the general mass of knowledge; separate the trifling from the important; and, standing on a vantage-ground, survey with a dispassionate and steady eye the field of literature as it lies spread out before us.

In contemplating the value of our historic and antiquarian materials, as they have appeared in the latest portions of our Magazine, with those that enriched its earlier numbers, we have no hesitation in giving the former a decided preference. In our later contributions we can acknowledge a more confirmed judgment, a more philosophical comparison; a more extensive inquiry, and a more cautious deduction. Many of our elder antiquaries confined themselves too exclusively to their particular pursuits; and they lost many lights, and much information, which more extensive inquiries and a more liberal learning would have bestowed. Whoever has perused the numerous papers and controversies which took place some years since among the most zealous antiquaries, on the subject of the "growth of wine, and on the cultivation of vineyards in England," will agree with us that the subject was alone rendered intricate by the extremely narrow and confined view of it which was taken by the combatants. Let us derive a lesson of instruction from the errors of the past; let us feel that the pursuits of the antiquary are really and truly the basis on which alone higher studies, and more elaborate inquiries can safely rest; let us recollect that the finest, the most philosophical, the most argumentative, the noblest history of the present age, derives its great value from the industrious accumulation, and judicious disposition of materials collected in the darkest recesses,



and amid the mouldering ruins of antiquity : we need hardly say that we allude to the History of Rome by Niebuhr, a history which Varro would have read with delight, and which Livy would have contemplated with despair.

In the other branches of our inquiries, we are satisfied that our readers will not complain that we have fallen back from the standard of our former reputation. Our *Classical Literature* has been of a character unusually sound and refined ; if it has not always led to truth, it has never been wanting in ingenuity ; and we may say of it, as was said of the critical edition of Bentley, "that he always instructs, even when he does not convince." We have given a few Numbers on the *Early Dramatic Poets*, and we may be induced to extend this branch of our inquiries ; satisfied that we are leading the studies of our readers into compositions fraught with the highest demonstrations of genius, with great vigour of thought, brilliancy of imagination, force of character, and elegance of language. Our *Biographical* articles have at all times formed a leading feature of our Magazine. We believe that they have met the public approbation ; we are certain that they have been composed with great care ; while the amplitude of the materials collected has been always accompanied by a becoming delicacy of selection. In this our quiet, and we trust not useless, walk of Literature, we are content to tread, happy if we can add our share to the general stock of Literature, and advance the cause of truth. On the all-engrossing subject of *Politics* we feel reluctant to enter ; we have neither interest nor inclination for angry and intemperate discussions on the one hand, or for the developement of intricate and fine-spun theories on the other. We have been brought up in a political school that never indulged in visionary projects, or unpractised theories ; we have lived under statesmen who were willing to profit by the experience of the past, and not very anxious to throw themselves into the uncertainties of the future. We have many fears for the issue of events, on which others perhaps look with confidence and hope ; and we think that the honest and sanguine projector may too often only be the dupe of the reckless and unworthy destroyer. We have now no Burke among us ; that sagacious mind is dead ! that inspired tongue is silent ! that prophetic eye is closed ! and he too, the last among the greatest, to whom was given the mantle of the dying statesman, the friend, almost the rival of Burke—Blackintosh, is no more ! Had we such men among us now, we should cease to fear ! Still we must recollect that in the character of the Citizens lies the safety of the Republic ; upon that character the Press in its various branches and channels exercises the most important influence ; let it be our care that our pages shall be free from stain ;—they have never pandered to the venality of the demagogue, nor flattered the craving vanity of the multitude : we have never fed the passions which we feared, nor shrunk from the temper which we had raised. We have gone on as free, as human frailty will admit, from passion and from prejudice ; hoping that the youthful mind might, by us, be inclined to enter into the delightful walks of Literature ; and that the matured and experienced Scholar will find something in our pages which will call forth his stores of knowledge, and solicit his powers of inquiry. Our sphere may not be extensive, but it may be useful,—"*Laudato ingentis rursus, exiguus colitur.*"

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

[PUBLISHED FEBRUARY 1, 1833.]

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Even Mail-English Chron.  
8 Weekly Pa., 9 Sat. & Sun.  
Dublin 14-Edinburgh 12  
Liverpool 9-Manchester 7  
Exeter 6-Bath Bristol Shef-  
field, York, 4-Brighton,  
Canterbury, Leeds, Hull,  
Leicester, Nottingham, Plym.  
Stamf. 3-Birmingham  
Bury, Cambridge, Carlisle,  
Chelmsf., Cheltenham, Chester,  
Cove., Derby, Durh., Ipsw.,  
Kendal, Maidst., Newcastle,

Norwich, Oxf., Portm., Pre-  
ton, Sherb., Shrewsb., South-  
ampton, Truro, Worcester 2-  
Aylesbury, Bangor, Barnat  
Berwick, Blackb., Bridgev  
Carmar., Colch., Chester  
Devizes, Dorch., Doncaste  
Falmouth, Glouc., Halifax  
Henley, Hereford, Lanca-  
ter, Leamington, Lewes, Linc.  
Lichf. Macclesf. Newark  
Newc. on-Tyne, Northampt  
Reading, Rochest., Salist  
Shelds, Staff., Stockp., Sur-  
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Windsor, Wolverha., 1 each  
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And Representations of parts of several NORMAN EDIFICES, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, Post Paid.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In the first Number of the *Collectanea Topographica*, it is proposed to publish a list of all the Cartularies of English Monasteries, known to be preserved either in public or private libraries; and the Editor solicits the communication of such particulars as will contribute to perfect the Catalogue.

The View of Yarmouth Church, Isle of Wight, shall be inserted as early as our arrangements will permit.

In reply to W. H. L.L. (p. 400) A. J. K. observes, that the authority of the most current tables of reference for deciphering the old Court hand,\* demonstrates the correctness of the assertion made by our reviewer, "that the proper name *Filio* (Italic *Figlio*), had been converted into *Filio*, owing to the capital F formed as a double letter, to distinguish it from the small letter f, having been transcribed as two F's." "I have," he says, "now before me, the portions of the city records injured by fire, which I made the subject of a communication to your vol. xvi. l. p. 129. In this document the proper names of persons and places are invariably written with capitals, while the words of general application are in small character; e. g. *Farndon*, *Franciscus filius Willmi*; i. e. *Faringdon*, *Franciscus filius*, &c. In an original writ, 30 *Edw.* the preamble is engrossed *Elizabetha Dux Anglie Franc' et Hibernie Regina, fidel defensor*, &c.—where *Francis* is evidently intended to be written with a capital, and *fidel* with a small letter; it were needless, says A. J. K. to multiply examples of a distinction quite familiar to those acquainted with the ancient Court hand, although not generally attended to in transcribing from ancient documents. A. J. K. is aware that the F of the Welsh is the English consonant V, and that their FY is the English F; but until it can be shown that the scribes of our English archives used the single F in the place of a V, and the double f for an f, to suppose that a peculiarity in an ancient primitive language could influence the orthography of those who were unacquainted with it, would be to demand more attention for a manifest improbability than it can deserve.

Mr. CHARLES HENRY ADAMS says, "I have lately searched the *Gentleman's Magazine* for information regarding the life and character of George Villiers the second Duke of Buckingham, and have read with pleasure the two interesting

letters of his in the Number for Feb. 1083. The Duke was an extraordinary man, but I cannot think him so despicable a character as he is represented by Dryden, Pope, Burnet, &c. Dryden was his enemy because the Duke ridiculed the nonsense of his plays. On one occasion a hero of Dryden's said with tragic rant—

"My wound is great because it is so small."

His Grace, who was sitting in a side box, exclaimed with great readiness

"Then it were greater were it none at all."

The house was convulsed with laughter, and instantly condemned the play. Dryden could never forgive this, and drew his well-known character of *Zimri*. Pope was probably his enemy, and treated him so severely in his third satire, on account of the Duke's inimitable bantering on the subject of Transubstantiation, in which he asserted a bottle cork to be a fine horse, and by his solemn protestation against Popery with his dying breath. Why Burnet was so severe against him I cannot guess, for he occasionally recourses with approbation to his keen wit and just remarks. My present object is to ask the favour of any of your Correspondents who may possess original information of his Grace, to favour me with a statement or communication of them."

To the historical notes on the Uniform of the Royal Navy, in our vol. c. l. 280, cr. ii. 293, may be added the following extract from the *Jacobite's Journal* of March 5, 1748, under the head of "Domestic News" "An order is said to be issued, requiring all his Majesty's sea officers, from the Admiral down to the Midshipman, to wear an uniformity of clothing, for which purpose pattern coats for dress suits, and frocks for each rank of officers, are lodged at the Navy-office, and at the several Dock-yards for their inspection." This is corroborated by the *Gazette* of July 13, 1757, when the first alteration in the uniform took place: a reference is there made to the order of 1748, which, in fact, is the year when a naval uniform was first established."

We cannot inform W. H. H. of "any modern publication, in the shape of a Dictionary, giving an accurate exposition of the obsolete words used in ancient Records, Charters, Rolls, and Registers, and employed by Antiquarian, Historical, and Legal Writers;" but we believe that the old works of Cowell and Skinner, and Kennett's Glossary, are generally found satisfactory, or, on their failure, a reference to Du Cange.

\* See Wright's Court Hand Restored, Report of the Select Committee on the Public Records, Table XL &c.

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1833.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON THE INSCRIPTIONS FOUND ON THE BABYLONIAN BRICKS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 16.

FROM the long-established antiquarian reputation of your journal, and from the learning and orthodoxy of its supporters, I beg to direct your attention to a discovery which has recently been made, and which promises not only to throw much light on the most obscure region of antiquity, but may also tend to illustrate many large portions of the Bible.

Babylon, once the metropolis of the world, the throne of that king who is called in Scripture "the head of gold" to all the kingdoms of the earth, and who is said to have summoned to his halls one hundred and twenty princes of provinces—this Babylon, whose splendid edifices were ranked among the wonders of the world, is become a shapeless ruin; so that the existence of such a city was at one time denied, and its exact situation has not even yet been determined.

From the various mounds of earth, which cover the whole region south of Bagdad; on both sides of the Euphrates, and as far eastward as the Tigris; many fragments of sculptured stone, and large bricks having characters stamped upon them, have been dug out and brought to Europe. One of the most perfect is in the Museum of the East India Company, in Leadenhall Street, and several are deposited in the British Museum. Many small cylinders and seals have also been found of agate, jasper, and hematite, which usually contain scarcely any characters but figures of men and animals. The figures generally refer to Belus, or to the Mithraic mysteries of the East; but the characters, which are all cuneiform or arrow-headed, have remained until within the last six months undecyphered.

It would appear, however, that the first steps towards decyphering these

inscriptions, have now been taken, and that we are about to be made acquainted with the Chaldean records of celestial observations, from which Egypt, Greece, and Arabia derived their astronomical knowledge; which would throw still clearer light on ancient history, by laying open ancient science, than the interpretation of the hieroglyphics of Egypt has hitherto done.

From some able papers which have appeared in the *Morning Watch* (a new quarterly Journal on Prophecy and Theology), it seems probable that the Babylonian inscriptions are not in any alphabetic character, as we have generally assumed; but that they are astronomical characters, arranged either as almanacks, as planetary cycles, or as horoscopes; and that the record is not made in the language of letters, combined into words, but that each character is the sign of one of the heavenly bodies, or an indication of some change in its position, like the astronomical signs still in use, or those yet more complicated ones of astrologers and chemists.

If the facts, stated in the Journal referred to, be correct, and prove of general application, it can scarcely admit of further question, but will be granted by all, that the inscriptions from Babylon must be astronomical characters, and cannot be alphabetic; and may prove those very records of which Pliny speaks as written on bricks and laid up in the temples of Babylon. The principal of these facts are, that the characters are arranged in nearly the same order in all the inscriptions, and that the same characters recur at known astronomical intervals, as sevens, tens, twelves, and their multiples, as 60, 72, or 600. Another fact is, that almost all the inscriptions, whether on brick or stone,

commence with the same character; which could not happen if they were letters, as no language would begin every record with the same letter of the alphabet; but perfectly applicable to cyclical tables, or almanacs, each of which would begin with the sun, as the fixed luminary; from which weeks, months, years, or cycles would be reckoned; as Sundays, new Moons, Solstices, Annus magnus, &c.

The stamped bricks are said to be the monthly calendars, and to consist of from 30 to 35 characters only, so arranged as to serve the purpose of a perpetual almanack for a very considerable period, three of them covering 600 years by various intercalations. In a table accompanying the papers above mentioned (*Morn. Watch*, xvi. p. 404) the date of these bricks is endeavoured to be ascertained from their internal astronomical character, and the inference drawn is, that they are to be placed between 2300 B. C., when the Sun was in Pleiades at the Vernal Equinox, and 747 B. C., when the Sun had receded into Aries at the Vernal Equinox; reckoning 100 years to a degree of precession, as the ancient astronomers did.

This discovery, when further developed, may prove of the greatest importance to science, and it may illustrate and confirm many obscure and doubtful points of history; and above all, by bringing all profane history into harmony with the inspired volume, it cannot fail to advance the interests of truth and Christianity.

ANTIQUARIUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 13.

IN the *Reliquiæ Galeanæ*, p. 387, is the subjoined interesting passage, in a letter dated Stamford, Sept. 24, 1743, from Dr. Stukeley to Mr. Gale:

"I have got a vast drawing and admeasurement, from Mr. Routh of Carlisle, of the Stones at Shap" (in Westmoreland,) "which I desired from him. They give me so much satisfaction that verily I shall call on you next year to take another religious pilgrimage with me thither. I find it to be, what I always supposed, another huge serpentine temple, like that of Aubury. The measure of what are left extends a mile and a half, but, without a doubt, a great deal of it has been demolished by the town, abbey, and every thing else thereabouts."

I send you the above for insertion in your Magazine, with the hope that some of your correspondents may be able to inform you whether the drawing and plan which it mentions, were ever published or not: if they were, in what work? and if not—whether they exist, and where?

The inclosure of Shap Fell made sad havoc in the temple. Traces of it, however, still exist, and the recovery of Mr. Routh's plans might go far to find out its original form, and throw much light upon the history of the neighbourhood, which abounds in Druidical remains.

Dr. Stukeley is certainly right in calling the whole collection of stones a temple. It is not, as has been commonly and idly conjectured, a Danish monument. Similar works abound in parts of Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, where the Danes never settled. Neither is there any evidence, or probable ground of conjecture, that the Danes ever erected any such monuments of their victories in Britain as this. They were too intent upon plunder and securing their conquests, to have either time or inclination to get up monuments of their glory.

It is a remarkable feature of Westmoreland and Cumberland, that their uncultivated hills and plains are scattered all over with Druidical remains; while in Northumberland and Durham, which adjoin them on the east, scarcely anything of the kind exists. There is, indeed, good historical evidence to show, that Cumberland and Westmoreland were inhabited by the Celtic race, called Cumbri, or Cimmerii, for several centuries after the Romans left Britain; whereas the eastern shores of the island, in Northumberland and Durham, were inhabited by German tribes before the Roman era. The rude masses of stone, of which the temple is made, consist chiefly of the granite and granwacke, which abound in the mountains to the west of Shap. They are all diluvial; and immense numbers of similar sorts of blocks are found all over the hills about Shap and Orton, and as far east as about Appleby and Brough. Some blocks of the Westdale granite (a district to the southwest of Shap) are even left upon the bare limestone strata on Stanemore; one lies as a curiosity in the street of Darlington; and rounded fragments of the same kind are often found in the

gravel-heaps in the south-western parts of the county of Durham. Near to the ancient beds from which all the granite blocks were torn, the Wastdale-beck rolls over prodigious quantities of them; and about three years since, when the workmen were employed in improving the road from Shap to Kendal, they had a great many of them to remove just on the north side of Wastdale beck; and under some, found considerable quantities of Roman coins, all belonging to emperors, prior, as I understood my informant, to the reign of Trajan, but principally of Vespasian and Domitian. There were 19 of gold, and about 580 of silver, and all in fine preservation. Several of them found their way into the cabinet of Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart. of Eden Hall, in Cumberland. This discovery is highly interesting, inasmuch as it serves to show that the route of Agricola's army from Wales, was by that way into Caledonia. I hope this notice may be the means of procuring you some further and more particular account of the coins themselves, and of the circumstances under which they were found.

V. W.

#### COINS ILLUSTRATIVE OF HISTORY.

(Continued from *Aug. Mag.* p. 112.)

OF those ancient coins which present us with dates the next in order, but far superior to those of Bithynia in importance, are the coins of the kings of Pontus and the Bosphorus; and as they exhibit not only the dates, but also the portraits, of the contemporary Roman emperors on one side, they are of great utility in confirming the dates of the emperors' reigns, and in fixing the exact periods and order of succession of the reigns of their own kings.

The first dates which appear on them are 29, which is found on a coin of Mithradates III., the name being so spelt on the coins, although most historians spell the word Mithridates; and 173 on one of Mithradates V.; but with Mithradates VI. they become numerous, commencing with 205, which corresponds with 92 B. C., the era from which these dates are counted being 297 B. C., which is found by means of the portraits of the contemporary Roman emperors, which appear on one side of the coins; thus the date 489 occurs on one with the

head of Commodus, and 490 on one of Severus, between which two reigns there was the interval of a year; the former year must, therefore, have been the last of Commodus, and the latter the first of Severus; subtracting, therefore, 192 A. D. from 489, or 193 from 490, it will give the era 297 B. C.; and the same rule will be found to apply in other instances, where the first or last year of the emperor's reign appears on the coins. Sometimes, indeed, an apparent difference of a year occurs, but this is accounted for by their year commencing in autumn.

Having thus ascertained the year of their era, let us now consider the information we derive from their dates.

The dates on the coins of Mithradates VI. are from 205 to 225 inclusive; those of Pharnaces II. 240 to 247; those of Asander are only marked with the years of his reign, from 4 to 17. Frælich makes his reign only 15 years; but he had not seen any date higher than 14. Those of Polemo I. have no dates; nor have those of Pythodorus, Queen of Pontus and the Bosphorus, except the date 60, which refers to the era of Pontus. The coins of Sauromates I. king of the Bosphorus, bear on the reverse, the heads of Augustus and Tiberius, but no date. Those of Rhescuporis I. king of the Bosphorus, the heads of Augustus and Drusus, Augustus and Tiberius, and Caligula, and various dates, from 304 to 334, of the era of the Bosphorus. The coins of Polemo II. at first king of Pontus and Bosphorus, but afterwards of Pontus only, present us with numerous dates, but only of his reign as king of Pontus. The portraits of the Roman emperors, however, which appear on the reverse, enable us to fix the period of his accession to the throne of Pontus; for the date 17, which appears on coins both of Claudius and Nero, must have reference to the last year of Claudius, and the first year of Nero, which was A. D.; by which we find the first year of Polemo's reign to have been 37 A. D.; and the last of his numerous dates being 24, would extend his reign over Pontus to at least the year 61 A. D.; and that 37 A. D. was also the first year of his reign over the Bosphorus, appears probable from the coins of his predecessor Rhescuporis I., the last of whose dates, 334, corresponds with 37 A. D.

The remaining kings are all of the Bosphorus only. Those of Mithradates are without dates. Those of Cotys I. bear the heads of Claudius, Nero, and Vespasian, and the dates 342 to 365. Josephus makes mention of this prince as being king in the 3rd year of Claudius; which would answer to 340 or 341 of the era of the Bosphorus. Those of Rhescuporis II. bear the head of Domitian, and date 380; those of Sauromates II. the heads of Trajan and Hadrian, and dates 395 to 422. Those of Cotys II. commence with 426; and the termination of his reign, and the commencement of that of his successor Rhometalces, is marked by the date 428, which appears on coins of both.

The termination of the reign of Rhometalces, and the commencement of that of Eupator, is nearly ascertained by the date 450 on a coin of the former, and 452 on one of the latter.

The dates of Eupator commence with 452, and end with 467. Those of Sauromates III. commence with 474, and end with 505. The dates of Rhescuporis III. are from 508 to 525; and as the latter date occurs also on coins of Cotys III. that year marks the end of the reign of the former and beginning of that of the latter.

The date 526, which we find on coins of Cotys III. and Sauromates IV. in like manner marks the extent of the reign of the former, and the period when that of the latter began. The dates of Sauromates IV. are 526, 7, 8, and those of Cotys IV. are 527, 8, 9, 30; by which it appears that these two kings, at least for some time, reigned jointly. The only date found on the coins of Minthimevus is 531, and his reign must have been very short, as we find the same date on the coins of Rhescuporis IV. The coins of the latter present us with the heads of nine Roman emperors, who reigned in succession from Maximinus to Gallienus inclusive, and various dates from 531 to 563.

The only date of Sauromates V. is 572, and as 573 occurs on the coins of his successor Teiranes, we can nearly ascertain the period when the reign of the former terminated, and that of the latter commenced. The date 575 on coins both of Teiranes and Thothores separates exactly the reigns of these two princes. The numerous dates of Thothores are from

575 to 600. Those of Sauromates VI. 605 to 608. Those of Rhescuporis V. 610—624.

It will thus be seen by this dry detail of the dates of these coins, that in six instances they furnish us with the exact year which marks the termination of one prince's reign, and the commencement of that of his successor, and in five others very nearly that period; that we can nearly determine the extent of a great many of these reigns, and the order of succession of them all, which, as to very many of them, it would be impossible to do from any other sources; and that they also highly illustrate the chronology of the Roman empire.

#### PARTHIA.

We now come to the kings of Parthia, whose chronology, although not so satisfactorily illustrated by their coinage as that of the kings of the Bosphorus, is yet of vastly more importance in an historical point of view, as the history of the former kings is more connected with that of those countries which were at that period the theatre of the greatest events, than that of the kings of the Bosphorus, of whose actions history takes but little notice.

Writers have greatly differed as to the era from which the Parthian dates are counted; but Pellerin and several other numismatic writers have fixed it at 442 V. C. and Sestini at 443, and their arrangement appears far more probable than that of those who have adopted a later era; for as the last date on the coins of the Parthian kings is so late as 530, and as in 979 V. C. their kingdom fell into the hands of the Persian kings of the race called Sassanids, who used coins of a totally different character, it is impossible that the Parthian era could have been later than 449 V. C. Vaillant has fixed on 498, and Corsini 525 V. C.; but in doing so, they were forced to assign several of the later dates to Artaxerxes and Sapor, kings of the Sassanids, an arrangement which, as the numerous coins of these two races of princes differ so widely, the Arsacids using the Greek, and the Sassanids the Pehlavi character, must be considered as in the highest degree improbable.

As almost all the Parthian kings bear on their coins the common name of Arsaces, a considerable difficulty



exists as to their classification; most of them may, however, be distinguished by one or more of the following modes.

1st. The surnames found on several of them, as Sanatroeces, Onones, Artabanus, Pacorus, Volagases, &c. 2d. Their portraits, which on some appear executed with neatness and exactness. 3d. The form of the letters, particularly the sigma and omicron; the former on the coins of the first 11 princes, being generally S, and afterwards L, except on those of Onones, which bear C; and the omicron being on the first twelve princes of the usual form, and on all the rest, except Onones, and sometimes those of Arsaces XIV. and XV. of the square form. 4th. The historical accounts we have of the length of their reigns. 5th. Their dates.

Our present business being with their dates, I shall confine my observations to them, merely observing, that without a close attention to the modes of distinguishing the coins of these princes, the dates themselves will be but of little use. The first date we meet with on them is 173, which occurs on a tetradrachm assigned to Arsaces VII.; no other date, however, appears until 275, which we find on a coin of Arsaces XV.; but from that period until the termination of the dynasty in 979 V.C. a period of about 260 years, they are extremely numerous, and afford considerable assistance in determining the order of succession and length of reign of the Parthian kings. The numerous dates of Arsaces XV. (Phraates IV.) are from 275 to 311. The former date must have been soon after the commencement of his reign, as, according to Justin, XLII. 4, and others, the death of Orodes took place soon after that of Pacorus, who was defeated and slain by Ventidius in 714 V.C. answering to 271 or 272 of the Parthian era. The death of Arsaces XV. is variously placed by historians at from 757 to 764 V.C.; but his dates do not extend so far as either.

The reigns of the three succeeding monarchs were short; of the two first no coins have been discovered, and those of Onones do not afford dates. The dates of Arsaces XIX. Artabanus, are 334 to 349; those of Arsaces XX. Bardanes, 352—357.

The date 357, which occurs on coins

both of Bardanes and Gotarzes, marks the termination and commencement of those respective reigns. The dates of Gotarzes are only 357, 358; and it is not probable that he reigned much longer than the last-named date, as Josephus mentions that his reign was but short. Volagases, his brother, succeeded, and his dates are 367—389. To him succeeded his brother Pacorus, whose only date is 394. The dates of Choeroes are 422—431; the former of which nearly corresponds with 865 V.C., the year in which Trajan is supposed to have given a king to the Parthians. The dates of Volagases II. commence with 433, which must have been soon after the beginning of his reign, and end with 460. The reigns of Volagases II. and III. are, if their coins are rightly appropriated, nearly separated by the dates 460, which occur on those given to the former, and 461 on those of the latter. The reigns of Volagases III. and IV. are also nearly separated by the date 502 on coins of the former, and 504 on those of the latter; whilst again, the date 518 on coins of Volagases IV., and 520 on those of Volagases V., nearly distinguish these two last reigns. The dates of Volagases V. who closes the Parthian series, are 520 to 530; and the end of the dynasty is 536, if the era adopted by Sestini is right, as it certainly must be very nearly so.

It will be seen by this recital, that the dates on the Parthian coins are of considerable use in distinguishing the reigns of their kings, provided they are rightly appropriated; but, after an attentive examination, it must, I fear, be admitted, that the appropriation of many of them is far from satisfactory.

#### CHARACENE.

The kings of this remote country are but little noticed in history; the dates on their coins, however, afford some assistance in classing them, and, although not determining the length of their reigns, yet shewing the periods when they flourished. Their era is supposed to be that of the Seleucids. On the coins of Tirinus we find the dates 80—83; on those of Artapanus 250. Those of Altambilus, which are the most numerous, present several dates from 281 to 313; those of Adinigaus 333. Josephus mentions a king of this country, whom he calls Abennerig, who appears to have reig



ed about thirty years later than the date on the coins of Adinnigane.

The last of these coins, which present us with dates, are those of Monneses, whom several numismatic writers have formerly considered as one of the Parthian kings. The dates on his coins are 422—425; the last answering to 113 of the Christian era.

JOHN LINDSAY.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

July 7.

THE excellent Dr. Hall, Bishop of Norwich, in a Sermon preached by him at Exeter on the consecration of a New Burial Ground in that City, 24th Aug. 1637, observes on the practice of burying in Churches, that,

"I cannot but hold it very unfit and inconvenient, first, in respect of the majesty of the place, and that how well eever we loved our deceased friends, yet when their life is dissolved, there is none of us but would be loath to have their corpses inmates with us in our houses; and why should we think fit to offer that to God's house which we would be loath to endure in our own? The Jews and we are extremes in this way; they hold the place unclean where the dead lies, and will not abide to read any part of the law near to ought that is dead; we make choice to lay our dead in the place where we read and preach both law and gospel. Secondly, in regard to the annoyance of the living; for the air (kept close within walls) arising from dead bodies, must needs be offensive, as we find by daily experience; more offensive now than of old to God's people; they buried with odours, the fragrance whereof was a good antidote for this inconvenience. ("She did this to bury me," saith our Saviour). Not so with us; the air receives no other tincture than what arises from the evaporation of corrupted bodies."

In this opinion the learned and pious Bishop was not singular. Many men of the greatest judgment and piety, have thought that the practice of burying in Churches, instead of answering any good purpose, is injurious to health, and a mark of unbecoming ostentation. The great Sir Matthew Hale used to say that, "Churches were for the living and church-yards for the dead."

There was no such thing as burying in Churches for the first 300 years after the introduction of Christianity, though it was a custom with the primitive Christians to hold their assemblies frequently at the burying-place of the martyrs. Even after the Em-

pire became Christian, laws were enacted prohibiting and restraining men from burying both in cities and churches. In the sixth century church-yards were made burying-places; and afterwards kings, bishops, and other eminent persons, were by some laws allowed interment in churches, but the practice did not become general till Popery was fully established.

During the late pestilence, at some parochial meetings held in London it was wisely resolved to avoid the burial of persons who had died of the Cholera, or any other complaints, in the vaults under the churches, and that no such interment be allowed unless the corpse is inclosed in a leaden coffin well and securely soldered down; and it is to be hoped that, for the sake of the public health, as well as for the pious motives alleged by Bishop Hall, the practice of interment in churches, particularly those of the metropolis, will be henceforward abolished.

ΑΥΤΟΛΟΓΟΣ.

MR. URBAN,

The late Lord Tenterden was, I believe, in early life a chum in chambers with the well-known antiquarian *litterateur*, Sir Egerton Brydges. In the preface to the second volume of the *Censura Literaria*, (written in 1806), is the following paragraph, which I have no doubt relates to this circumstance.

"There is indeed one friend, the companion of my early studies, the correspondent of my youth, the severe director of my first efforts as an author, but who has long since left me behind him in that road of ambition, in which I earnestly hope that he will attain the exalted station he merits; to him I dare not express with more particularity the obligations which I feel to him, for having stolen an hour from his more important occupations, to add variety to my pages, by an article containing abstruse information of singular interest, which few, if any, besides himself could have imparted."

I am enabled to add that the article alluded to is that on the *Libro del Consulado*,—the Book on the Consulate of the Sea, the most ancient and most generally received body of written customs relating to the maritime commerce of modern Europe. This was a subject of a congenial nature to the only publication by Lord Tenterden mentioned in your *Obituary*, "his celebrated work on Shipping." The article comprises a history of the code, and a catalogue of its several editions, and occupies pp. 81—90.

Yours, &c. H.



**MUNSLow CHURCH, SALOP.**

*By John Bowyer Nichols Esq F.S.A. His View*

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Jan. 9.*  
I HAVE inclosed you a view (*Pl. I.*)  
of Munslow Church, co. Salop, with  
some account thereof; and the monu-  
mental memorials, transcribed at the  
time I made the sketch, on the 15th

On an alabaster slab in the floor,  
on the south side of the chancel, is  
the figure of an ecclesiastic, in his  
robes, his hands joined in prayer;  
round the verge, the following inscrip-  
tion:

✠ Hic jacet corpus b'ni Rob'ti  
Hloppe, rector ecclesie de Mo' slowe ✠  
qui obiit h'ia ultimo h'i..... ✠ Tuli  
m<sup>o</sup>CCCC bicesimo octavo, cuius  
✠ a'te proprietetur Deus, Ame' ✠

On a marble tablet against the north  
wall of the chancel:

To the memory of the Rev. Richard  
Powell, M.A. thirty years Rector of this  
parish, who departed this life Feb. 6,  
1806, aged 55 years. Likewise of his son  
Thos. Powell, who died Dec. 20, 1781,  
aged one year and eight months.—Also,  
sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Pow-  
ell, relict of the above Rev. Rich. Powell,  
who departed this life July 23, 1819,  
aged 68 years. A bright example of every  
Christian virtue.

Against the south wall of the chan-  
cel, on a table, supporting a handsome  
sarcophagus, is the following inscrip-  
tion, in Roman capitals:

Sacred to the memory of Maria Powell,  
the deeply lamented wife of the Rev.  
Richard Powell, Rector of this parish,  
who departed this life in the humble hope  
of a blessed immortality, Sept. 27, 1819,  
aged 32 years, leaving three surviving  
children, and an afflicted husband, by  
whom this monument is erected.

Cara Maria, vale; veniat felicius ævum  
Quando iterum tecum (sim modo dig-  
nus) ero!

Puellarum elegantissima, flore venus-  
tatis abrepta, vale! heu quanto minus est  
cum reliquis versari, quam tui meminisse!

On a plain stone, against the north  
wall of the chancel:

The Rev. Thomas Hotchkiss, M.A.  
late Rector of this parish, and of Fortor,  
in the county of Stafford, died Jan. 27,  
1748.—Mary his wife, died July 11, 1738,  
and their five daughters, Mary, Cath-  
arine, Jane, Beatrick, and Anne, who ho-  
noured their parents, and inherited their  
virtues.

On a tablet against the east wall of  
the north aisle, in capitals:

Henry More of Millichope, in the pa-  
rish of Munslow, gent. departed this life  
the 28th day of June, in the year of our  
Lord God 1689.

*Arms.* Sable, a swan with her wings  
expanded Argent, membered Gules, with-  
in a bordure engrailed Or; impaling, A

of the north aisle, are considerable re-  
mains of stained glass. In the second  
window, the Virgin and Infant Christ;  
St. John, in rich colours; an eccle-  
siastic, under the figure, *Rob't Hloppe*.  
In the east window of the north aisle,  
is the Crucifixion, much mutilated.  
In this window are two shields of  
arms; the first, Argent, a chevron be-  
tween three escallops Sable, impaling,  
Argent, a lion rampant Sable, debruised  
with a fess counter-composée  
Azure and Or. The other shield is  
much mutilated. The length of the  
church is 72 feet, the breadth, includ-  
ing the side-aisle, 31½ feet. The tower  
contains four bells, the second is thus  
inscribed:

VIRGINIS . ELREIE . VOCOR  
CAOPANT . MARIE.

GENT. MAG. January, 1833.

on a chevron Or, 3 estoiles Gules, between as many fleurs-de-lis Argent.

On another tablet :

To the memory of Mary, widow of Henry More of Millichope, gent. daughter and sole heiress to Richard Sheppard, of Balcot in the parish of Tugford, gent. obit. 1703.

On a monument against the east end of the north aisle :

In memory of Margaret, 46 years wife of Thos. More, esq. fourth daughter of Richard Leighton, of Leighton, esq. and coheirress to her brother Richard Leighton, esq. She had four sons and four daughters, of which seven survived her; but her third son, Leighton More, Lieutenant of the Burford man-of-war, who spent his life in the service of his country, and signalized himself in many actions in the West Indies and Mediterranean, died before her, with the character of a most gallant Englishman, and pious Christian.—She was a pattern of piety, humility, modesty, and practices of all virtuous actions. An affectionate wife, a tender mother, a prudent economist, inoffensive neighbour, and endowed with all Christian principles, which she zealously instilled into all her children.

An inoffensive pious life she spent,  
And heaven to gain was solely her intent.  
Obijt Julij 12, 1757, æt. 66.

Arms. More, as before; impaling, Quarterly per fesse indented Or and Gules.

Inscription on a table, which supports a weeping figure, leaning on an urn, backed by a pyramid :

Sacred to the memory of Katherine More, daughter of Thos. More, esq. of Millichope, and relict of Robert More of Linley, esq. who departed this life on the 23d day of December, 1792, aged 67. To those unacquainted with her virtues, let this stone record that the poor have lost a steady and valuable friend, the world an example of religion and piety.

On a brass plate, against the north wall, having, on the top over the inscription, emblems of mortality, the Trinity, &c. In the left corner, the following arms, Argent, a saltire Sable.

Richardus Baldwin de Munsloe, philosophus, medicus, spagiricus, mæstrijque Nature in gremio absconditæ indagator exquisitus, vitam cum morte commutavit 8<sup>vo</sup> die Maij, anno ætatis sue 73, anno D<sup>ni</sup> 1689.

On a brass plate, against the east end of the church, outside :

The remains of the late Rev. Mr. Samuel Hammond, A.B. are underneath

deposited, who in full hope and assurance of a blessed immortality, died universally lamented 23d of Jan. 1763, aged 33 years; to whose memory Mrs. Sarah Hammond, his once happy wife, inscribed this plate, an unsuccessful testimony of his worth, and her affection.

Suscipit Christus, agnoscit Deus;  
Euge fidelis servus!

On a tablet, against the north wall of the chancel :

Edward Stedman, gent. of Aston, died Nov. 12, 1777, in the 71st year of his age.—John Stedman, gent. late of Rindleford, son of the above, died March 28th, 1804, in the 70th year of his age.

Arms. Argent, a chevron Gules between three bears' heads couped Sable.

On a large tablet against the north wall, is represented a corpse in a winding-sheet; over it, "Can these bones live? O Lord God, thou knowest." Ezek. xxxvii. 3. Under the corpse, a triangle, emblematic of the Trinity, at the angles, "Watch,—Fast,—Pray." On one side a hour-glass; on the opposite side, a Death's head and bones :

To the memory chiefly of his dear father William Churchman, of Holloway, in this parish, who there dyed Sept. 23, 1692, whose body is interred in this ile.

Also in remembrance of Roger Churchman his grandfather, William Churchman his great uncle, and Andrew Overton his uncle, by the mother, to whose care was committed his education, who was buried in St. Peter's y<sup>e</sup> Poore in London; and of all the rest of his ancestors that sleep in this dust, William Churchman, Priest, y<sup>e</sup> only sonne and heyre of the first named William, caused this heere to be affixed, Sept. 23, anno 1692.

I in the bower of his power, one dead by  
Christ do rise,  
And wee whose bones rot under stones,  
our dust he'el not despise.

EDWARD LORD LYTTLTON, eldest son of Sir Edward Lyttelton (one of the Justices of the Marches, and Chief Justice of North Wales,) was born at Munslow in 1589. He had his university learning at Christ Church, Oxford, and studied the law in the Inner Temple, where he became so eminent, that the City of London chose him their Recorder, and Oxford their Counsellor; and the King his Solicitor-general; after which, his merit so much recommended him to the King's favour, that he conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and made him Chief Justice of the Common Pleas;

and soon after raised him to the highest station of his profession, by entrusting him with the keeping of the Great Seal, to which his Majesty added the honour of a Baron, creating him Lord Lyttelton, Baron of Munslow, in the County of Salop, being then in high esteem for his knowledge of the law, and his signal fidelity and loyalty. When the war between King Charles I. and the Parliament became a formidable concern, not thinking it safe to remain about London, he first sent the Seal to the King, then at York, and soon after went there himself, where he served his Majesty with the greatest fidelity, till the time of his death. He died at Oxford in 1645, and was buried in Christ Church Cathedral, where a monument records his memory.

His works are, *Arguments and Law points*; *Reports in the Common Pleas and Exchequer*; and his *Speeches in Parliament*.

At Hagley Hall, co. Worcester, is a good portrait, three-quarter length, of Lord Keeper Lyttelton, Baron Munslow.

D. PARKES.

MR. URRAN,

*New Kent-road,  
Jan. 17.*

I HAVE lately, by favour of a friend, perused an interesting volume, entitled "*Illustrations of Stone Circles, Cromlechs, and other remains of the aboriginal Britons in the west of Cornwall, from drawings made on the spot in 1826, by William Cotton, esq. M.A.*" only twenty-five copies of which have been printed by the author, as '*donum amicis*.'

My attention was forcibly arrested by the following important passage in the work, relative to the '*use and intent*' of those curious monuments called Cromlechs. Mr. Cotton says, "some have agreed that they served as altar-stones in the Druidical sacrifices; and others have been inclined to consider them as sepulchral monuments, and the tombs of the warriors of a far distant age. To this latter opinion Dr. Borlase adds the weight of his judgment; he made several excavations under them for the purpose of ascertaining the fact, but without success. In Cornwall, he tells us, and elsewhere, we find many *kistvaens*, that is, an inclosed area about the size of a human body, formed of stones set up-right in the ground; these certainly

once inclosed the bones of the dead. The *cromlech* is nothing more than a *kistvaen*, consisting of larger side stones and covered with a mass of extraordinary magnitude on the top, as the cromlechs of Molfra and Chûn. Thus the dead body was protected and fenced in on every side. Since Dr. Borlase's time, however, the question has been fairly set at rest, and the fact proved to be as supposed. In the 14th volume of the *Archæologia*, an account is published of the discovery of a cromlech a few years previously to the year 1802, in the parish of Lanyon, buried under a heap of earth, within which, on excavating the ground under the covering stone, the bones of a human skeleton were found, with appearances which left no doubt of its having been an ancient sepulchre."—p. 31.

Mr. Cotton has therefore laid it down as an axiom, in my opinion erroneously, that all cromlechs are sepulchres.

The ingenious author of the *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, under the head of "*Kistvaen*," and "*Cromlech*," vol. II. p. 508, defines the *kistvaen* "to be three large stones placed on their edges like three sides of a box, and a cover at the top for the reception of corpses." He states, on the authority of that eminent Celtic antiquary Sir Richard Colt Hoare, a fact which, by means of *kistvaens*, proves that cromlechs were altars: "Five *kistvaens* are placed in a circle with a cromlech in the centre. Bones have been found under each of the *kistvaens*, but none under the cromlech."—*ibid*.

The cromlech on Cevyn Bryn, called Arthur's Stone, which I have described in the 23d volume of the *Archæologia*, Appendix, p. 421, "has eight perpendicular supporters; immediately under it is a spring of clear water, which has obtained in Welch the name of our Lady's well. A spring thus situated shows that the monument is not sepulchral." Near Mare Cross, Glamorganshire, is an ancient cromlech called the Old Church, probably from these rude structures, abandoned as the scenes of idolatrous rites, having formed points of assembly for congregations of primitive British Christians.

Arthur's stone, the Cromlech before mentioned, had been originally a

Druid altar; and the lucid fountain which rises under it was perhaps subsequently used for Christian baptism. At any rate, here is a striking instance of a cromlech, which was *not sepulchral*, and had indeed in its construction little correspondence with the places of interment called kistvaens.

Cromlechs of this sort, and kistvaens, are, I verily believe, as distinct from each other as the altars in our churches are from the altar tombs.

And here, I cannot pass over the authority of Llwyd, which corroborates so decisively the conclusion, that simple cromlechs are not sepulchral. In the Additions to Pembrokeshire, written for Camden's Britannia, he says, "there are in this county several such circular stone monuments; but the most remarkable is that called *y Cromlech*, near Pentre Evan in Nevern parish, where there are several rude stones pitched on end, and in circular order; and in the midst of the circle a vast stone placed on pillars." He adds, that there were eight supporters to this cromlech; the same number indeed as sustained Arthur's stone, but that only three of these, when he wrote, were in contact with the flat superincumbent stone. The interpretation of the word cromlech he gives as now generally received, *crom*, crooked or bending; *llech*, a flat stone. He informs us the Irish called one of their chief idols *Cromerach*, which remained till St. Patrick's time; at his approach it fell to the ground, and the minor surrounding idols sunk into the earth up to their necks! What were these, he plausibly conjectures, but a circle of stones surrounding some idolatrous object of a similar nature? and if that be granted, he proceeds, "we shall have little reason to doubt but that our cromlech, as well as all other such circular stone monuments in Britain and Ireland (whereof I presume there are not less than a hundred remaining), were also intended for the same use. This relation of idolatrous worship at *Cromerach* seems much confirmed by the

general tradition concerning such monuments in Scotland. I find that in several parts of that kingdom, they are called *chapels* and *temples*, with this further tradition, that they were places of worship in the time of heathenism, and did belong to the *Drounich*," which he interprets the Druids. In the same parish of Nevern, Llwyd further informs us, is another monument called *Llech y Drybedth* (or rather *Tripeth*), the stone with three feet, and by some the altar stone. This stone he describes as channelled for the reception and conveyance of some liquid offering. Enough, perhaps, has been cited to show that such cromlechs were certainly altars.

No great error, however, after all, is perhaps chargeable on Mr. Cotton; for the term cromlech may have been indiscriminately applied by the Celts themselves to altars as to tombs. Just indeed as we say altar and altar-tomb. The altar cromlech, supported by its rude stone pillars; the tomb or kistvaen-cromlech by its flat tabular stones, inclosing the place of sepulture, on three or four sides. Several of these kistvaen-cromlechs, then, are represented in Mr. Cotton's Sketches in Cornwall, and but one *alter-cromlech*, that of Lanyon. Under this Borlase himself on searching found no *sepulchral* remains. The smaller kistvaen, or real sepulchral chest, was sunk in the earth, and was merely of capacity sufficient to receive the human skeleton, or one or more urns. The larger kistvaen or kistvaen-cromlech was elevated over this, above the surface of the ground, forming a rude but magnificent altar tomb. When the kistvaen was heaped over by a pile of earth or stones, the tumulus was styled a *coirn*. The remarkable remain at Aylesford in Kent, Kit's Coty House, seems to have been a kistvaen-cromlech. There were formerly two of these monuments at a small distance from each other. One has fallen down, and has been removed. A few years since the kistvaen belonging to it seems to have been discovered.\*

\* It may be well to preserve, from the Maidstone Journal of July 4, 1832, the account given of the discovery at the time it took place. "On Friday last, as some workmen were ploughing in a field belonging to Mr. George Fowler, situated about a quarter of a mile from Kit's Coty House, the ploughshare was impeded by something, which had repeatedly been the case before. The men, in order to ascertain

A most perfect example of the monumental kistvaen, or kistvaen-cromlech, occurs in Mr. Cotton's little volume, in the Sketch of Chun Cromlech. The incumbent stone measures 19 feet 8 inches in length; the two side-stones are 8 feet long, the two end 4 feet. The account of the exploration of the barrows or cairns on Bortrea Hill, four miles from Penzance, is highly interesting. (p. 41.) These are five in number, and appear to have had their circuit defined and foundation laid, on a circle of stones about 20 feet in diameter. These stones lay together, like a wall, and a heap of earth and loose stones was placed upon them. The earth of one of these heaps was opened, and a small vaulted cell discovered, measuring 3 feet 6 inches, by 2 feet. It was a kistvaen, formed in the usual manner. Within was found a cylindrical earthen pot or urn, about 12 inches in diameter, standing on a slab of granite. The urn was not inverted, as urns sometimes are; the upper rim was ornamented with a border of parallel lines. A small flint was found in the greasy earth within the urn, supposed to have been the instrument with which these lines were formed.

In another of the Bortrea Hill barrows were the remains of a kistvaen, and two curious arrow-heads of flint, barbed and sharp-pointed, of which it

may be interesting to give the form, from p. 39,

These are indeed incontestible proofs of the aboriginal construction of the tomb.

Barrows, Mr. Cotton tells us, were sometimes family tombs. Dr. Borlase found 50 urns surrounding a kistvaen, in which was deposited an urn, by itself, finely ornamented, and full of human bones. (see p. 44.)

The urn in the kistvaen probably enshrined the ashes of the patriarch Briton. There is something strikingly affecting in the congregation of his numerous descendants around him in this last narrow home!

Eleven plates, executed by Mr. Cotton's own hand, of various cromlechs, I would say kistvaen-cromlechs, and other Celtic remains extant in Cornwall, illustrate this intelligent

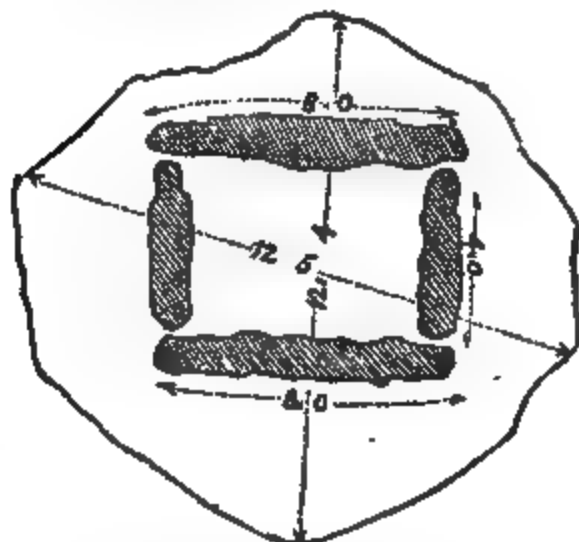
the cause of the obstruction, commenced digging, and a little below the surface found two stones about 6 feet and a half long, lying lengthwise upright, but rather slanting, between which was a skeleton, in nearly a perfect state. The skull, the teeth, and two of the vertebrae of the neck, were quite perfect. On being exposed to the air, they soon crumbled into dust. The body lay directly east and west, and at the bottom was a stone, which lay flat. This was supposed to have been occasioned by the pressure of the earth above. [The description is confused, but I should think this was the cover or lid of the kistvaen, which had fallen in.] The other stones appear to be exactly similar to those of Kit's Coty House, and, it is conjectured, were placed there about the same time."

[On reference to the second volume of Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum*, four plates will be found respecting the celebrated Kit's Coty House, and other similar remains in its vicinity. Two of the plates contain bird's-eye views of the country (taken in 1722), in the latter of which (pl. 33), not far from the most conspicuous cromlech, will be seen a large stone, then called the General's Tomb, and in different parts of the adjacent fields three others are shown, to one of which the above newspaper anecdote probably relates. About half a mile nearer Aylesford, in the valley, are still the remains of a larger monument than the celebrated and conspicuous cromlech. It is seen in Stukeley, pl. 33, as "the lower Coty House;" and in plates 31 and 32, he has attempted to restore it to the form of the letter D. In pl. 34, he has given a near view of its actual appearance; and another will be seen in Thorpe's *Costumale Roffense*, pl. iv. p. 68; and a very careful plan of it was communicated by Edward Rudge, esq. F.S.A. to our vol. xciv. i. 185. There was still, besides, a fourth monument in the immediate neighbourhood, a "stone called the coffin, in the hedge above Totington," of which also Mr. Thorpe has engraved a view, (pl. iii.) and the exact position of which is shown both in his plan and Stukeley's views.—EDIT.]



work. They are good specimens of what may be termed amateur etchings; they have freedom, clearness, and spirit,—are occasionally a little *scratchy* (as the technical phrase is), but totally free from that mannerism and uniform regularity which generally characterize engravers' etchings. The little ground-plans which illustrate the sketches are excellent.

How well is Chun Cromlêh, p. 35, with its incumbent stone, expressed in one of these plans, giving a perfect idea of the arrangement of such monuments in general.



The outer line above shows the figure of the llech or flat stone; the four figures, placed at right angles, its supporters. The numerals express the dimensions in feet and inches, in the direction of the dotted lines which accompany them. It is remarkable that the superincumbent stone is of a rude hexagonal form,—a shape not, I think, accidental, as I find it repeated still more decidedly in the Molfra cromlech (pl. vii.); and in the figure of the great stone of Kit's Coty House, engraved in your vol. xcviii. ii. 512.

Mr. Cotton's little volume is indeed replete with details most attractive for the studious in our aboriginal monuments. It cannot, therefore, but be a matter of regret that the private impression has been limited to such a small number as 25 copies, which, by giving it the rarity of a MS. deprives a stranger of the hope of ever adding it to the shelves of his library.

Yours, &c.

A. J. KEMPE.

Mr. URBAN,

Newport Pagnell,  
Jan. 15.

AS a warm admirer of Mr. Bowles and his poetry, I beg leave, through

the medium of your pages, to call his attention to an error, into which he has inadvertently fallen in the second part of his "St. John in Patmos,"—a truly noble poem, worthy of the author; and it is only in the anticipation of seeing it go through many future editions, that I now venture to point out what I deem a necessary correction.

In the 35th page of the volume the following lines occur :

"I was in Cyprus with my brother Paul,  
Long since at rest, and the Proconsul  
pray'd  
To hear of God and Christ, but Elymas  
The wizard beckon'd up his shadows."

and in the next page we have in a note : " See in the 13th chap. of Acts the account of Paul's first miracle on his mission to the Gentiles in the presence of John in this island." Now St. Paul's first miracle on his mission to the Gentiles certainly was not performed in the presence of St. John the Apostle and Evangelist, the hero of Mr. Bowles's poem : for we learn from Eusebius, that John continued in Judea till after the Virgin's death, fifteen years after our Lord's ascension, and he is not mentioned at all in the account St. Luke gives of St. Paul's journeys. On referring to the Acts, it is evident that Mr. Bowles has confounded St. John the Apostle with John Mark, generally known as St. Mark the Evangelist. In Acts 12, verse 25, we find that " Barnabas and Saul returned from Jerusalem, and took with them John, whose surname was Mark ;" in the 15th chap. to which Mr. Bowles refers, we merely find that during their sojourn in Cyprus " they had John to their Minister." Not to insist on the improbability of St. John, one of our Lord's original Apostles, and " the disciple whom Jesus loved," being the minister of Barnabas and Saul, the subsequent account renders it certain that this John was no other than the John Mark brought by them from Jerusalem. In chap. 13, verse 13, it is said, " When they came to Perga in Pamphylia, John departing from them came to Jerusalem," and if we turn to the 37th verse of the 15th chap. we find that when Paul and Barnabas were intending another journey, " Barnabas determined to take with them John, whose surname was Mark ; but Paul thought not good to take him.

with them, who departed from them from Pamphylia."

Thus, I think it is evident that John Mark was with St. Paul at Cyprus, and it cannot be shewn that John the Apostle was. I trust you will allow me to make use of your pages to correct an error in a valuable work, which ought not to be suffered to go down so blemished to posterity. Yours, &c.

HENRY HUGHES, B.A. Trin. Coll.

## THE ENDEAVOURER, No. VI.

### LEARNED MEN FREQUENTLY NOT POPULAR AUTHORS.

Ingenium,—quod—

Et studiis annos septem dedit, insenuitque  
Libris et curis, statui taciturnus exit  
Plerumque.

HOR.

IT was the remark of an eminent author, that the writer who knows most will always have the most power of adorning his subject, and recommending it to his reader. This observation is at some distance from truth. He that has most knowledge, will have the most materials for adorning his subject, but will not certainly have the requisite skill to use them in adorning it.

Want of skill in writing, in a learned man, may arise either from natural deficiency of ability to compose well, or from his own neglect of the proper exercise of his ability. The most abundantly stored intellect, if it be wanting in clearness and vivacity, in imagination and judgment, will fail, whatever pains it may bestow, to recommend to the reader what it produces or collects; nor will it, if possessed of those qualities, succeed in giving interest to its performances, if it be not duly disciplined by the study of the best authors and by careful exercise in composition.

It might, indeed, not unreasonably be expected, that men who have attained a critical knowledge of the languages of antiquity, who have enabled themselves to distinguish merits and faults, and to correct or illustrate readings, in the classic writers, or who have displayed judgment and skill in Greek or Latin compositions, would shew themselves possessed of some portion of taste when they attempt to write in their own tongue, a tongue in which they have been accustomed to think and speak from their infancy, and over

which they might justly be supposed to have more command than over any other that they may have subsequently acquired.

But many notable instances have proved that men may be eminently versed in the languages of the ancients, and have small skill in writing their own. The learned Spanheim has given such a version of the *Cæsars* of Julian into French, as can scarcely be read for its inelegance; and Castalio, the excellent translator of the Scriptures into Latin, produced another translation into his own tongue, which is as remarkable for its faults of style as the other for its beauties.

He that intends to be an author, whether in his own language or in another, should certainly first study to acquire knowledge; but he may study too much and too long. He may delay attempting to write till advancement in years has rendered his powers less flexible, and diminished his willingness and aptitude to endeavour after skill in an art to which he is a stranger. He will then relinquish the attempt in despair, or content himself with such phraseology as presents itself, and leave excellence to those who have taken a readier way to the attainment of it.

Learning is of the greatest value; yet some have been dissatisfied at the high price at which they have purchased it. Porson has been heard to regret that he had spent so large a portion of his youth in the study of Greek; and Bentley, as we learn from Cumberland, was not wholly contented that he had not aspired to distinguish himself as an original author, instead of elevating himself to fame on the shoulders of those of antiquity.

The shortness of life, and the limitation of human power, preclude mankind from attaining eminence in many pursuits. Few can be at once profound scholars, and polite writers in their own tongues. Much depends on the determination of the mind in the early part of life; and a young man may choose whether to enrol himself among the learned, or to write for the people, but no man has been at once a Scaliger and a Voltaire, a Du Cange and an Addison.

The fertilization and expansion of the mind, and the exercise of the imagination, in original composition, are by no means favourable to the attain-

ment of deep and abstruse learning, however they may lead or excite to the acquisition of knowledge extensive and multifarious—

Where beams of warm imagination play,  
The memory's soft figures melt away.

Minuter particulars, and such as but seldom occur to the attention, are forgotten. The mind indeed can be but full; if it be filled with matter of its own, it will want room for that of others; if it be crowded from the stores of others, it can contain little that is its own. As most of the eminently learned have not been popular authors, so most popular authors have been but moderately learned.

Nothing but a sense of their inability to write any language with elegance, has induced many scholars to confine themselves to a dead language, in which their meanness or incorrectness of style might be less apparent.

Those who have passed much of their lives in the study of the ancient tongues, have frequently at command only the colloquial phraseology of their own. They have never made it their care either to write or to speak in their own language with elegance, or even perhaps with propriety. They have been content in conversation, with any phrases by which they could make themselves understood; they have perhaps written little but letters, and in them they never attempted to rise above the level of common talk. It is not strange, therefore, that when they enter on subjects that require a higher character of style, they find themselves at a loss for expression.

There are other causes, besides inferiority in language, why a learned man may fail to give satisfaction as a writer. He may, from the copiousness of his materials, overload his subject, and make his performance tedious; or he may, through forgetfulness that his reader may be less learned than himself, leave too much to be understood, and become obscure. Whoever would be popular as an author, throughout his country, must write to all ranks of people; learned men are apt to write only or chiefly to the learned.

Mr. URBAN, *Clifton, Dec. 12.*

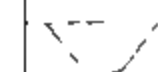
IN a critique on the Harmonic Organ of M. Erard, in a French literary Journal, *Le Globe*, is a short account of the introduction of the Organ into Europe, which is, I think, deserv-

ing of being transferred to your pages.—In the year 757, King Pepin received the first organ ever known in Europe as a present from the Emperor Constantine Copronymus, and caused it to be placed in the Church of St. Corneille at Compeigne. This instrument was hydraulic or worked by steam. Water kept in a boiling state was placed in a reservoir under the pipes, and every time the keys were struck, the valves which closed the lower part of the pipes were opened, and the steam escaping by this cylinder of metal produced a sound. Instruments of this kind, however, were not long in use, and the secret of working them is completely lost. To these succeeded the wind organs. The first bellows-organ mentioned in the west, is that which Louis le Debonnaire caused to be placed in the great Rotunda of Aix-la-Chapelle, and soon after skilful organ-builders made their appearance in Germany. Pope John VIII. sent for some of them to Rome about the end of the ninth century, and from Rome their art spread itself through the rest of Italy. In the tenth century there were bellows-organs in England, and among other places in Westminster Abbey. The mechanism no doubt was very clumsy, since an instrument of only four hundred pipes required *twenty-six* bellows and *seventy* stout men to put these bellows in motion. Added to this, the keys were 5 or 6 inches in breadth, and the valves were so hard that the performer was obliged to *play with his fists*. At the beginning of the 13th century the keys were gradually reduced in size, and the fingers began to be used as at present. The improvement was also adopted of placing several finger boards one above the other. In progress of time new stops were introduced, which imitated various musical instruments.

In an organ constructed at the Abbey of Weingarten in Suabia by Gabler, master manufacturer of Ravensburg in 1750, there were reckoned 66 different stops, and consequently 66 registers, which regulated 6,666 pipes.

Arrived at this degree of complication, the organ was no longer an instrument, but an edifice. In the 11th and 12th centuries it stood in the choir, but in the 15th century was introduced the custom of placing it over the great west door, a usage which has been retained in the French Cathedrals ever since. H. PHILLIPS.





Mr. URBAN,

THE Series of Letters upon Ancient Architecture, of which the following is the first, is addressed by the author more particularly to WILLIAM TWOPenny, Esq. in consequence of some Letters which have recently appeared in the British Magazine.

As "construction" is a favourite if not a well understood subject with the "*Minimist*," I will beg your acceptance of the following remarks. They have been written after considerable attention to the designs, as well as to all the interesting details of ancient architecture, with the object of obtaining from it practical information; and also for the sake of elucidating the system of construction adopted by ancient architects in the production of their splendid monuments of ecclesiastical and domestic architecture. The "*Minimist*" and I are at issue as to the full and express meaning of the term construction. He limits it to the visible joints on the outsides of structures; the quoins of walls; the jambs and arches of windows and doors;—and accordingly in his letter\* informs us that "*describing the construction of a building, is in truth showing the most important fact of the skill of the builder.*" I am of opinion that architectural draughtsmen may "*carefully examine*" and "*carefully mark*" every joint, and number every stone in every building they delineate, and yet remain completely ignorant of the principles of their construction. If this be true, the "*Minimist*" must allow that the "*ignorance*" or "*carelessness*" of draughtsmen is not so culpable as he has endeavoured to represent it.

I shall now restrict my observations on construction to Norman buildings, though I might include those of the Pointed style, at least such as are of early date. I must not however be understood as laying down an invariable rule of practice, from which a single example shall not be found to depart. I am pointing out the rule which ancient architects generally followed, and to which it will be difficult to enumerate many important examples directly opposed.

The skill of the Norman builders in the science of construction, is attested

by the strength and durability of their structures. The three essential ingredients of which they composed their walls—squared stone, rubble, and cement—when combined, could be equally relied upon for their firmness against pressure, or their resistance for a very long period to the operations of time and weather. The system therefore of bonding or tying together the ashlar work on both sides of the wall, was very rarely practised, and I do not know an example of it in a wall of great thickness. The practice would have been useless: solidity and capacity were indispensably requisite to Norman construction, and the concrete was so dexterously composed, that it would have derived no advantage from the occasional introduction of blocks in a transverse direction. For the same reason neither timber nor iron were concealed in walls thus composed. The rugged, rock-like aspect of many buildings which once exhibited a well-wrought surface of stonework mingled with the elegant ornaments of architecture, proclaims the toil with which their strength had been secured. Fountains Abbey, and St. Pancras Priory at Lewes, are interesting and deplorable examples; but in still stronger confirmation of the durability of ancient cement, I notice that there are places in the walls of Conway and Bamborough Castles, where the stone has been forced from the mortar, which protrudes in large and prominent masses, and which are not in any perceptible degree injured by the weather.

Another peculiarity occasionally observable in the construction of Norman masonry is, that the angles of openings, and the mouldings or piers composing the jambs attached to them, are not bonded together, but that every member of the jamb throughout the thickness of the wall, consists of distinct and similar layers of stone, which, when not compactly joined and firmly sustained by cement, become crippled by length of time, and fall asunder beneath the pressure of their arches. The tower of Canterbury Cathedral was a remarkable instance of this imperfect kind of construction. Fig. 1. (Pl. II.) is an elevation of the middle story on the east side, and Fig. 2 a section of the left jamb.

It would be trivial and tedious to

\* British Magazine, No. X.  
GEN. MAG. January, 1833.

enumerate many of the peculiarities of Norman masonry: the following selection may be made. Fig. 6, part of the east end of Barfreston Church, in which the straight line of the course is broken by the encroachment of one block upon the plane of another. The stone at the angle of the base occasioned an irregularity in the one above, which might have been avoided, but the pier is better secured than it would have been by the substitution of two fragments. I have chosen this example for its utility, which cannot always be alleged in favour of immethodical masonry. The "*Minimist*" at least will appreciate my observation, and he will not overlook the rest of the "construction" as shown in the same figure. I would also recommend to his attention Fig. 8, a portion of the south side of the tower of St. ——— Church in Bedford. He will observe that the quoin stones are placed double in alternate succession. Figs. 12 and 13, elevation and plan of a pier among the ruins of the priory at Lewes. Fig. 9, the angle pier in the nave of Fountains Abbey.

The construction of the arches or lintels of chimneys and doors is sometimes very singular and ornamental; but, waiving these and other instances of ingenuity, I observe that there was no scale for proportioning or arranging the component parts of arches; none applicable to the courses of masonry in walls; but only a rule for reducing the stones commonly to true rectangles, mostly squares of small size; and for carefully preserving what is technically termed an "even bed," which produced a close joint, and preserved a fine surface. The precepts of the Norman architects seem to have been few and simple, but obviously sound and judicious; the method of putting the work together, and the quality of the materials, were considerations which, after the design, engaged their assiduous attention.

Norman military architecture affords many very beautiful examples of design, and highly wrought detail; but the walls of castles were not constructed with greater care, or designed for longer duration, than those of ecclesiastical buildings. They were composed in the same manner, and of similar materials; sometimes like Churches presenting an uneven surface with solid quoins, at others a uniform

superficies of regular masonry. Norman masonry of the latter kind, generally speaking, is distinguished by the profusion of its joints, and by its neatness; and as the stone was often reduced to exact squares, it was arranged in diagonal lines, which increased its resemblance to Mosaic. I must however admit that the Normans practised a bad as well as a good method of building, and that their masonry was sometimes very rude and promiscuous. Bishop Walkelin set an example of the most finished kind in the tower and portions of the transepts of Winchester Cathedral; but the succeeding architect, who completed the transepts, was satisfied with workmanship of very inferior degree.

Fig. 3, the Gateway of the Castle at Shrewsbury, is a compendious proof that the Norman builders were indifferent to order and formality in the masonry of their arches. In this example the mouldings of the arch and jambs (Fig. 4) are alike, and are not separated either by capitals or cornices. The outer moulding of the arch has a key-stone; the inner, a joint in the centre. Some of the joints are lapped, but the greater number are not, or only in a very trifling degree. The masonry of the jambs is singularly irregular, and yet this noble gateway retains its strength as firmly as any arch constructed with a dozen blocks, and with Roman accuracy. Thus it is evident that the Normans were regardless of the numerical quantity of the material applied to a given purpose; they would use a single stone for an arch when they could obtain it, or resort to many when only small pieces were at hand. Figures 11, from the Dormitory of Fountains Abbey, 14, 15, and 16, from the Norman tower of Canterbury Cathedral, will abundantly illustrate this remark.

The labour consumed in the demolition of ancient buildings, is well known, particularly in the case of those erected by the Normans. The extinction of the priory at Lewes was commenced by mnemoclads of the immediate neighbourhood, but it soon appeared that the employment had been consigned to beings whose powers of mischief were surpassed by their propensity for crime and violence, and London furnished more experienced practitioners, who, after many weeks of incessant toil, perpetrated the ruin.

of all its buildings. In many cases the same hands which in early life had been employed to rear and adorn churches and chapels, were, in later years, engaged with alacrity in the glorious work of their destruction.

"He that hewed timber afore out of the thick trees, was known to bring it to an excellent work. But now they break down all the carved work thereof with axes and hammers. They have set fire upon the holy places, and have defiled the dwelling place of thy name, even unto the ground. Yea, they said in their hearts, Let us make havoc of them altogether."—Psalm 74.

I cannot more properly illustrate the foregoing observations than by adding some remarks upon the construction of the north-west tower of Canterbury Cathedral, lately destroyed. It was known as Lanfranc's Tower,\* but was not built till upwards of seventy years after the death of that Prelate. This magnificent relic of Norman architecture had seven con-tiginations between the ground and the summit, and as many stages, and was one hundred and nineteen feet nine inches high. The platform or base on which it stood, was of enormous bulk and strength, and originally measured full thirty-six feet on every side.

The area of the Tower was a trapezium. The east and west sides were parallel, and measured respectively 18.4 and 19.2. It should be remarked that a line was drawn through the centre, and the excess in the length of the west wall was ascertained to have been disposed equally on both sides. This irregularity in the Norman plan had been obviated within the church by the addition of large clusters of pillars towards the east and south; but above, where the Norman architecture remained in all its original simplicity, the difference was perceptible. Four stories corresponded in design, the next below was plain, and so was the lower story, with the exception of the doorway on the west side, but the intermediate space was enriched with a Norman window on the west, and doubtless with another on the north side. The walls battered all the way up, some divisions more than others; their bulk was thinned on the outside, by the diminution of every stage, and their gra-

vity reduced on the inside, by a series of semicircular arches on each floor. On the angles were pilaster buttresses of several thicknesses; that to the north-west enclosed the staircase. The design may be remarked as possessing two distinguishing and very interesting features: one, that the original arches throughout the design enclosed other arches; the second, that Norman and Pointed arches of coeval date were associated in the uppermost range. The Pointed arches enclosed the Norman; both had mouldings, columns, capitals, and bases alike. A single torus moulding of the same size as the column from which it sprang, constituted at once the figure and the ornament of the arches. An indented line on some of the capitals and cornices, is the only ornament remaining to be noticed.

The walls of this noble Tower were cracked on all sides between the base and the middle line of its elevation. Time and alteration had contributed to the defects which ended in demolition. Their operations have been gradual, and perhaps have not been greatly retarded by the efforts which were made half a century ago to tie the mutilated walls together. To these another cause may be added for the dilapidated state of this building, namely, the inferior quality of the mortar, which had lost its binding property in the lower half of the walls, but retained the strength of stone above. The walls were seven feet broad at the base, and upwards of three feet at the summit, composed throughout of rubble, and a large proportion of lime, faced on the outside and inside with squared masonry, not bonded through the wall in any part. The strength of a Norman wall is in its core; when this crumbles and falls away, as in the present instance, the fate of the building is decided. But I question the modesty and justness of any reflection upon the failure, so to name it, of a fabric which has stood full six centuries and a half. The builder must have been a skilful and an honest workman; and that his labour was duly appreciated by the architect of the fifteenth century, will be admitted by those who remember the laborious and difficult alterations he effected for the sake of preserving this Tower, and obliterating all traces of its Norman character in the inte-

\* It was also called the Arundel Tower.



rior of the Cathedral. But before I describe these alterations, I will conclude my remarks on the masonry, which had been carefully squared and joined together; but the size of the courses and the line of the joints were uneven. In no instances were the blocks large enough to stretch into the second member of the jambs; the same remark applies to the buttresses: it was throughout a fine and well-wrought but thin ashlar, in the three uppermost tiers very perfect, but betraying below the middle, where it was detached from the cement, its dangerous condition. Some of the arches were formed with key-stones, others without, as accident determined, and it is evident that the smaller arches, consisting of six or eight narrow stones, were constructed without centres; none of them were semicircular, but all exceeded the semi-diameter in height.

The architect who spared this magnificent Tower from the ruin which lighted on the Norman nave, planned and executed a skilful design for preserving the interior uniformity of the church. The original arches, however graceful in form, or tastefully enriched, would have ill accorded with the light and splendid character of the Pointed architecture which Prior Childen adopted for the nave. It became necessary not only to change the form of the arches and pillars, but also to enlarge the openings, and it is probable that, with the lower part of the south and east sides of the Tower, the internal angle was entirely removed to make room for the present clustered pillar. At all events, if the angle was not wholly destroyed, it was so much reduced in bulk, as to be inadequate for the support of the incumbent weight without the addition of the new stonework. But it is the operation previous to the alteration, and necessary to its success, which I shall more particularly describe, as evincing the ability and perseverance of our ancient architects in the execution of their labours. On three sides of the Tower, the north, east, and south, above the openings, Pointed arches were built into the walls, of irregular masonry and coarse construction, but sufficiently strong and compact to bear the pressure from above, while the wall below was either wholly or in part taken away. The execution of this ingenious

contrivance was slow and difficult in this strong and ponderous building. After the form and size of the arch had been marked on the wall, the masonry was removed in small portions, and immediately supplied by the springer of the new arch, kept flush with the old wall. In this manner the work was advanced till the discharging arch was completed. It was interesting to examine a contrivance thus admirably and successfully executed several ages ago. The two internal arches stretched quite across the walls, and abutted against the piers, and were better shaped and more carefully built than the external one towards the north, intended to uphold only a portion of the weight which otherwise would have pressed on the arch of a lofty window. I have preserved an accurately delineated representation of this arch, and the annexed engraving of it (Fig. 5) will show how little attention was paid to the size and shape of the stones employed, so that they formed altogether a compact mass, and served the purpose for which they were intended. The broken line of one side was an accident in the original construction; had it happened after its completion, and the removal of the wall underneath, it would have proved injurious to the building, over which, however, it remained till its destruction, without a flaw. If the preservation of this Tower had not been an object of considerable moment, so much care would not have been taken, as we have seen was resorted to for the purpose of securing it from accident during its necessary internal alteration; but after three centuries and a half, the architect of the 15th century will surely escape reproach, though I attribute to his labours the cause, in part, of the subsequent weakness of the building. By means of the arches he so dexterously constructed, an undue weight was forced upon the angles. The structure was three centuries old in his days, but it nevertheless did not yield to time and alteration, till it had numbered full twice that period. The angles towards the lower part were bulged and crippled throughout the substance of the wall, while those of the upper part retained their firmness, and exhibited no signs of decay.

Canterbury, notwithstanding its

lance, is still rich in the treasures of ancient architecture. But the destruction of its noblest and most interesting specimens of the Norman style—the Tower just described, and a splendid relic of the tower of St. Augustine's monastery—has severed the chain of illustrations belonging to the records of its architectural history. Canterbury is not without specimens of early Norman architecture, but these are scarcely regarded in the midst of a transcendent display of the same style in its richest costume, combined with the grandest dimensions, and the most highly-finished decoration. The Norman nave might have been as frugal of ornament as the western tower; but, whatever were its features, it was entirely swept away in the fifteenth century, and its demolition must have proved a work of great labour—labour nevertheless surpassed by that which the ingenuity and admirable skill of the architect of Gloucester Cathedral imposed upon himself when he executed his design of spreading a screen-work of stone of a light and exquisite pattern, over Norman architecture of the most plain and robust character.

Norman architecture comprehends every form of arch known in ecclesiastical architecture, except the Pointed; and the straight line, or lintel, forming a square opening, is very common. The north windows of the clerestory of Eilatow Church, Bedfordshire, present a very remarkable character. Fig. 10 exhibits one of them from an unmeasured drawing; the curve seems to exceed that known as the horseshoe form.

The remains of the very magnificent Norman mansion, improperly called Canute's Palace at Southampton, furnish the best examples of the elliptical arch with which I am acquainted. The antiquity of this building has been much overrated; its external mouldings furnish sufficient proof that it is late Norman, and there can be little doubt of its having been built in the last half of the twelfth century. There is great richness and novelty in the label moulding of the principal windows, and a graceful character throughout the design, which distinguishes it from early Norman architecture. But the slender three-quarter pillars on the inside angles of all the elliptical windows, bearing the fillet as the badge of their positive an-

tiquity, and with capitals of foliage, slightly but carefully sculptured, and excessively defaced, seem to favour the accuracy of the date I have assigned to the building. Sir Henry Englefield's description and measurements of this interesting relic of architecture, are mostly correct. I examined and made accurate drawings of it in the year 1818, fourteen years after that able antiquary had delineated and described it. About thirty feet of the front, from the west angle, had been demolished, to make room for a meanly built house, but the rest remained in good preservation. One of the triple windows which distinguished the centre has long been obliterated by brickwork, but the arches of the two elliptical windows towards the east, and that of one on the other side of the centre, remain, their double arches on a broad mullion or pier,\*—the first radiment of tracery,—have entirely disappeared. A spacious and very ancient doorway, slightly pointed, remained immediately under the west pier of the triple windows, and part of another door under the corresponding pier, but they were walled up with stone. The masonry of all the arches had been wrought with great care, and it was so admirably constructed that it remained without a flaw; and though the front wall had been considerably damaged by alterations, it still plainly indicated workmanship of a superior quality.

The "*Minimist*," Sir, has much to learn in the science of architecture, before he can take upon himself the office of instructing others in the practice of their profession. As it may be of service to him to describe another magnificent fragment of the Domestic architecture of the Normans, I will close this letter with some remarks upon the vast and interesting range of building which forms part of the west wall of Southampton. Its design and construction are equally worthy of examination, but I desire the attention of the "*Minimist*" more particularly to the original destination of these buildings: at least he shall know my opinion of them, and the experience of some years in the careful investigation and accurate delineation of remains of ancient architecture, justifies my at-

\* Described and engraved by Sir Henry Englefield.

tempt to supply this deficiency; for no antiquary who has preceded me in the examination of these remains, has offered any explanation of a design so uncommon in architecture intended for defence. The main wall, or a considerable portion of it, has evidently belonged to domestic buildings, which have been utterly demolished. It is Norman, but not of remote antiquity. The annexed outline of a double window, Fig. 7, exhibits the fairest specimen of its architectural detail. It has two windows of the same kind, but the example in the plate has been selected from the wall of a contiguous building, on one side of Blue Anchor Lane. The style is more pure and ancient than that of the mansion just described, and little more than half a century older. The spacious windows for light and air observable there, are in this instance carefully avoided: both are in two stories, and both of moderate elevation. Strength for resistance as well as convenience for habitation, were demanded in this extensive structure. The former was sought in a ponderous external wall, the latter might have been obtained without many windows in the front exposed to danger. An embattled parapet was probably its only means of defence and annoyance, till at a subsequent period a more formidable plan was devised for improving this part of the fortification without demolishing the ancient and well-constructed boundary. The plan of an arcade or screen was novel, ingenious, and effectual. Its pillars strengthened the wall, its openings spared the most useful windows or loops, and fresh doorways were contrived for those which were unavoidably destroyed. But what, perhaps, was the most needful part of the design was the perforated platform, obtained by the additional breadth of more than three feet to the parapet. A line of machicollations would have exposed the means of annoyance from within, but here the arches screened the apertures, which proved so destructive to assailants when engaged close under the walls. The arcade is surmounted by a strong and deep parapet, with a cornice, and a single battlement placed over every arch, with a comparatively narrow embrasure over every pier. The introduction of the Pointed arch, which is more or less acute in propor-

tion to the space it covers, forbids the supposition that this screen-work is older than about the middle of the twelfth century. The masonry of the piers is bold and very strong, but the arches are composed of larger stones, and secured from sudden pressure by other or discharging arches of well-wrought but smaller masonry, resting upon the main ribs, a method of construction very common at all periods, and preferable to the practice of building them apart. I shall with a future letter upon the Southampton Antiquities, give engraved representations of the described magnificent buildings.

#### AN ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUARY.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 10.

THE following letter by Mr. John Stuteville, is preserved in the Harleian MSS. and appears so applicable to the present position of the country, that I conceive its publication at this time may not be uninteresting. It was addressed to the celebrated Sir Richard D'Ewes.

#### HONOURABLE SIR,

I give you many thanks for your kind lines, together with the enclosed papers, wherein the pulse of these times, and predominant humor of this nation, is plainly discovered; the beats whereof is soe violent that it shewes to every ordinary Physitian a great distemper, w<sup>ch</sup> (if by God's great mercy it bee not speedily prevented) threatens the utter subversion of it, and all Religion, and Liberty (w<sup>ch</sup> is soe much pretendedly stood for now a dayes). Certaynely, Sir, or particular and national sinnes are come to soe great a height, that the greatest of temporale judgements, Warre, Pestilence, and Famine, even all the plagues of Egypt, wee may expect and looke for. Nay, I fear, a spirituall judgement; the removall of o<sup>r</sup> Candlestick, the glorious Gospell, (w<sup>ch</sup> hath shined soe cleerely amongst us for many ages together) to some other nation, w<sup>ch</sup> will bring forth better fruite than wee have done. The punishments, w<sup>ch</sup> have bene inflicted upon us already, shew apparently o<sup>r</sup> sinnes and sickness to bee epidemicall. Have wee not suffered in every part? I can not say the Head is sicke; but (alas) quite cut off, and in the roome thereof, a prodigious Hydra sprung up. I am

were o' heart languisheth; o' free Parliaments (which have formerly beene the very heart and vitale of the kingdom) are now driven away, and confined to a very few, w<sup>thin</sup> the walls of the House of Commons, and those overawed by the sword. Have not the merchants suffered at sea, and the poore countryman by that intolerable oppression of Free-Quarter? Neither can that great metropolis (although shee hath carried herselfe more politically then religiously in these times,) boast that she hath beene free: witnes that universall cry for want of trading: and I can not see how that city can flourish, when there is such obstruction at sea. Truly, Sr, I looke upon the souldiers but as the instruments and executioners, I looke up to God as the chiefe Agent, who "hath a great controversy with us;" and if wee doe not, all sorts of us, as wee have sinned, endeavo' to prevent him, by e' preparation to meete him, by true and unfained repentance, *actum est de Anglia*: wee shall onely bee able to say, wee have beene a flourishing people, and by reason of o' sinnes God hath forsaken us and made us a scorn and derision to o' neighbo' nations. Sr, these are the meditations yo' letter hath wrought in mee, w<sup>th</sup> my humble service I leave w<sup>th</sup> you and remaine yo' humble servant

April 9th, 1649.

J. S.

The Stuteville family, which is now merged in that of Isaacson (four brothers of the latter having married the four daughters of Thomas Stuteville, Esq. of Newmarket, the last heir male, about a century ago,) came into England with the Conqueror, and was settled at Dalham Hall, Suffolk, and Brinkley, Cambridgeshire, for several centuries.

The late Rev. J. Isaacson, Rector of Lidgate, possessed a full-length portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller, (which is at present in the hands of a gentleman who married his daughter), of William Clayton, Lord Sundon; and I have seen many papers and letters respecting his Lordship, who represented Westminster for thirteen years, and sat in the House of Commons from 1715 to 1742, during which period he was created Lord Sundon, in the peerage of Ireland, in 1735. His Lordship dying intestate in 1752, the widow of the Thomas Stuteville above

mentioned, became one of the joint heirs to his personal estate. And I have a copy of the account of the sale of Lord Sundon's diamond ring, to Mr. Peter Dactens, for 440*l.*; and also of the disposal of other personal property, of which this lady received one third. As I have not been able, however, correctly to ascertain the connection which subsisted between the families, I shall be obliged by the communications of any of your correspondents who can assist me in the inquiry.

Lord Sundon's mansion-house, at Sundon near Luton, Bedfordshire, is now in a state of dilapidation; and I believe no satisfactory title to the property has ever been made out, which may account for the circumstance, as well as for the numerous hands into which the estate and manor has passed.

Yours, &c.

S. I.

#### THE CENSOR.—No. XXI.

PROGRESS OF ANECDOTAL LITERATURE.

(Continued from vol. III. i. p. 586.)

##### *Ancient Jesters.*

THE earliest Joculator on record in England, is HITARD, who filled the office under King Edmund (Ironside), by whom he was presented with the town of Watworth. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, wishing to visit Rome, he bestowed this property, with the king's consent, on the cathedral church of Canterbury, depositing the deed on conveyance of the altar. The gift was confirmed by King Edward in 1061. Of this Hitard nothing more is probably known.<sup>1</sup> RANNE was Joculator to William the Conqueror, from whom he received three towns and five carucates of land, free from charges.<sup>2</sup> RANNE, who held the same post under Henry I. is considered as the founder of St. Bartholomew's hospital, near Smithfield.

The Joculator, although, strictly speaking, the parent of the later Jester, is not to be confounded with him. "We may distinctly trace in him," says Mr. Godwin, "the different accomplishments of a player upon some musical instrument, a vocal performer, a dancer, a posture-master, a jester, a

<sup>1</sup> Somner's *Canterbury*, appendix, p. 39.

<sup>2</sup> *Domesday Book*, Gloucestershire.

professor of legerdemain, and a sorcerer." He further remarks, "the minstrels also studied, with a view to the amusement of the persons whose houses they frequented, the art of showing themselves ready in various ingenious gibes and mockeries, suggested by such occasions as might offer." Part of their office was to relate the *gests*, or feats, of celebrated heroes, and hence is derived their early name of *gestours*. But the man who could indite such poetry as was then considered sublime, was likely to despise the meaner parts of his profession; those who could write prose romances branched off in the same way; till the narrator of tales was confined to the narrow bounds of an anecdoter's department. Chaucer marks the turning point of the change in these lines,

"And Jestours that tellen tales  
Both of weeping and of game."<sup>1</sup>

As poets and romancers multiplied, and divided themselves into various kinds, the Jester was elbowed still further off the stage, and sank into his final character of story-teller and buffoon. The author of the "*Visions of Piers Plowman*" calls them "japers, and jugglers, and janglers of jests."

Bisquet and Amaril were the jesters of Francis I. Holbein drew the portrait of Somers. Saxton, another fool of Henry VIII. is the first person recorded to have worn a wig, as an item occurs in the accounts of Treasurer of the Chambers, "Paid for Saxton, the king's fool, for a wig, twenty shillings."<sup>2</sup> Dr. David Irving mentions that a fool belonged to the household establishment of James V. of Scotland. His remarks on that office may be quoted as illustrative: "It appears to have been the duty of this personage to amuse his patron with sallies of wit and humour; with bold and unexpected remarks on the occurrences of the day; with ludicrous representations of incident and character. He wore a fantastic and party-coloured garment; and endeavoured by every art to attract the attention of the prince or baron by whom he was entertained. He was exposed to the wit or folly of every joker; and, in his

turn, was privileged to exercise his professional talents without respect to rank."<sup>3</sup>—P. 409.

*Prologue to Scogan's Jests.* (pp. 92.)

"*The Prologue.* There is nothing beside the goodness of God, that preserves health so much as honest mirth, especially used at dinner and supper, and mirth toward bed [time], as it doth plainly appeare in the *Directions for Health*. Therefore considering this matter, that mirth is so necessary a thing for man, I published this booke, named *THE JESTS* of Scogin, to make men merrie; for, amongst divers other bookes of grave matters that I have made, my delight hath been to recreate my mind in making something merrie. Wherefore I doe advertise every man in avoiding pensiveness, or too much study, or melancholie, to be merrie with honesty in God, and for God, whom I humbly beseech to send us the mirth of heaven, AMEN."

There is good sense, both moral and physical in this prologue, and Solomon's words, *a merry heart doeth good like a medicine*,<sup>4</sup> may have been in the writer's mind. This happy temper of making every subject yield some inducement to piety, may be traced from a remote period, even to the restoration of Charles the Second, when elegance was lost in luxury, and mirth in profaneness.

Many of Scogan's adventures have been transferred to other names, and some were borrowed from the *Vita di Bertoldo*,<sup>5</sup> who may be called the Scogan of Lombardy. These authors draw freely upon each other. Such, however, as this famous piece of biography is, the reader shall have it in an abridged shape, that he may judge of Scogan's character and exploits for himself.

John Scogan was probably a native of Suffolk, as he resided at Bury. He studied at Oriel college, Oxford; and while the plague raged there in 1477, with such violence as to carry off more people (it is said) than had been slain in the former wars, he retired with the other members of his college, to the hospital of St. Bartholomew near that city. This circumstance is worthy of notice, as it contains the only date in his memoirs. During his stay in the University, he taught pupils, certainly not very scholasti-

<sup>1</sup> *Life of Chaucer*, i. 100.

<sup>2</sup> *Temple of Fame*.

<sup>3</sup> *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*, i. 134-6.

<sup>4</sup> *Lives of Scottish Poets*, i. 200.

<sup>5</sup> *Prov.* xvii. 22.

<sup>6</sup> See Mr. Dunlop's *History of Fiction*.

cally; on one occasion he received a horse from a husbandman for helping his son to the priesthood, which animal he kept at Shotover. His frolicsome temper not according with the decorum of Oxford, he proposed himself as a fool to Sir William Neville, at the Court, and obtained twenty pounds by standing under a spout in the rain for a wager. Sir William introduced him to the King, to whom he recommended himself so well as to receive the grant of a house in Cheapside: his country residence was at Bury, with the Abbat of which place he was on intimate terms. A story is told, that he was married to a proud woman, who desired that a servant might precede her when she went to church; but Scogan, who could not afford it, marked the way to the parish church with a piece of chalk. At length he was banished the Court for his pranks, and ordered to tread upon none of the King's ground here in England; upon which he went to France, and putting a portion of the soil in his shoes, returned home; the King pardoned him disobedience for the sake of the jest, but forbade him his presence. From Court he went to Cambridge, where he resided at Jesus college, and travelled in the North, till he was again restored to favour, but having disgusted the King, he was condemned to be hanged; this doom he escaped as Bertoldo did, by petitioning to chuse his own tree, and contriving never to fix on any. By counterfeiting death under a coverlid, he obtained the forgiveness of the King and Queen, a device which occurs in Asiatic tales as well as European ones, though it is difficult to imagine how the author of either came at the other. When he died is not said; however, he desired to be buried under a waterspout on the east side of Westminster Abbey, saying, "I have ever loved good drinke all the dayes of my life."

The Latin epitaph on Scogan occurs in Harl. MSS. 1587, with the autograph of Cardinal Pole.\*

Lord Orford mentions that Patch, the fool of Wolsey and Henry VIII. was employed by Sir Francis Knollys to break down the crucifix which Queen Elizabeth still retained in her chapel. In that case, Patch must

have been long lived, and it is more probable that Face is meant. He also calls Tarleton Queen Elizabeth's fool, which is not true; but Sir Richard Baker says of him, "Richard Tarleton, who for the part called the clown's part, never had his match, never will have."† Kempe, Robert Armin, and Thomas Pope, are also mentioned as clowns. Lord Orford quotes from the accounts of James the First's reign, *Paid to T. Mace, for the diet and lodging of Tom Derry, her Majesty's jester, 13 weekes, 10l. 18s. 6d.*‡

P. 383. Add to the account of Charles Chester:

"Charl: Chester, a Court Foole in Queen Elizabeth time, used to be gerding very often at my L<sup>d</sup> Knolls and S<sup>r</sup> Wat. Raleigh; sayes S<sup>r</sup> Wat. Ra. 'My L<sup>d</sup>, get but this Foole to dinner one day, and you shall see what a trickes we'll serve him;' so he did, and when his paunch was well fill'd, (for he was a notable trencher man) and he went out, S<sup>r</sup> Wat. Raleigh followed him; 'Come, Sirrah,' sayes he, 'Now wee'll be revenged on you for all your Roguerie; and having some servants by, tyed him hand and foote, sett him right up in the corner, call'd a mason or two, built him up presently to the chinne, and so close as he could not move, and threatened to cover him in, but that he begg'd hard, and swore he would abuse them no more; so they let him stand till night.' (Harl. MSS. 6395.)

The following are some of the titles of Jest-bookes published during the foregoing periods:—

Baldwin's Treatise of Moral Philosophye, containyng the Sayings of the Wyse, Worthye Preceptes, Pithy Masters, and Proverbs. b. l. imp. by R. Tottel, 1561.

The Flowers of Sencies, gathered out of Sundry Writers, printed by T. Kynge, 1552.

Apophthegmes, that is to say, prompte, quicke, wittie, and sententious sayings, verie pleasant and profitable to reade. b. l. 1564.

The Wonderful Year 1603, with certaine tales cut into sundry fashions, to shorten the Lives of long Winter Nights. 4to.

Jack a Lent, his Entertainment, with the Mad Pranks of the Gentleman Usher.

Jacke of Dover, his Quest of In-

\* See Ritson's Bibliotheca Poetica.

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† Chronicle, p. 300.

‡ Walpole, ubi supra.



quire for the veriest fool in England, 1604.

Wit and Mirth, chargeably collected out of Tavernes, Bowling Greenes, Allyes, Alehouses, Water-passages, &c. made up into Clinches, Bulls, Quirkies, Yerkes, &c. b. l. 1629.

There have always been persons who have made it their business to note down whatever witticisms they hear, for the purpose of retailing them elsewhere as their own. A living punster, who can afford to honour drafts on his talent at sight, happening to detect a purloiner of this kind, in repeating old stories with new applications, told him that he trusted to his memory for his wit, and to his invention for his facts. Ben Jonson, in his *Cynthia's Revels*, 1601, has a passage charging contemporary authors with such thefts: "Besides, they would wish your poets would leave to be promoters of other men's jests, and to way-lay all the stale apothegms or old books they can hear of, in print and otherwise, to farce their scenes withal." And in the Induction to Marston's *Malecontent*, 1604, occurs this sentence: "I am one that hath seen this play often, and can give them intelligence for their action; I have most of the jests here in my *table-book*."

The pulpit appears to have been infected with what Swift calls the *Ars Puvica*; but it would be unhandsome to quote as ridiculous the paranomasias which were uttered with a view to being emphatic. No doubt, before a correct taste was formed, the ludicrous was mistaken for the attractive, and the chiming for the impressive. Bishop Andrewes is considered as the principal of this school of divines; but his reputation is more honourably based on a beautiful volume of prayers. Yet let the pun be divested of its risibility, and it really becomes impressive: who, for instance, can doubt that the Apostle Paul meant to point his language with it, when he spoke (for the play is the same in the original Greek), of worshipping the creature more than the Creator? (Romans i. 25.) There are other instances in the Greek of the Apocraphal book of Susannah, which cannot be preserved in English. But here our apology ends. South is the last who made humour an ingredient of pulpit eloquence, excepting perhaps a few eccentric individuals since. Needham

alludes to this practice in one of his skirmishes with his antagonist *Aulicus*: "He tells us of Mr. Andrews, Minister at Broughton in Northamptonshire; now this Andrews was cozen germin I suppose to Andrews the Bishop, author of the *jingling Sermons*, set out by speciall command of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to teach young schollers the art of *quibbling*, and jesting upon texts of Scripture."<sup>12</sup> In another paper he mentions "Consideration had touching of Masters and Fellows of the University of Cambridge, and means allotted to Preachers for the University," and observes, "they must preach, that is, teach and instruct with sincerity and power, not deal (as they were wont of old) in half-jest, quarter-jest, and quibble."<sup>13</sup>

#### *Additions to Anecdotal Literature.*

Vol. xci. part i. p. 23. Archibald Armstrong, commonly called Archy, is said to have been born in Cumberland, but a tradition is preserved in the south of Scotland of his having resided in Wauchopedale, and stealing sheep there.<sup>14</sup> It appears that he was at Madrid with Prince Charles in 1623; for Howell, in his *Familiar Letters*, says, "our cousin Archy hath more privilege than any, for he often goes with his fool's coat where the Infanta is with her *mesines* and maids of honour, and keeps a blowing and blustering among them, and blurts out what he lists."<sup>15</sup> (He may have gone as a sort of spy). King James seems to have been partial to Archy, and to have diverted himself with him frequently; at his supper-time, says Sir A. Weldon, "Goring was master of the game for fooleries; sometimes presenting David Droman, and Archer Armstrong, the king's fools, on the back of the other fools, to tilt one at another, till they fell together by the ears."<sup>16</sup> Ben Jonson, in his *Discoveries*, tells us a *Heere-say* news, "That an Elephant, 1630, came hither Ambassadour from the great Mogull, (who could both write and reade) and was every day allowed twelve cart of bread, twenty quarts of Canary sacke,

<sup>12</sup> *Mercurius Britannicus*, May 12, 1644, p. 271.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.* Nov. 17, 1645, p. 232.

<sup>14</sup> *Irving's Scottish Poets*, i. 200.

<sup>15</sup> P. 136.

<sup>16</sup> *Memoirs*, p. 91, edit. 1689.

besides nuts and almonds the citizens' wives sent him. That he had a Spanish boy to his interpreter, and his chief negotiation was, to conferre or practise with Archy, the principall foole of State, about stealing hence *Windsor Castle*, and carrying it away on his back if he can." In the Banquet of Witty Jests, No. 312, a story is attributed to Archy which has been told of various others:

"ON KING CHARLES AND ARCHY.—King Charles ordered some thousands of crowns to be delivered [to] a French Monaiour to buy horses, whose skill therein was accounted extraordinary, and departed the court with great splendour; which one of his Majesty's jesters observing, takes his pen and ink and puts his Majesty in his catalogue of fools, which was not long after found out by his Majesty, and the reason demanded thereof? To which he thus answered:—Charles, thou hast given such a Frenchman so many thousand crowns to buy horses, and if he return with either, I will scratch thee out, and put him down for the fool indeed."

Echard, in his History of England, says that in 1641, when the King conceded to the Parliament, that they "should not be adjourned, prorogued, or dissolved without their own consent;" this was not only reflected on abroad, "but condemned at home by his own fool Archy, who said he did not know whether the King was the greater fool to grant it, or the Parliament the greater knaves to ask it."<sup>7</sup> The remark may have been made, but Archy was not then the King's fool.

That Armstrong acquired a competency during the time he enjoyed his office, is certain; for it is mentioned in the verses prefixed to his Jests, and alluded to in Lord Stafford's

Letters, as well as in the Preface to the Tales of Hugh Peters, where it is said, "And believe me, let the world say what it will, *Archy* was a fool to him, as appears by his fulfilling the proverb, *Fortune favours fools*; for he got a good estate, and so did our author too, you'll say." When he died is not known.

The office of Court Jester was probably abolished at the Restoration; it could not have been revived with any decency to the feelings of the Presbyterians, whose favour Charles thought it necessary to secure at first, and indeed the improved taste of the nation must have been entirely against its continuance. Chamberlayne observes, in his *Anglia Notitia*<sup>10</sup>, "In the court of King James there were many more offices, and to many offices there belonged many more persons, which Charles the First much lessened, and the present King now reigning hath yet lessened much more." The jester was, of course, one of these. The facetious Thomas Killegrew has usually enjoyed the name of Charles the Second's jester, but of his appointment there is no evidence. He certainly was master of the revels in 1673, which office was held in 1682 by Charles Killegrew, one of whose privileges was the licensing of all ballad-singers. Advertisements occur in the Gazettes of that period, which mention certain persons as unlicensed mountebanks, &c. and therefore to be suppressed.<sup>11</sup>

P. 24. *Worcester's Apothegms* was printed in 1650. The sayings attributed to Dr. F. Mansel are taken out of Herbert's poem of the Church Porch.

The jest of no surgeon, but a carpen-

<sup>7</sup> Vol. ii. p. 241.

<sup>10</sup> Ed. 1673, p. 200.

<sup>11</sup> Charles Killegrew appears to have been made commissioner of prizes in 1707. *Gazette*, Nov. 24. In 1822, a Mrs. Elizabeth Mayne, published an account of herself (prefixed to "Adventures of the first Address from the city of Exeter to her late Majesty Queen Caroline,"), in which she states herself to be descended from *Killegrew*, jester to King Charles the Second. Her husband was aide-de-camp to Sir W. Draper, at Minorca, and on his death she set up a school at Tours, in France, was noticed by Josephine Beauharnois, and became her almoner when she was Empress. On Napoleon's second marriage she was offered the same situation, but refused it as a true Englishwoman. She lost her property by a fire in the palace, received a gratuity from Napoleon, and came to live at Exeter. There, on the arrival of Queen Caroline in England, she got up an address to her, was cheated out of the signatures she had collected by another person, who made his own use of them; but, on the circumstance becoming known, she received ten pounds from the Queen. The whole narrative is worth reading, as it exposes admirably the machinery of popular addresses.



ter, which occurs in the New Help to Discourse, appears to have been early attributed to that gallant royalist, Sir Arthur Ashton.

"The army is now set down before Fredagh: they have made approaches near the wals, and raised batteries, and the canon began to play on Friday last. Col. Governor Ashton is both strong and resolute, shewing themselves [himself?] very daring; he hath one wooden leg, but a notable head-piece, answerable to the greatest politician in the world. Its said that upon a salley he lost his wooden instrument, which made many of the soldiers to cry out, *A chyrurgion, a chyrurgion*; but stout-hearted Ashton replied, *A joyner, a joyner!*"—(*The Moderate Messenger*, Sept. 17, 1640.)

The song of *You meaner beauties of the night*, was written by Sir Henry Wotton, and first printed in the *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, 1651. The lines attributed to Sir Kenelm Digby, are also from his pen.

P. 221. The collector of Jests, Harl. MSS. 6395, mentions *my uncle Ro. Lestrange*, and *my grandmother Stubbe*. Does not this afford a clue to his own name?

It is an old adage, exemplified even in anecdotal literature, that two of a trade can never agree. The following passage, from the Preface to Wit's Interpreter, betrays the fact, that the editor—

"Bore, like the Turk, no brother near the throne."

"Reader, whosoever thou art, the title of this book informeth thee, that thou oughtest to be ingenious. I am heartily sorrowful, but dare not deny the abortive features of some late undertakers, that have been too busie with subjects of this kind, whose confident editions I could have wisht had never boasted the light."

(*To be continued.*)

## ADVERSARIA, No. I.

1. BUCKE, in his *Theological Dictionary*, says that the copy of the Samaritan Pentateuch, which was brought from Damaeus by Pietro Della Valle, "was afterwards presented to the Fathers of the Oratory of St. Honoré, where perhaps it is still preserved." This, however, cannot be the case, as the *Oratoire de St. Honoré* has since been given to the French Protestants, and forms their principal place of worship in Paris. I need hardly observe, how many errors of this kind

are perpetuated, by one writer copying from another, especially in *Gazetteers*.

2. Mr. Faber has not been fortunate in the title of his last work, *The Apologeticity of Trinitarianism*; it is enough to make one splutter in pronouncing it. By the bye, although I highly esteem Mr. Faber's writings, I cannot but wonder at the want of dignity in the style of the preface to *The Difficulties of Romanism*. The book also wants some sound explanations of the texts which Romanists adduce in confirmation of their doctrines. Why does he not give us, *The Difficulties of Unitarianism*? It would be an excellent companion to those of Romanism and Infidelity.

3. There has been a great clamour about demanding pledges from candidates for seats in Parliament, but on very unreasonable grounds. Where a county, or a borough, returns a member *free of expense*, it is but fair to consider him as the agent of his constituents; but where a man is put to serious, and often ruinous expenses, in order to procure influence and votes, he certainly has a right to make whatever use of his membership he pleases, and to express himself on all occasions as he thinks best.

4. After all the clamour about the wealth of the Establishment, the Dissenting Churches have no cause to complain. In few cases are their ministers worse paid than curates, but in many as well as incumbents; while in none have they to undergo the same expensive education for a qualifying degree. Besides, the *Regium Donum* is a fund for their widows, which the Church greatly needs to an extent commensurate with the numbers of its working clergy. In every case of incumbency, a certain sum should be put apart, by authority, for widows and children, as is done at the India House, for the clerks of that establishment.

5. In the proposed change for the Church of Ireland, would it not be a just regulation to make, that all advances should be gradual? For instance, let the senior curate in the diocese succeed to the vacant living, the senior incumbent to the archdeaconry, the senior archdeacon to the deanery, the senior dean to the bishopric, and the senior bishop to the archbishopric. This would effectually remove the complaints of many of the

Church's adversaries, and, at the same time, hold out a fair prospect of advancement to the working clergy. In every other profession, a man may calculate on rising in course of time; but, owing to the present motley system of patronage, he cannot in the Church. I should be glad to see this rule extended, in England, to all such livings as are in the gift of the Crown, or the bishops; for, of course, college presentations could not be so arranged, neither could those of laymen. In short, the Clergy should be assimilated to the condition of Fellows and Scholars in colleges. If a bishop wishes to prefer an individual, he has only to plant him first in the diocese as a cu-

rate, and his advancement will succeed in the natural course of things. As unforeseen circumstances will always operate, let the Senior curate have the option of accepting or declining the living, and so waiting for another turn. This would not only accommodate himself, but benefit the next in rotation. Something ought to be done for the welfare of Curates, who are the most useful body of the clergy, and who are too often dependent on the caprice of individuals. It is necessary, however, that the bishop should have a veto on the succession, in order to keep out unworthy persons, subject to an appeal to the archbishop.

CYPRUS.

## CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

### ADVERSARIA THEOLOGICA.

THE personality of Satan is incidentally and unintentionally confirmed by the language of Matt. iv. 5. The tempter might, by a figure of speech, be said to take Christ to the top of the Temple; but no such reason can be assigned for saying that the accuser (*ὁ διαβόλος*) did so. The inference is inevitable, that a being, and not a mere principle, is spoken of here.

It was not in the nature of things, that Christianity should at once effect an entire change in the social condition of mankind. The first generation of Christians obtained two new leading ideas; namely, the hope of another life, and the conviction that such a prospect was incompatible with wickedness. They educated their children in the knowledge they had thus acquired, and these, in turn, extended it wider and deeper in the mutual relations of life. Thus every generation transmitted their inheritance enlarged, because they rendered it applicable to greater number of cases. For instance, Christianity did not enjoin the emancipation of slaves; but its principles have that tendency, and the Emperor Honorius released them to a certain extent, by enacting that slaves should not be compelled to labour on the Sabbath. Let us hope to see the full developement of it in our own time.

In Zechariah, xiii. 7, the expression, *the man that is my fellow*, implies no recognition of the mere humanity of Christ. The same word *רֵעִי* is used in some places for the male, and ac-

cordingly the LXX have rendered it in this place by *ἀνδρα* instead of *ἀνθρώπου*, and the Vulgate by *virum*, instead of *hominem*.

As an instance of the facility with which various readings arise, and the confusion they create, I will mention one which came under my own eye. In a MS. account of a pious youth, who died early, these words occurred in speaking of his studies, *doing some Pindar*, which a transcriber, who was unacquainted with classical names, changed into *doing some Tindar*.

Griesbach's proposed alteration at Hebrews, i. 2. where, instead of the common reading, *δι' οὐκας τοὺς αἰῶνας ἐποίησεν*, he would substitute by conjecture, *διὸς καὶ τοὺς αἰῶνας ἐποίησεν*, is fatal to the system his followers uphold. We cannot conceive the *worlds*, or *revolutions of time*, being framed for the mere purpose of glorifying a creature.

May we not infer, from the circumstance, that *Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians* (Acts, vii. 22), that he was educated for a member of the sacerdotal caste?

The expedition of Sesostris was for a long time a favourite argument with Volney and other sceptics. They asserted, that in carrying his arms to distant countries, he must have gone by the isthmus of Suez, and not only have traversed Palestine, but have subjected it to his dominion before he proceeded further; whereas he is not even mentioned in Scripture. M. Coquerel (pastor of the Walloon

church at Amsterdam), in his *Letter on the Hieroglyphic System of M. Champollion*, considered in its relation to the Bible, replies, that the solution of the difficulty is very easy, since M. Champollion has fixed the date of Sesostrius. His accession falls in with the year 1473 B. C. while, according to the best chronologers, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt took place in 1495; so that they were in the desert of Arabia during the first eighteen years of his reign, since they remained there forty years, and consequently never came in contact with him. A pious mind, in adopting this hypothesis, will consider their long detention in the wilderness as a providential design to save them from Egyptian hostility and revenge.

Mr. George Harris, the Unitarian minister at Glasgow, asserts in his Tract on *Antichrist*, that Joan Bocher, who was burned for heresy during the reign of Edward VI. was a Unitarian Christian. This assertion will probably impose on the uninquisitive reader; but what says history? According to Burnet, "she denied that Christ was truly incarnate of the Virgin, whose flesh being sinful, he could take none of it; but the Word, by the consent of the inward man in the Virgin, took flesh of her: these were her words." If this is not the very reverse of Humanitarianism (which is the essence of Unitarianism), then it is unintelligible. He has also contrived to number Von Parre, the Arian, among such as suffered for Unitarian tenets, a way by which it is easy to increase the list of one's adherents. He also includes Locke among the Unitarians, who never acknowledged any such thing, and who, when he wished to be restored to his studentship at Oxford, must have assented to the Articles, in which case, if he was an Unitarian, he was committing anticipated perjury. Neither has Chillingworth the slightest reason to be included in the catalogue, though indeed at one time of his life he inclined to Arianism. But if Mr. Brodie includes Arians in his list, on purpose to swell it, he must take in the crimes of the Arian persecutor Hunneric, the persecution of the orthodox Christians by George the Capadocian, and above all, the imprisonment of Francis David by Socinus himself.

M. de Marlé, in his History of the Spanish Moors (founded on Condé's), remarks that the Arabs gave the name of *Magioger* to the Normans.\* May not this be taken in evidence of the *Magog* of Ezekiel being the nation of the north?

May not the *Opâites* of the second century have been calumniated, when they were accused of worshipping the serpent? When it is said that the serpent they worshipped was held by them to be Jesus Christ, it is most probable that the *brass serpent* was figuratively alluded to (see John, iii. 14, 15), and not the one that tempted Eve. It is possible that the animal was held by them in emblematical veneration, without being considered as actually divine.

The promise made to Peter is personal, but not exclusive, "Thou art a rock by name and by nature (says the Saviour), and you shall be part of the foundation of my church," not implying that he was to be the sole and entire foundation of it. So the city which John saw had twelve foundations, bearing the names of the twelve apostles. Rev. xxi. 14. The promise of the keys implies simply, that keys, but not the only keys, should be given him; as several persons in a family may each have a key. What he bound, as in the case of Ananias and Sapphira, will be bound for ever; and what he loosed, as in the case of Cornelius, is loosed for ever; but the same power is given to all the apostles, in John, xx. 23. It is further remarkable, that the disciples, who were jealous of James and John for their bold requests, shewed no envy of Peter on this account, which is sufficient evidence that they did not regard his privileges as being superior to their own. CYDWELL.

#### ON THE APPLE OF THE EYE.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 16.

VARIOUS unsatisfactory attempts have been made, in Boucher's Glossary of Archaisms, to give a rational derivation of the Biblical expression, the "apple of the Eye." The fact is, that *apple*, a corruption of the Teutonic *ap-fel*, i. e. a *fall-from*, where the German *ap* is the same as the La-

tin *ab*, and Greek *apo* (*apo*), never had nor could have any thing to do with the eye; and therefore the origin of the word must be sought for elsewhere.

Now, it does so happen that in the Coptic language *bal* means *the ball of the eye*. Hence *apple* would be only a corruption of *al-bal*, where *al*, the definite article, has been united to the noun, as in *Al-chemist*, *Al-coran*, *Al-magist*, and *Al-manach*, with all of which we are accustomed to repeat the article, when speaking of *the Al-chemist*, *the Alcoran*, *the Almagist*, and *the Almanach*; and thus *the apple* would be only another example of the repetition of the definite article *the al-bal*, of which the Latin *orb-is* is a still greater corruption. Of the Coptic *Bal*, the radical consonants are *BL*, which, by the insertion of the five vowels *a, e, i, o, u*, have given rise to an infinity of words in various languages, all referable to some property of the eye.

For instance, the English *ball*, i. e. a large mass of matter disposed into a round form, has reference to the round *ball of the eye*; while the Latin *albus*, white, has reference to the colour of a part of the eye; and thus the Latin *ball-s*, whence *bull-io*, and the English verb *boil*, is evidently connected with the idea of the swelling of the *eye-ball*; since all liquids in a *boiling* state swell into *globular bubbles*.

Thus, too, from the same radicals *BL* is formed the Greek *βαλλ-ω* (*ball-o*) *I throw*; the peculiar property of the eye being to *throw* itself from object to object in the twinkling of an eye; and thus it appears that *λαβ-ω* (*lab-o*) *I catch*, the antagonist idea of *I throw*, is naturally derived from the same radicals, while both are referable to the properties of the eye, by the aid of which the child first *sees* and then *seizes* the breast of its mother.

From the same root are evidently divided *BA-AL*, *BA-LI*, *BEL*, *BELL-AL*, found in different parts of the East, as the titles of Providence, and all referable to the power of vision; and hence we can understand why the Scythians called their Gods *Ilowos* or *Esowos*, i. e. *inspectors*, similar to the *Esowos* of the Greeks, and why other nations had their OG the same as the Teutonic *OCH*, *the eye*, and *GOG*, i. e. *the eye both ways*, an attribute given by the Romans to their God *Janus*; and

thus the Jupiter *Max-imus*, a corruption of *mag-isimus*, is only a Roman representation of the Oriental *MAG-OG*, where *MAG* is the root of the Latin *Mag-e*, and the Greek *Meg-as* (*Meg-as*): and thus we learn that *OG*, *GOG*, and *MAG-OG*, from the Trinity of the powers of Providence looking to the past, present, and future, or before, behind, and all around; a symbol still to be found in the three-headed idols of the East, called *Tri-murti*, or *Tri-morti*, the counterpart of the Greek *Μοῖραι τριμυρτοι*: while to a similar symbol of a trinity of powers must be referred the mythic and mystic, three Gorgons, three Harpies, and the three daughters of Phorcys, possessing, according to Æschylus, *one eye in common*; an idea, says Bryant, founded on the representation of *the eye of Providence*, painted on the façade of a temple, or over the holy of holies, as done by the Jews, or over the altar, as done by the Christians at the present day.

◆

*The Agamemnon of Æschylus, translated from the Greek, and illustrated by a Dissertation on Grecian Tragedy, &c. By John S. Harford, Esq. D.C.L. & F.R.S.*

AT the close of our notice\* of Medwin's translations of the *Prometheus* and *Agamemnon* of Æschylus, we expressed our intention to devote some space to a review of the present publication; and we now sit down to perform our promise with the less reluctance, as we understand that Mr. Harford has candidly confessed, on perusing Mr. Medwin's translation, that, though his own is closer to the letter of the original, it is far less spirited than his rival's; both of whom, by a coincidence not uncommon in literature, were employed simultaneously in a similar task.

After such a confession, it were almost a cruelty to the author to produce a specimen of his handy-work, which, as it was never commenced with a view to publication, it is a pity Mr. H. should ever have been tempted to put into print—less, it would seem, from his own appreciation of its excellence, than from the opinions of foolish and false friends,

\* See *Gent. Mag.* Aug. 1832, p. 144.

who either could not or would not give an honest opinion of his work in MS. through the fear, forsooth, of wounding the feelings of the writer; as if a man's feelings were not wounded far more keenly by unfavourable criticism of an unknown reviewer, than of a known—*friend*!

But though Mr. Harford has been unfortunate as a translator of poetry, yet, as a prose composition, his Dissertation on Greek Tragedy, derived, as he fairly states, from the usual *crum-books*\* used at Cambridge, is written with the feelings and fancy, and in tone and temper of a gentlemanly scholar; and would make, when duly dished up under the eye of a skilful *maître de cuisine*, a capital article in a leading Review; as it exhibits learning enough to amuse without fatiguing the attention of the reader.

Of the difficulties that a translator, and especially of *Æschylus*, has to contend with, Mr. Harford seems to be fully aware; for, says he, "if a close adherence to the literal meaning of the original were alone requisite, every sound scholar might be a successful translator. But mere learning, however ably it may develop the sense, or illustrate the allusions of classical poetry, can no more do justice to the flashes of airy fancy and impassioned feeling, of brilliant sentiment and graceful expression which sparkle in their pages, than a philosopher could imitate, by any artificial means, the convulsions of lightning. "Literal translation," says Dryden, "is very like dancing in iron on the slack rope. A man may shun a fall by using caution, but gracefulness of motion is not to be expected." Now this we deny, in defiance of glorious John himself, than whom no man has been either more or less successful as a translator; for we have met with a version of Horace's *Otium Divos*, &c. (lib. ii. xvi.) which occurs in Sir Richard Fanshawe's "Selected Parts of Horace, Prince of Lyricks," &c.

\* These are Bentley's *Phalaris*; Bartholomy's *Travels of Anacharsis*; and Schlegel's *Lectures on the Drama*, that perpetual *crib* for all contributors of tinsel articles to our popular Magazines, Reviews, and Penny papers.

1652, 8vo; a translation, that for closeness and spirit united, owns no parallel, and which for the benefit of future translators we will quote, and this the more readily, as the original work is not generally known.

Quiet! the trembling merchant cries,  
Into Egean seas driv'n far:

When the Moon winks, and he describes  
No guiding star.

Quiet! in war the Thracian bold;  
Quiet! the Medes with quivers dight;  
Not to be bought with gems, nor gold,  
Nor purple bright.

For 'tis not wealth, nor armed troops,  
Can tumults of the mind remove,  
And cares, which about fretted roofs  
Hover above.

His little's much, whose thrifty board  
Shines with a salt that was his sire's:  
Whose easie sleeps nor fears disturb,  
Nor base desires.

Why in short life eternall care?  
Why changing for another Sun?  
Who, having shun'd his native stre,  
Himself could shun?

Take horse, rude Care will ride behind;  
Embassage, into thy ship she crowds:  
Fleeter than stags, and the east-wind  
Chasing the clouds.

Let minds of any joy possess,  
Sweeten with that, whatever gall  
Is mixt. No soul that ere was blest,  
Was blest in all.

The fam'd Achilles timeless di'd;  
Old Tython did him bliss out-live:  
And chance, what she to thee deni'd,  
To me may give.

A hundred flocks about thee blest,  
And fair Sicilian heifers low;  
To thee large neighing mares curvete:  
In scarlet thou,

Twice-dipt, art clad. Indulgent fate  
Gave me a graunge; a versing velle;  
A heart which (injur'd) cannot hate,  
But can disdain.

We cannot close our notice of this volume, without directing the attention of the admirers of typographical beauties and pictorial embellishments to the exquisite engravings, from numerous antique gems; and other illustrations, to be found here, selected from the designs of Flaxman, the only English sculptor, who, having with all due humility worshipped at the shrine of Phidias,

Stole thence, Prometheus-like, the ætherial spark,  
That genius feeds and feeds on in the dark,  
Till told on Time's wide sea shows glory's ark.

*Thucydides, with English Notes. By the Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, D.D. F.S.A.* 3 vols. 8vo.

OF a work, which first appeared two years ago, it would be perfectly absurd to give at this distance of time any thing like a regular review. But as Dr. Bloomfield's publication is doubtless proceeding rapidly to a reprint (for we will not do the Tutors of colleges, and Masters of public schools, the injustice to believe, that they are so regardless of their own reputation and their pupils' improvement, as not to adopt the only edition of *Thucydides*, which this or any country has produced, really suited for the instruction of young persons), we have been led to revert to the subject, the more so as our attention has been naturally called to it by the recent appearance of Dr. Arnold's second volume of *Thucydides*; and this with the greater readiness, as we are not without hopes that we shall be of some service in directing Dr. Bloomfield's eye to points, which he seems to have studiously neglected, or to have considered only in a secondary light, rather in compliance with the foolish fashion of the day, that shrinks from every thing bordering on real learning, than with his own better judgment, which, if unshackled, would have given us the ripe and rich fruits of many years' labour, bestowed, as his learned notes subjoined to his English translation\* of *Thucydides* testify, upon a favourite author.

Nor is it Dr. Bloomfield alone, that we trust will be benefited by the perusal of the present article; for Dr. Arnold also, who has entered the field as a competitor rather than equal, will doubtless be gratified to learn that passages, which not a single scholar can understand, though like Poppo, they heap Alp on Alp of a German's lumbering commentary, are all per-

fectly easy of solution, if Editors will be only content to abandon the absurd theory of Hermann and his school, that the text of *Thucydides* has been preserved by a special miracle in certain MSS. of a favourite class; and that no corrections are admissible, except such as turn on the slightest alterations possible; as if, forsooth, the scribes had covenanted to make no greater mistakes than a *yr* for a *re*, in order that Godofredus Hermannus, and Ernestus Poppo, might be led to defend every absurdity of thought and incorrectness of language, that *Thucydides*, as commonly read, furnishes so abundantly. Indeed, to such an extent has this corruption been carried, that so far from not resorting to the same means of correcting *Thucydides*, as have been adopted so successfully in the case of other Greek writers, we are bold to say it will require men, such as the olden time can boast alone, to unite all their efforts to give even a faint idea of what *Thucydides* actually wrote in passages without number.

Startling as this language may appear to the generality of readers, who have been taught to pin their faith on the so-called immaculate text of Immanuel Bekker, we are pretty sure that Dr. Arnold will, by the time he has finished his *Thucydides*, come to nearly the same conclusion; since we find even now, that he has ventured to assert in vol. ii. Pref. p. xiv. that "his increased acquaintance with the MSS. of *Thucydides* has greatly lessened his respect for their authority; and that he would not hesitate to alter the text in spite of them, whenever the Grammarians, who laboured to keep alive a knowledge of the genuine Attic dialect, required or sanctioned the correction."

But why we are to confine our corrections, as Peter Elmsley did in his

\* Of these notes, Poppo, in his cumbrous volume of *Annotations*, extending to 704 closely printed 8vo pages, upon merely one book of *Thucydides*, has very properly made frequent and honourable mention, as they contain numerous references to the Greek historians and sophists of later times, who, as Abresch first taught us, have perpetually imitated the son of Olorus, and have thus occasionally preserved the true reading obliterated in all the MSS. of *Thucydides*. For example, in l. 71, *ἀνέγαν δὲ, ζεύς τῶναι δὲ τὰ ἐννοημένα ἀντί*, where the genitive is perfectly indefensible, Libanius Or. xix. p. 463, has preserved the very words of *Thucydides* *ἀνέγαν δὲ τῶναι τῶναι, in his quotation ἐν ἀνοημένοις τοῖς ἀνέγαν, ὡς ἐν τῶναι τῶναι τὰ ἐννοημένα ἀντί*: for be it remembered that where *οἱ* are spoken of generally, the singular is hardly admissible.

edition of Thucydides, to the restoration of Atticisms, Dr. Arnold says not; nor could he give any valid reason for so doing, at least in the opinion of those, who know that in a singularly difficult passage of Thucydides, one of those very Grammarians, Thomas Magister to wit, not only found in his MS. the same faulty reading as that which disfigures all the existing MSS. of Thucydides, but even had the hardihood to quote it as an ἀποφ λέγομενον; so little did he dream of its being a mere literal error, or that the passage, when read as it ought to be, would actually confirm the very grammatical canon, which the faulty reading was produced to overthrow.

The passage to which we allude, is in iii. 44, and is thus read in all the editions and MSS. :

ἦν τε γὰρ ἀποφῆναι πᾶν ἀδικούντας αὐτοὺς, οὐ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἀποκτείναι κελεύσω, εἰ μὴ συμφέρον ἦν τε καὶ ἔχοντες τι συγγνώμης εἶναι, εἰ τῇ πόλει μὴ ἀγαθὸν φαίνοιτο.

On this passage, quoted by Thomas Magister as the only instance in Thucydides where ἦν is united to an Optative, Poppo wrote, *more suo*, a long dissertation of five 8vo pages, and at the end of it fairly confessed himself checkmated. Not so Godofredus Hermannus; who determined to pass in gallant style this *pons criticorum*, made no less than three fruitless attempts to explain, what G. Burges was the first to prove a mere literal error, by showing in Cl. Jl. No. XLIV. p. 376, that Thucydides must have written ἦν τε καὶ ἔχοντας τι συγγνώμης, εἴην, εἰ τῇ πόλει μὴ ἀγαθὸν φαίνοιτο: where ἔχοντας is governed by ἀποφῆναι and εἴην by κελεύσω.

Of this emendation,† which has been approved by Poppo, Goëller, and Dr. Bloomfield, Dr. Arnold has not deigned to take the least notice; preferring, it appears, to err with Hermann, whose absurd defence of ἦν εἶναι is worthy of the pseudo-philosophy of grammar, promulgated by that *fidei defensor* on all points of perfectly untenable criticism; although Dr. A. could not have been ignorant that Dindorf had supported the emendation by quoting most appositely Plato Euthyphr. p. 4. B. εἴτε ἐν δίκῃ ἔκτεινεν ὁ

κτείνας, εἴτε μὴ καὶ εἰ μὲν ἐν δίκῃ, εἴην, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἐπεξείναι: and to which he might have added, Rep. vi. p. 536, E. λέγειν ἐθέλω, εἰ καὶ ὑμῶν φίλον· εἰ δὲ μὴ, εἴην.

We are not ignorant, however, that Dr. Bloomfield objects to this emendation, because it wants authority; as if any emendation requires other authority than its being necessary to the sense, and supported by the *jus et norma loquendi*, and keeping close to the *ductus literarum*; conditions which this correction eminently fulfils; nor ought Dr. Bloomfield to have retained εἶναι, in which the whole difficulty lies; and still less ought Dobree to have expunged it entirely, since εἴην is absolutely requisite to preserve the balance of the sentence; a consideration which, if duly attended to, will enable us to unravel not a few knots in this most intricate of all Greek authors; and as a slight specimen of what can be done for Thucydides, by attending to this very point, we will produce just a half-dozen passages, where, in the language of a saucy critic, it shall be our business

*Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem.*

In i. 39, we meet with the words following:

πάσαι δὲ κοινώσαντες τὴν δύναμιν, κοινὰ καὶ τὰ ἀποβαίνοντα ἔχειν· ἐγκλημάτων δὲ μόνων ἀμετόχους, οὕτω τῶν μετὰ τὰς πράξεις τούτων μὴ κοινώνειν.

He who is anxious to know what the Germans have written on this puzzling passage, must turn to their respective long-winded notes; where he will find that, because a certain family of MSS. honoured with the title of *Codd. Opt.* omit the clause ἐγκλημάτων — κοινώνειν, Bekker, Goëller, and Poppo, consider these words as an interpolation. But as Dr. Bloomfield truly observes, it is far more easy to account for their omission than insertion. Besides, says he, Dio Cassius doubtless found them in his MS. as appears from his imitation, p. 282, 35. καὶ οὕτω τῶν πλεονεξίων οὐ συμμετέχοντες αὐτοῖς, τῶν ἐγκλημάτων τὸ ἴσον φερόμεθα: where however Poppo, determined to reject the words, asserts of course that he can see no vestige of

† The same correction has been proposed also by Lindau, although it unaccountably escaped the late highly-gifted Carolus Reisig, Thuringensis, whose hapless attempt to amend the passage might excite the pity of Augustus Wellaver himself.



an imitation. Dr. Bloomfield, indeed, thinks all the difficulty may be obviated by expelling *μόνον*. But the disease is seated deeper; and we doubt not he will at once acknowledge the truth of our correction *ἐγκλημάτων δὲ νόμιμον ἀμετόχους ὡσαύτως τῶν μετὰ τὰς πράξεις αὐτῶν μὴ κοινωνεῖν*, when he is told that two MSS. read *μόνον ἀμετόχους οὕτως*, an evident corruption of *νόμιμον ἀμετόχους ὡσαύτως*: and when he remembers the similar sentiment of Libanius Or. p. 209. C. quoted by himself, πάντων ἀλογότατον τὰ μὲν ἐγκλήματα ἑτέρων εἶναι, τὴν δὲ τιμωρίαν ἑτέροις ὑπείχειν; and with regard to *μόνον* and *νόμιμον*, we refer him to i. 71, where Stobæus quotes *μόνιμα* incorrectly for *νόμιμα*.

Again, in i. 69, we meet with the following ill-arranged sentence:

Οἱ γὰρ δρώντες, βεβουλευμένοι πρὸς οὐ διεγνώκοντας ἤδη, καὶ οὐ μέλλοντες, ἐπέρχονται.

These words Dr. Bloomfield thus translates: "The active, the decided, and the undaunting advance against those who are yet unresolved what to do:" a translation, says Poppo, than which nothing can be conceived more perverse. Now though we assert that such is the only meaning these words are capable of, yet did not Thucydides so write, nor could he have written other than—οἱ γὰρ βεβουλευμένοι πρὸς οὐ διεγνώκοντας ἤδη καὶ δρώντες αἰεὶ μέλλοντας ἐπέρχονται: where *μέλλοντας*, the conjecture of Lindau, is confirmed by 3 MSS. Poppo indeed fancies the difficulty can be overcome by a new punctuation—οὐ διεγνώκοντας, ἤδη καὶ οὐ μέλλοντες, ἐπέρχονται—as if ἤδη καὶ could thus begin any member of a sentence.

Again, in ii. 7. we meet with a passage which even Poppo gives up as desperate; and as neither sense nor syntax can be made out of or in it, we are quite sure Dr. Bloomfield will acknowledge that Thucydides could not have written καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους μὲν, πρὸς ταῖς αὐτοῦ ὑπαρχούσαις ἐξ Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας, τοῖς τὰ κείνων ἐλομένοις καὶς ἐπετάχθησαν ποιεῖσθαι—but that he must have written καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους μὲν, πρὸς ταῖς ἔτι τότε ὑπαρχούσαις ἐξ Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας, τοῖς τὰ κοινὰ νῦν ἐλομένοις νῆες ἐπετάχθησαν ποιεῖσθαι; for, the construction is, νῆες ἐπετάχθησαν ποιεῖσθαι, τοῖς ἐλομένοις νῦν τὰ κοινὰ Λακεδαιμονίους; i. e. "Ships were ordered to

be built by those who would now make common cause with the Lacedæmonians:"—while the expression *ἔτι τότε ὑπαρχούσαις* may be compared with *ὑπαρχόντων*—*ἔτι τότε*, in ii. 13; or, since *ἔτι τότε* is too far removed from *αὐτοῦ*, which Poppo absurdly interprets *there*, we may read *αἰεὶ πού ὑπαρχούσαις*.

Again we find a very difficult passage in iii. 38. which none, as Dr. Bloomfield justly observes, have ventured to grapple with; for he might have added,

All fear'd to meet the hapless Milo's end,  
Wedge'd in the timber that he strove to  
rend.

The vulgate has τὰ μὲν μέλλοντα ἔργα ἀπὸ τῶν εὐ εἰπόντων σκοποῦντες ὡς δυνατὰ γίνεσθαι, τὰ δὲ πεπραγμένα ἤδη, οὐ τὸ δρασθὲν πιστότερον ὄψει λαβόντες ἢ τὸ ἀκουσθὲν ἀπὸ τῶν λόγῳ καλῶς ἐπιτιμησάντων.

But who does not see that Thucydides wrote τὰ μὲν μέλλοντα ἔργα ἀπὸ τῶν εὐ εἰπόντων σκοποῦντες, ὡς δυνατὰ γίνεσθαι, τὰ δὲ πεπραγμένα ἤδη, οὐ τὸ δρασθὲν πιστότερον ὄψει λαβόντες ἢ τὸ ἀκουσθὲν λόγῳ, ἀπὸ τῶν κακῶς ἐπιτιμησάντων.

Sentences more beautifully balanced than the preceding, it were impossible perhaps to find in any other author. For thus τὰ μέλλοντα are opposed to τὰ πεπραγμένα, and ἀπὸ τῶν εὐ εἰπόντων to ἀπὸ τῶν κακῶς ἐπιτιμησάντων, and δρασθὲν—ὄψει το ἀκουσθὲν λόγῳ: and with regard to the *ductus literarum*, from πεπραγμένα ἤδη are formed πεπραγμέν' ἤδη; and from δρασθὲν comes δραβέν (the origin of *θεαβέν* read in many MSS.), while the change of δρα into δρα is confirmed by a similar var. lect. in Eurip. Alc. 404. where δρώσαν for δρώσαν is found in MS. Flor.

Again we meet with a most intricate passage in iv. 19. where the vulgate has νομίζομεν τε τὰς μεγάλας ἐχθρὰς μάλιστα ἂν διαλύεσθαι βεβαίως, οὐκ ἦν ἀνταμυνόμενός τις καὶ ἐπικρατήσας τὰ πλείω τοῦ πολέμου, κατ' ἀνάγκην ὅρκους ἐγκαταλαμβάνων, μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἰσίου ξυμβῆ, ἀλλ' ἦν, παρὸν τὸ αὐτὸ δρᾶσαι πρὸς τὸ ἐπικεῖν καὶ ἀρετῇ αὐτὸ νικήσας παρὰ ἃ προσεδέχετο, μετρίως ξυκαλλαγῇ.

The seat of corruption, as Dr. Bloomfield properly remarks, is in the second αὐτὸ: and accordingly he would read αὐτὸν found in 4 MSS. But still we do not get rid of the difficulty in the words τὸ αὐτὸ δρᾶσαι, which can



only mean to do the same thing. Dr. Bloomfield indeed translates *to do this*. But that would be *τοῦτο* or rather *τοιοῦτο*. The balance of the sentence manifestly requires

οὐκ ἔνι ἀνταμυνόμενος τις καὶ ἐπιπατήσας τὰ πλεον, τὸν πολέμιον κατ' ἀνέγκαν δοκούς ἐγκαταλαμβάνων, μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου συμβῇ· ἀλλ' ἔνι, παρὸν τι ἀντιδρᾶσαι παρὰ τὸ ἐπιεικὲς γα, ἀρετῇ ἀντιδικήσας παρὰ δ' προσεδέχεται, μετρίως συνάλλαγῃ· i. e. "when, having it in his power to return evil regardless of clemency, he shall agree to moderate terms, having overcome his enemy by virtue, regardless of the wrong he had received."

A similar balance in a sentence not very unlike is to be found in iii. 40. ἐκ τοῦ εὖ εἰπεῖν τὸ παθεῖν εὖ ἀντιλήφεται; and with regard to τὸν πολέμιον, this reading is plainly confirmed by the very next paragraph, ὀφειλὼν γὰρ ἦδη δ' ἐκαστὸς μὴ ἀνταμύνεσθαι, ὡς βιασθεῖς, ἀλλ' ἀνταποδοῦναι ἀρετῇ; where too we meet with the repetition of the same preposition ἀντὶ in composition.

In one and all of the preceding passages, Dr. Bloomfield has not only been aware of the difficulty, but endeavoured to master it either by interpretation or a slight correction; and the same may be said of almost every intricate passage of his author; where not only the young scholar, but even the soundest Grecian, must have found himself at a dead stop, until relieved by Dr. Bloomfield's satisfactory explanations. We allude particularly to the masterly manner, in which he has unravelled the continued series of critical puzzles in the celebrated conference between the Melians and Athenians, detailed in Book v. c. 85, the whole of which we would willingly extract, did we not feel confident that no reader of Thucydides would fail to purchase an edition, where, be their scholarship what it may, they cannot rise from its perusal without having learnt much they did not know before, and which they cannot obtain elsewhere. Of some desperate passages in that conference we will say a word or two in our notice of Dr. Arnold's Thucydides; when the respective merits of the two English editors shall be weighed in an even balance. But before we undertook the office of a judge, we were anxious to give some proofs of a critical acquaintance with the difficulties of Thucydides; and it is with

this view that we add the correction of a passage neglected by all, yet presenting words that Thucydides never could have written.

In v. 71. we meet with the following nonsense:

Ἀργεῖοι μὲν καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐντόνως καὶ ὀργῇ χαρπύοντες, Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ βραδέως καὶ ὑπὸ αἰλητῶν πολλῶν νόμῳ ἐγκαθεστῶτες, οἱ τοῦ θεοῦ χάριν.

But in the first place ὀργῇ is quite absurd. Well therefore did Heringa prefer ὀρμῇ, as quoted by A. Gellius. Secondly, whether the sifers were many or few, was a fact perfectly immaterial; and no less so, whether the sifers were appointed by custom or law, as Goëller absurdly translates the passage. Thirdly, it was not the sifers so much as the fighters who stood drawn up in order. Lastly, τοῦ θεοῦ χάριν does not mean, as Gellius translates it, *dei divini gratia*, but in honour of the god; i. e. Caesar, to whom a particular march was dedicated, and called *Καστόρειον* by the Lacedæmonians, similar to the *Ἐμβατήριον* of the other Greeks; and yet with this allusion to a particular military movement staring them in their face, the Editors one and all have not seen that Thucydides wrote,

Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ βραδέως καὶ ὑπὸ αἰλητῶν ἐνοπλίῳ νόμῳ ἐγκαθεστῶτες ὁμοῦ, οὐ τοῦ θεοῦ χάριν—

Respecting the ἐνοπλίῳ, νόμον, Spanheim on Callimach. Hymn. in Dian. 451. ἐν σακίεσσιν ἐνοπλίῳ will give all the information requisite; and with regard to ἐγκαθεστῶτες ὁμοῦ, it is with singular good fortune we find ὁμοῦ for νόμον in 2 MSS. and ἐγκαθεστῶτες for ἐγκαθεστῶτες in a solitary MS. (f.) which here, as elsewhere, has alone preserved the true reading, or an approximation to it.

In discussing the seven passages here quoted, it will be seen that though Dr. Bloomfield has chosen, like Wesseling, to be thought rather timid than bold, as regards Thucydides himself, yet we ought to state that, in correcting numerous passages of the imitators of Thucydides, he has wisely endeavoured 'to snatch a grace beyond the reach of art,' by presenting us with some very neat and happy emendations; which, despised as they frequently are by sciolists, a thorough-bred scholar knows how to appreciate, as they are the best proofs that a reader completely understands his author.

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*A Letter to T. L. Hodges, Esq. M.P. for the County of Kent, from Thomas Scott, B. D. Chaplain of Bromley College, concerning Tithes.*

*A few Plain Remarks on the Rev. T. Scott's Letter to T. L. Hodges, Esq. M.P., on Tithes, by George Colgate.*

AS harmony of action and opinion is a divine blessing—a fruit of the operation of real religion on man's heart, and a pledge for public prosperity, so is every man seeking his own private judgment in matters of faith and policy, at the expense of public tranquillity and just obligations, a sign that there is something wrong in the prevalent principles of the day—something discordant with that one spirit in which we should worship one Great Master, that loyalty with which we should obey one constitutional monarch.

The judicious Hooker, in his "Ecclesiastical Polity," rightly affirms that, if every man's private judgment were to be considered of authority in matters of religion, we should have as many churches (that is, sects) as priests: equally true is it, that, if every tinker of the state-kettle were to be permitted to try his experiments on the constitution, secular or ecclesiastical, for every hole stopped according to his taste, he would make a dozen gaps in other places. Two short years have sufficed to give us serious experience of the truth of this position. Concession to religious faction was to do wonders—to tranquilize the surface of the political ocean—or, according to the figure of a treatise which had a great run and influence at the time,\* the black and the white horses were to draw all one way. What, however, has been the result of concession to absurd demands, incompatible with just and reasonable policy? The surface of the political ocean, before only rippled by a light contrary breeze, has swelled into formidable billows, threatening the progress of the vessel of the state; the black horses of its waggon, to whom the rein has been given, have made

the first use of their liberty by endeavouring to break from the team; and if the driver checks their effort, to upset the waggon altogether. Gulliver tells us of a serious conflict between some of the Laputan sages, whether they should break their eggs at the great or little end; so it is with the tithers and anti-tithers—it is a mere matter of taste whether the clergy ought to be paid in one way or other.

But let us dispassionately ask, whether it will be well to consult a matter of taste at the expense of an acknowledged right of property, as good as that by which every layman holds his freehold? Have the Clergy, as a body, no secular rights? Are they, according to the cant of some visionaries of the day, to be considered as suspended between heaven and earth, like the body of Mahomet, non-entities in the body politic; providing us spiritual food, but themselves to be provided for with such corporeal nourishment as shall suit the various caprices of their flock? We are gravely told that farmers will not go to church because they pay tithes; they are distracted from attention to the ten commandments, by thinking of the tenth sheaf and the tenth pig: some other way must be found to obviate these feelings so distracting to their piety. The monstrous absurdity of this proposal may be replied to by the simple observation, that men who judge that the labourer is not worthy of his hire in the way which is his prescriptive right, and seek to make him entirely dependent on the humours of the flock which he was sent to feed, had better stay away from the sacred temple, until they can approach it with greater humility of heart, with thankfulness to the Dispenser of all good for his bounty to the cultivators of the mother-earth, making it yield her increase for man's labour—with grateful cheerfulness laying the firstlings of their flocks upon God's altar, for the support of those who are peculiarly the ministers of his sacred ordinances. This, we boldly affirm, is the right feeling on the subject of tithes, whatever may be said for or against the obligation of their divine origin.

Tithes cannot be abolished with

\* The "Catholic State-waggon," originally published in the Westminster Review.

breaking up all public faith and prescriptive obligations, held hitherto, from just principle, sacred, although so large a portion of the tithes is held by lay impropriators, in consequence of the great spoliation of the Church committed at the Reformation, at which period religious truth gained a signal and inestimable triumph, at the expense of much of her worldly goods. As to the inalienable nature of tithes, as far as regards property, the arguments of Lord Milton's letter are plain and entirely conclusive. "It seems," says his Lordship, "that the occupier proposes to withhold payment of tithe &c.; but let me ask what it is that entitles the occupier himself to the land which he occupies? Is it not the law which sanctions the lease by which he holds it? The law gives him a right to the cattle which he rears on his land, to the plough with which he cultivates it, and to the car in which he carries his produce to market; the law also gives him his right to nine-tenths of the produce of his land, but the same law assigns another tenth to another person. *In this distribution of the produce of the land, there is no injustice, because the tenant was perfectly aware of it when he entered upon the land; but in any forcible change of this distribution there would be great injustice, because it would be a transfer of property from one person to another without an equivalent; in other words, it would be a robbery.*"

Now the clergy are properly an independent body from the laity; their leisure and learning are to be applied to our spiritual good; for which purpose they are endowed with a very moderate provision in proportion to their number. This endowment is as ancient as the Saxon times, whence we may date some of our most salutary constitutional provisions. Grant that some modifications of this fund may, in the lapse of time, have become necessary, the Bishops in their dioceses, the clergy in their general convocation,\* will be the proper agents for these modifications, or an ecclesiastical com-

mission for the purpose may be appointed by the Crown. Any other mode must savour of that *forcible change*, which Lord Milton has rightly designated as a robbery; and clearly it is not worth while to brand our legislature with such an act, in order that the stomachs of the anti-tithers may be reconciled by forms more palatable to them, but by which the clergy might lose that independence of internal constitution, by which they are enabled, at all seasons, to speak the truth "through good report and through evil report."

The Rev. Mr. Scott's pamphlet bears marks of this independence, and is certainly a spirited production; we quote the following portion as an example. Addressing himself to the party whose assertions he impugns, he says—

"You seem to speak without hesitation, for you say 'I am quite satisfied!' Satisfied of what? Why, that there never was invented a more unfortunate mode of remunerating the clergy, any set of clergy in the world, than by the payment of Tithes. But surely, Sir, you have read your Bible and attended your Protestant church to very little purpose, if you have not discovered long since that *God himself, the fountain of wisdom, invented this very mode of remunerating the clergy by Tithes.*"

The reader will here observe a distinction, which Mr. Colgate, in his haste to heap irony on his reverend opponent, has taken care to pass over, namely, that Mr. Scott does not speak of the divine right of tithes, but of their divine origin. Without, therefore, supposing a divine law for their continuance, their origin is at least entitled to the most respectful consideration; and if, even by peculiar prejudices only, they were at first introduced into the Christian church, and have become, under secular provisions in our country, the property and support of that branch of it with us established, there can be no just reason, on matter of mere opinion, to abrogate them. The number of jurors on a trial at law had its origin in allusion to the number of Apostles, which was twelve. Will any political economist, in his zeal for innovation, say there ought to be so many jurors more or less; for that it is quite absurd and intolerable, because Christ had

\* The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his Charge to the clergy lately delivered at Bow Church, announced the probability that the Church would be called upon to deliberate on her internal interests and arrangements in convocation.

twelve disciples, a common law case should be decided by twelve jurymen! To resume our extracts from Mr. Scott.

"It will be scarcely necessary, I presume, to produce many of those various passages wherein it clearly appears that the Giver of all wisdom was the inventor of the *unfortunate mode* of remunerating the clergy which you so boldly reprobate.

"I will trouble you with only one passage from the Book of Numbers, chap. xiii. v. 25, 26.

"The Lord spake unto Moses, saying, Thus speak unto the Levites, and say unto them, When ye take of the children of Israel the tithes which I have given you from them for your inheritance, &c. Does not this passage plainly prove, as well as many others, that God himself prescribed this mode which you so rashly, not to say impiously, condemn as the *most unfortunate that ever was invented!* And St. Paul tells his Christian Converts that the Jewish Priesthood have a commandment to take tithes of the people according to the Law, 'a Law established by a divinely selected legislator, acting under the direction and by the authority of the King of kings and Lord of lords.'"

Mr. Colgate, in the preface to his reply, has said the question of divine right is not worth discussing, he does not say the question of *divine origin*, which would admit, taking Scripture for true, of course of no discussion. That Government has a right to interfere in the matter, he infers from the fact that it has done so, and is doing so. We are not ourselves aware of this fact, which he so gratuitously charges on the Government, who have merely instituted statistical enquiries. And we have not yet arrived at the logical proficiency of Mr. Colgate, that a deed is a good deed because it is done. This out-Herods any notions of bigotry which he has thought proper to ascribe to his reverend opponent, and affords us at the same time a new reading for Pope's celebrated stanza "Whatever is, is right," which we before never dreamt of.

The question of tithes Mr. Colgate has brought within the compass of a nut-shell. It is, he says, "whether it is expedient and right that the enormous revenues of the Church should in some measure be sacrificed for the welfare of the nation, or whether the nation is to be sacrificed to the Church?" Now this enormity of the Church revenue is a mere gratuitous

assumption, from which the author spins the thread of his denunciation; for it is well known, that were the church revenues equally divided among what are termed the working clergy, and that there were to be left no high offices to which talent might aspire, and no prebends which might, by providing for the subsistence of learned individuals, afford leisure for theological studies, the incomes of the parochial clergy would be barely sufficient to maintain them in decent respectability. So much for the enormity of revenue; of *lay impropriations* Mr. Colgate says nothing. In conclusion he sums up his argument with a quotation from himself, probably thinking a smart thing cannot be said too often, and that a jingle of words, however profane the parody they contain, ought not to be rejected, provided it may serve the euphony of his sentences.

"Enquiry," he says "will serve to draw aside the curtain of Superstition, and exhibit on its death-bed a monster whose birth, life, and character, I cannot describe more accurately than in my own words on a former occasion:

"It is to little purpose at the present day, searching for the register of its birth, (i. e. of the tithe system) or as to when it was christened; it is quite evident that it was a base-born child of the whore of Babylon, Popery, that it has been nursed in the lap of Superstition, supported by the leading strings of ignorance and priestcraft; oppression has grown with its growth, and strengthened with its strength, till it has become the mighty monster of extortion that we see at this present day. And if I might be allowed to write its epitaph I should say, 'The Law (of Popery) gave, and the Law (of Justice) taketh away, Blessed be the name of the Law.'"

An appropriate tail-piece to this tirade is formed by a Bible, crosier, and mitre, all upon the totter, and in the act of falling different ways. But Mr. Colgate is too eloquent a parodist not to give us another "touch of his quality" in the Appendix; where he says, (p. 35) "I am inclined sincerely to hope that the contemplated Church Reform may be accomplished on the principle of *Free Trade and Universal Suffrage*. Instead of being a heavy burthen on men's shoulders, and grievous to be borne, 'its yoke would then be easy and its burthen light,' because it would be voluntary."

We are quite satisfied to leave

above passages to be their own commentary and exposition of the views, principles, and judgment of the writer. For our part we are no Theologians, no sticklers for absolute, divine, indefeasible right in matters of human polity; such subjects we do not profess ourselves capable of sifting and discussing in a technical way, and if we did, the profit to the generality of our readers would be small; but the divine right of common reason and common honesty we do understand, and we believe that where, under certain conditions, property has been secured to individuals or bodies corporate, secular or ecclesiastical, from time immemorial, for a just equivalent rendered, it is an act of the grossest tyranny and unprincipled piracy to invade it.

We sincerely believe, that if the receiving of tithes were considered by the great body of the ministers of the Church of England as obstructing the progress of the Gospel in the hearts of men, and consequently the salvation of souls, that they would commute that mode of remuneration cheerfully for some other. On the other hand, that if they thought they were compromising the future independence and purity of the ministerial office, by yielding to a mere factious and momentary clamour, they would manfully withstand innovation at any risk.

For ourselves we are heartily sick of the war of private opinions; and, as many must be in the same predicament, we trust we shall come to something like union at last, agreeing each to mind his own business, to be thankful in his station for the blessings he enjoys under equal laws. Division breeds anarchy; anarchy by all former experience has ended in military despotism.

Let conscientious public men of all parties ever have in view permanent public good; certainly the politician's trade cannot be exercised by "every unwashed artificer;" and representatives, to benefit their constituents, must be free deliberative agents, not pledge-shackled delegates. Let us in time revive our united nationality of feeling, such as we can all remember in the days of our brightest glory in arms, of our unrivalled prosperity in commerce and agriculture. Let the pointed moral of the Roman Fabulist be ever in our view, who tells us that

when the clamorous frogs were impatient of the mildest and most neutral form of government that Jupiter could dispense to them, tired of their vain complaints he sent them at length a water snake for their king, who devoured them one after another, without mercy, and when they petitioned for relief from this real and intolerable oppression, the God replied inexorable,

"Quia noluitis vestrum ferre bonum  
Malum preferte."

The best things on earth are subject to mutability and decay; but let us not in the restlessness of political fever seek the subversion of our ancient ecclesiastical and secular constitutions. If our duty towards God and man, and our own consciences, be kept in view, every change will be the result of the most mature and unprejudiced deliberation, and the divine blessing will operate the welfare of ourselves and our posterity. Let faction within, let enemies without, strive against us—

— Come the three corners of the  
world in arms,  
And we shall shock them; nought shall  
make us rue,  
If England to herself do prove but true.

*The Inferno of Dante, translated by*  
Ichabod Charles Wright.—Longman,  
Hurst, Rees, and Orme.—1833.

The Divina Comedia is to the generality of our readers but imperfectly known. The Italians themselves are forced to make Dante a study, and however popular his great poem might once have been, that study is now confined to the learned, who are only enabled to get at his meaning through the medium of innumerable notes, glossaries, and commentaries. The obscurity does not merely lie in the words themselves, but in the continued allusions to things fixed in the memory by no general interest, and to persons about whom the historians of the time in which the scene is laid, are often silent; so that we meet with verse following verse, in which every expression is a difficulty to be overcome, and a problem to be solved; and as the text is extremely corrupt, and often referable to no modes of construction, although sacredly continued in edition after edition, in the manner of our Greek and Latin Classics, the mind is bewildered in the mist of doubt, and

in despair of arriving at the true sense, is ready to come to any conclusion, however far fetched and preposterous.

Ugo Foscolo was not one of these commentators; he employed some of the last years of his life in purifying the text of the *Divina Comedia*, and his MS. now lies on the shelf of a too enterprising Bookseller.\* So much was done by the admired author of the *Sepolcri* for Dante, that we know that a person was deputed by several of the Italian Literati to endeavour to purchase the MSS., but as the sum paid for it was very large, and copyrights are of little or no value in Italy, where every State immediately reprints, we might say pirates, a work of any reputation, Foscolo's Dante is in all probability doom'd never to see the light.

The admiration which the countrymen of Dante pay to that great founder of their language is as unbounded as ours for Shakspeare. The *Divina Comedia* has gone through not less than 70 or 80 editions, and not a year passes without some new comment making its appearance. Foscolo's opinion was, that its main object was Reform. It is certain that it is a severe satire on the See of Rome, and has done much to shake the papal power; for it may be remarked that whilst Dante introduces several Popes and Cardinals into his *Inferno* and *Purgatorio*, we do not meet with one in his *Paradiso*. It is marvellous therefore, how such a poem could have been allowed to circulate freely in the dominions of the Romish church, where almost every work worth reading is found in the *Index Expurgatorius*. But the idolatry of the Italians for Dante is not confined to his sentiments; he is looked upon as having at once brought their language to perfection; and advocates have not been wanting to assert that his phraseology is the only one fitted for poetry; absurd as it may appear, to contend that no word is legitimate that has not the sanction of his authority.

Perticari Monti's son-in-law, was an eloquent and able controversialist in favour of this doctrine; and Monti himself, in his *Basviliana*, shews that he was a disciple of the same school.

\* Foscolo's Commentary was published by Pickering, and has been reprinted at Legnano. Though it has had little success in England, it is highly esteemed abroad.

The dispute between the Classicists and Romanticists has been going on for the last 50 years; but the fallacy of the arguments of the former has lately been ably exposed in that clever periodical the *Antologia*, and the question is nearly set at rest. Whilst we wink at this waste of mind and paper, we are not less than our neighbours the French, (who have been pursuing the same idle game, a shuttlecock of words) blind to the mote in our own eyes; and wondering at Byron's preposterous playing at *Bowles* about Pope (in which the author of *Childe Harold* was anything but sincere) cannot see the rapid progress which the Lambes, the Leigh Hunts and Keats's, are and have been absurdly making to bring back our literature to Chaucer; for as we cannot think in an obsolete language, this pseudo-English classical school would, by its antiquated terms and bygone modes of expression, make poetry, that should be an echo of the familiar thoughts and associations of daily life, a mere mechanical art; a piece of mosaic instead of painting. But to return to Dante and the *Divine Comedy*; and here we must remark that any thing but comic are the horrors of the *Inferno*, and the scarce mild tortures of the *Purgatorio*; and we must look for some better reason for this strange appellation than the common one given, that the Drama ends happily; but where all is mystery, we need not puzzle ourselves about the title given to its Three Acts, observing, that were it not for its fortunate isles laden with golden fruit, (as stars gleam forth here and there through the dark clouds of night) few would be found to embark in the misty ocean of this allegory. The great and magic charm of Dante lies in his wonderful 'Tersini,' that flow on like the diapason of an organ, with a continued swell and roll of harmony, and defy, in our Runic harsh and monosyllabic language, any effort to reproduce a correspondent music. Lord Byron, in his prophecy of Dante, has shewn that *Terza Rima* (however it may do for short compositions) is ill calculated for a poem of any length. Hayley was, we think, the first who attempted this species of versification, a favourite one with Shelley, whose gorgeous 'Triumph of Life' is imbued with the true Italian spirit, not of the *Inferno*, but the far finer *Paradiso*. In order, however, to give an English reader the slightest notion of Dante,

this metre should (foreign as it is to our language, from its paucity of rhymes and the canons just stated) be adopted *de rigueur*; but we pity the man who would undertake so Herculean and ungrateful a task; his muse would inevitably stick fast in the Bolgi of the *Inferno*, or be lost in the interminable labyrinths of the 27 circles. An attempt was made by an Irishman (who published a specimen of a Commentary that promised to make a library of itself) to do Dante into ottosyllabic Terzi Rimi. The consequence was a travesty instead of translation.

Of all worthless versions in our tongue, if we except Mickle's *Luciad*, and Hoole's *Tasso*, Mr. Boyd's *Inferno* bears the first rank. In his feeble copy the old master is nowhere to be found; nay, the very outline is completely lost. Dante is one of those writers from whom any thing added subtracts; he is better 'Nudo che vestito.' Every addition is immediately detected, and appears like patch-work in the texture of cloth. Carey has not had the success he deserved; and the little encouragement shewn to his faithful, careful, and admirable labours, proves that this poem is little to our taste. He has wisely adopted a phraseology well calculated for the style of Dante; but blank verse is as unfair a medium for conveying the beauties of the original Terzini, as French prose is for rendering those of Byron. The consequence is that Carey's *Vision* (as he has properly called the poem) is only in the hands of Italian students. What could have induced Mr. Ichabod Charles Wright to enter the lists against Carey, we are at a loss to conceive. Not to speak of the form of his versification, his ear is strangely deficient in music, his lines being what the Italians call 'distaccate,' monotonous and unrythmical. There is none of the leaven of the poet in the kneading of his heavy dough; the spirit is all evaporated and leaves only a 'caput mortuum.'

For ourselves we never could enjoy the *Inferno* even in the original; for if we except half a dozen passages, who could wade through the rest of the poem? These it would take little time to enumerate. The inscription on the gate of Hell—*Lasciate ogni speranza* *opè che entrate*—taken by the bye from

the well known line in the *Eumenides* of *Æschylus*—

*Εὖρω τὸ χαλκὸν πυδάμεν ποσειδάων—*

is familiar to every one; next comes the *Francesca di Rimini*, so tamely and servilely translated by Lord Byron; the comparison of Geryon and his brothers to Towers, which gave rise to Cervantes's wind-mills, mistaken by Don Quixote for giants; and last the death of Ugolino and his Sons in the 'Torre della Fame,' which evidently suggested the Prisoner of Chillon. In fairness to Mr. Wright, we shall, as a specimen of his Work, extract and analyze this celebrated passage, accompanied with foot-notes to mark the words added to the original, or where he has mistaken the sense of the author.

Through a small loophole in that dismal cell, (1)  
(The "call of hunger" call'd from my and fate,  
And where some other yet is doom'd to dwell) (2)  
Full many moons had shed their broken light,  
When o'er me came that evil omen'd sleep,  
Which all unveil'd the future to my sight. (3)  
This traitor look'd, as huntman, to pursue  
The He-wolf and his young ones to that steep (4)  
Which shuts out Lucca from the Pisan's view.  
Leanhounds, well train'd, and eager for the chase—  
The (5) Gualanda, with the Guinards and Lanfranchi,  
Before him he let slip:—in little space  
The father and his sons, as though forewent,  
Lagg'd in the course; and then their howling  
Sinks  
Methought by those infuriate tasks were rent.  
When I awoke, ere morn its rays had shed, (6)  
I heard my name, who with me were confin'd, (7)  
Sob in their slumbers, and cry out for bread.  
Full cruel art thou, if thou canst conceive,  
Without a tear, what then came o'er my mind! (8)  
And if thou grieve not, what can make thee  
Grieve? (9)  
They were awake; and now the hour drew near,  
Which had been wont to bring their cruel  
repart, (10) [fear, (11)  
And each was pondering o'er his dream of  
What from within the dreadful tower I heard  
The entrance underneath with nails made  
fast:—(12)  
I gazed upon my boys—nor spake a word. (13)  
I wept not, for my heart was turn'd to stone:—  
My children wept;—and little Anselm cried: (14)  
'What ails thee Father?—strange thy looks are  
grown.' (15)  
Yet still I wept not—still made no reply  
Throughout that day and all the night beside, (16)  
Until another sun lit up the sky (17)  
But, when a faint and broken ray was thrown  
Within that dismal (18) dungeon, and I view'd  
In their four looks the image of my own,—

(1) mudo. (2) al chiado. (3) squarcio l' occhio.  
(4) Lupo e lupiccioli. (5) Gualandi e Guinardi  
e Lanfranchi a guisa. (6) l'annaghi in dimano.  
(7) ch' eran con meco. (8) al mio cor s'annunziava.  
(9) di che pianger suoli. (10) cibo.  
(11) per il suo sonno ciascun dubitava.  
(12) Chiani (not Chiodi.) (13) Stessa fer motto.  
(14) Anselmuccio mio. (15) Padre che hai.  
(16) notte oppresso, properly rendered by Carey  
next night. (17) altro sol nel mondo uscio.  
(18) cold asperical.



Then but they laugh through anguish I did bite;  
 And they, supposing (19) that for want of food  
 I did so—sudden rais'd themselves upright, (20)  
 And said: 'O Father, less will be our pain,  
 If thou wilt feed on us;—thou didst bestow (21)  
 This wretched flesh;—(22) 'tis thine to take  
 again' (23)  
 There was I calm, lest they the more should grieve.  
 Two days all silent (24) we remain'd!—O thou  
 Hard earth, why didst thou not bear with us cleave?  
 Four days our agonies had been delay'd, (25)  
 When Gaddo at my feet his body threw,  
 Exclaiming: 'Father! why not give me aid!' (26)  
 He died,—and, as distinct as here I stand, (27)  
 I saw the three fall one by one, before  
 The sixth day closed;—then, groping with my  
 hand,  
 I felt each wretched corpse, for sight had fail'd;  
 Two days I called on those who were no more (28)  
 Then hunger—stronger e'en than grief—pre-  
 vail'd" (29)

Our readers may judge of the competency of Mr. Wright to do justice to Dante from the spiritless manner in which he has drawn this flesh-creeping picture, well known in England from Sir Joshua Reynolds's treatment of the subject. We shall conclude our notice with a version of the same passage that appeared some years ago in a volume of poems, which, as very few copies went into circulation, is quite unknown.

Now had the inlet of that narrow room,  
 Which bears the name of famine's cell from me,  
 And where 'tis fated by some despot's doom,  
 Others must linger in captivity,  
 Shewn through its grated wicket's glimmering  
 gloom  
 Moon on moon waning slow and drearily,  
 When sleep, that rest the future's well, in dream  
 Vurled me—it was a slumber deep,  
 And evil—for methinks, e'en now I seem  
 To see that tyrant lord his revels keep,  
 The leader of the cruel hunt to them.  
 Chasing the wolf and wolfcub up the steep  
 Ascent that from the Pisan to the screen  
 Of Lucca—with him Gualandi came,  
 Simondi, and Lanfranchi, bloodhounds lean,  
 Trained to the sport, and eager for the game,  
 While ranging in his front, but soon were seen,  
 Though by so short a course, with spirits tame  
 The father and his whelps to flag at once,  
 And then sharp fangs their heaving sides gored  
 deep.  
 Ere dawn I roused myself, and heard my sons,  
 And they were with me, moaning mid their sleep,  
 And asking bread—my darling little ones!  
 Hard, hard indeed that bosom which could keep  
 Its slavers, thinking of the evil augury  
 My heart forchode—you wish'd tears no more,  
 If now you weep not—They awoke; drew nigh  
 The wanted hour for food; and in that hour,  
 Each heart ill-primed from his dream—when I,  
 Beneath, heard bolted of that horrible tower  
 The outlet—thence—into their eyes alone  
 I looked—to read myself—without or sign,  
 Or groan, or motion—all within was stone—  
 They sobbed—and one—'twas Anselmo—mine,  
 "What ails you Father," said, why gaze upon  
 "Your children thus—what means that look of  
 thine?"  
 In all that day, and all the following night  
 I spake not, nor replied—but when to shine

Shook the world—set us, some forth the light  
 Of the new Sun, and thwart our darkness through  
 Glamed through its prison bars—a dolorful light,  
 Four faces, such the reflex of my own,  
 Were imaged by that faint and ghastly ray—  
 Then I, of either hand, unto the boor,  
 Gnawed in my agony, and thinking they  
 'Twas done with longing after food in the exaction  
 Of hunger, sudden raise themselves, and say,  
 "Father! our ills no great, were not the less  
 Would you but eat of us, 'twas you who clad  
 Our bodies in these weeds of wretchedness,  
 Despoil them—Not to make their hearts more sad,  
 I quieted my own—that day past—rose  
 Another—still we were all mute. Oh! had  
 The obdurate Earth unclosed to end our woes!  
 The fourth dawn came—how slow! at length day  
 shone,  
 To show quaterstretched before me, ere its close,  
 My Gaddo, saying: 'Help Father! hast thou none  
 For thine own child—is there no aid from thee?'  
 He died—there at my feet—and one, by one,  
 I saw them fall, clearly as you see me.  
 Between the fifth and sixth day ere 'twas gone,  
 Grown blind, I took to groping o'er the three,  
 Three days I called them, after there was none  
 To hear me—Then—Famine o'ermaster'd Grief.

*Charter-house Prize Exercises from  
 1814 to 1832. Post 8vo. pp. 288,*

IF the name of Dr. Russell had hitherto been utterly unknown in the republic of letters, the productions here brought to light would be sufficient to raise his name to the highest rank as a scholastic professor. As the master of the Charter-house, he was long distinguished, by his splendid classical attainments, and superior mode of tuition. Amongst all the masters of our great schools, he was perhaps the only one who adopted, in the teaching of the Classics, what may be justly presumed to be the actual pronunciation and rhythmus of the ancient Romans; and perhaps to this circumstance may be attributed the beauty and perfection of some of the prize productions which have emanated from the pens of his pupils. By pursuing, with rigid exactitude, the pure melody, and as nearly as possible the pronunciation, of the classical ancients, their ears and feelings appear to have been attuned to the sublime aspirations and divine melody of immortal song; for here we are presented with some of the finest specimens of composition of which modern literature can boast. The names of Allan, Churton, Elder, Jago, Lushington, Scratchley, Venables, Walford, Wing, and others, (several of whose juvenile prize compositions, in Greek, Latin, and English, are here printed,) would suffer no disparagement by comparison with the productions of maturer age; and we believe that the sobered judgment of their riper years

(19) prey. (20) some. (21) mangia dinol.  
 (22) minea carne vestiti. (23) Spoglia.  
 (24) tutti morti not told. (25) words hardly added  
 (26) che? non mi nutro? (27) come in mi vedli  
 (28) poveri e fur morti. (29) Puntis più che li  
 dolor poté li digniao.



will revert with satisfaction to these early specimens of incipient genius.

In so miscellaneous a collection it would be difficult to say, and perhaps the distinction would be invidious, which of the pieces were entitled to the highest degree of approbation; but we cannot resist the temptation of extracting entire the poem of "CARTHAGE," by J. Sumner Brockhurst. It breathes the aspirations of genuine poesy, and is not unworthy of being compared with the productions of the brightest era of British song.

#### CARTHAGE.

Bright as the bubble on the sunny stream,  
That floating glitters in the morning beam,  
Then frail as bright, the plaything of the  
wind,

Melts into air, nor leaves a trace behind,  
Life's visions pass, in dazzling hues array'd,  
Then sink, in nothing lost, a sound, a shade!

Go, view the spot where once on Afric's  
shore [no more :

Proud Carthage sate enthron'd, but sits  
Go, seek in vain one relic of her pow'r,  
One ling'ring shadow of her happier hour :  
No grass-grown walls, no mould'ring piles  
display

The pomp of age, the grandeur of decay :  
No arches, mellow'd by the touch of Time,  
Still mock his might, 'mid ruin's wreck  
sublime :

All, all is fled ! as though a wizard's spell  
Had blasted beauty, where its lightning fell ;  
Spreads a dull desert, where a garden smil'd,  
And made a city's site a houseless wild.

Not lonelier scowl'd the solitary scene,  
When first, with exil'd bark, the Tyrian  
Queen

Here sought, far roaming o'er the wild'-  
ring wave,

A foreign kingdom, or a foreign grave.  
At her command the future city rear'd  
Its infant head, the desert disappear'd ;  
Then rose the palace, then the awful fane,  
And terror smil'd on Superstition's reign.  
'Twas thine, stern Goddess, 'mid the  
deepest gloom [doom,

Of hallow'd grove, to seal thy victim's  
'Twas thine to watch retir'd with upturn'd  
eye [high,

The silent moon as gleam'd her lamp on  
To mark the wand'ring Pleiads' dewy  
car, [star,

And trace the clouded beam of Saturn's  
Whilst hopeless Mercy trembled at thy  
side [dy'd.

To view with human gore thine altars  
Then War exulting bar'd his eager sword,  
And distant nations own'd a Punic lord,  
Then last fair Commerce woo'd the golden  
gale, [sail.

And wealth was bosom'd in the swelling

New chang'd the scene; no more the  
sailor-band [strand ;

Here moor the bark, and throng the busy  
And now no more, in martial pomp array'd,  
Pours from the gates the warrior-cavalcade.  
Those lofty gates are level'd with the  
ground, [are bound ;

Those warrior-chiefs in death's cold chain  
Still is the hum of life; no music's strain  
Shall rouse the dance within their halls  
again ;

Fled is each form that flutter'd in the  
throng, [tide of song.

And hush'd each voice that swell'd the  
The weltring wave, the wild wind's hol-  
low sigh, [ing cry,

The whisp'ring reed, or night-bird's bod-  
Alone disturb sad Desolation's reign,  
And wake the slumb'ring echo of the plain.

Not such was Carthage, when in  
haughty pride

Her fleet victorious rul'd the stormy tide ;  
Not such her hope, when Ocean's billows  
bore

Her hostile thunders to Sicilia's shore,  
Nor when Hamilcar's mighty son unfur'd  
Red Conquest's banner o'er the western  
world.

Not wilds where winter chills the sullen  
year, [reer ;

Nor woods, nor rivers, check his fierce ca-  
Above, the Alps upraise their heads of  
snow, [low ;

And savage hordes infest the plains be-  
Rocks, forests, floods, his path in vain  
oppose,

He rides triumphant o'er unnumber'd foes.  
Rome saw and trembled, when on Tre-  
bia's wave [brave ;

He strew'd the corpses of her slaughter'd  
Rome saw and trembled, when on Can-  
na's field

He bade her Consul fall, her Eagles yield :  
And, like a star, which sheds its welcome  
ray [way,

To gild some 'nighted pilgrim's weary  
Whilst still that hero fought, his spirit  
pour'd [sword.

The light of conquest on each Tyrian  
Ah, soon the gale, that fann'd his victor  
plume, [known tomb ;

Moan'd with sad murmur o'er his un-  
Soon sunk his crested pride beneath his  
pall, [her fav'rite's fall.

And Fame with solemn trump proclaim'd  
Then Cato's voice decreed the distant  
war,

And Rome led on her myriads from afar ;  
Yet Carthage quail'd not, shrunk not from  
the strife, [of life ;

Though meagre Famine drain'd the stream  
Tho' sleepless urg'd the sword its work of  
death,

And foulest plague exhal'd its fetid breath,  
Yet scorn'd she still the vengeance of her  
foes,

Still rose her courage, as her perils rose.

Ev'n hoary age and beardless youth es-  
say'd [wonted blade ;  
The desperate fight, and grasp'd th' un-  
And locks, that lately deck'd the maiden's  
brow, [ly bow.  
Sped the fleet dart, and twang'd the dead-  
Ah, vain the glory of each gen'rous deed ;  
In vain her warriors fall, her heroes bleed ;  
Truth, valor, honor, yield to coward gold,  
And treach'ry mocks the efforts of the  
bold :

The blazing temple fires the lurid skies,  
Through the wide streets the flame ex-  
tending flies ;

By fury led, the Roman's ruthless train  
Hurl down the palace, and pollute the  
fane.

Ah, vain the sculptur'd grace of beauty's  
form, [warm ;  
The canvas' glow with mimic nature  
Vain all the varied excellence of art  
To stay their course, and touch the spoil-  
er's heart :

Where'er they turn, a desert spreads be-  
neath [course with death.

Their with'ring steps, and marks their  
Stern Fate sits brooding o'er the topmost  
tow'r, [pow'r ;

And crumbles with a frown the shrines of  
Then flaps her cold wing o'er the mould'-  
ring wall, [fall :

And, shrieking, bids the shatter'd fabric  
Down, down it sinks, in cumbrous ruin  
hurl'd, [world.

And the deep crash appals the startled  
'Tis done : 'tis done : and not one rack is  
seen [been.

Of all that was, to tell what once had  
Spirit of Death, yet hold. Thine icy  
glance

May chill the warrior in eternal trance ;  
Thine hand may blight young beauty's  
freshest bloom,

Too soon the faded tenant of a tomb.  
Spirit, thou canst no more. Thou canst  
not wave [grave ;

Oblivion's standard o'er the "Brothers" \*  
Thou canst not tear from fame's eternal  
scroll

The deathless record of the patriot soul.  
Yes, Carthage, still, tho' all thy pride  
be fled,

Thy glory faded, and thy warriors dead ;  
Tho' Ruin sits forlorn, where bloom'd thy  
bow'rs,

And sighs dejected o'er thy fallen tow'rs,  
Still shall the Muse her simple wreath  
entwine [shrine ;

Around the base of grandeur's hoary  
Still shall fond Memory linger round thy  
name, [blazon'd fame ;

And trace — Time's bright page thy  
Dwell on thy praise, lament thy fate, and  
tell [flict fell.

How Freedom's sons in Freedom's con-

*Lanzi's History of Painting in Upper  
and Lower Italy. Translated and  
abridged by the Rev. G. W. D. Evans,  
M.A.*

THERE is no country that has produced fewer works on painting than our own ; a few lectures, and half a dozen meagre vocabularies, little better than 'Catalogues Raisonnées,' are almost all we possess. The neglect of this branch of literature is not surprising, when we take into consideration the fact of our having no National Gallery for tracing the progress of the art ; and it is not to be doubted that the want of such an institution has operated strongly against the formation of a school in England. Nor is this all. Not to speak of climate, the puritanism, that excluded from our places of worship scriptural subjects, has been one of the most efficacious drawbacks to the progress of the art, and that general perception of its beauties common to all Catholic nations. The revival of Painting owed its origin to devotion ; call it fanaticism, idolatry, what you will, there is no doubt that the very superstitions of the Romish faith, a belief in its innumerable saints and martyrs, that supplied the place of and produced a sort of refacciamento of the old mythology, and the worship paid to the Virgin, were the great sources that inspired the fervid imaginations of the Italians, and carried painting, like sculpture in Greece, to a perfection beyond which the mind can scarcely conceive any thing. The true source of Rafael's inspiration was religion ; and with no equally exerting enthusiasm to supply its place, and embody its conceptions, it is easy to understand why England, that has given birth to poets, who may bear a comparison with Dante, Petrarch, Tasso, and Ariosto, has no painters that can in any way compete with the great masters of Italy. Considerable hopes were indeed entertained that Sir Joshua Reynolds would have left some successor to have wiped away the shame of our having no school of our own ; but he made no pupil ; and Sir Thomas Lawrence has died without bequeathing more than a few portraits. Landscape painting is altogether an inferior branch of the art ; and though we can boast a Gainsborough and a Wilson, what are even their *capi d'opere* by the side of those of

Titian's, Salvator Rosa's, or the Carracci or Dominichino's, who merely painted. 'Pace' as a recreation?

These are severe and unpalatable truths, but truths they are.

Private encouragement can do little towards fostering the arts. The churches of Italy were what the temples of Greece had been; and, as Plato said of Poets, that they must be good men, so higher motives than mere emolument are requisite to stimulate the genius of Painting.

It cannot be denied that some noble Galleries exist in England, among which might be mentioned the Stafford and Grosvenor collections; and a vast number of excellent Italian pictures are scattered here and there among our noblemen's and opulent commoners' country seats; but the general taste is a microscopic one, and few of our solid connoisseurs are more than competent to decide on the merits of a Teniers, an Ostade, a Wouvermans, or a Vanderveldt, for whose cabinet gems our small dark houses are indeed most fitted. The taste, therefore, for Italian art is confined solely to a very few individuals; many of whom have bought their galleries under the guidance of dealers; and even when some few have purchased their treasures abroad, they of course prefer reading Baldinucci, Vasari, Malvasia, and Lanzi, in their own languages.—Lanzi's History is an admirable one; and is not only distinguished by an eloquent and excellent style, but it traces, in a judicious and masterly manner, and with a true feeling of the art, the revival, and the characteristics of the different schools; and we could have much wished that Mr. Evans had given us this work in its original form. We have a great objection to abridgements of all sorts, particularly of works on art (that scarcely admit of such), and we are sorry to find that his two scanty volumes have been compiled more with reference to English taste, than the intrinsic merit of painters themselves, as we find a vast number of our especial favourites unmentioned. Nor can we conceive by what caprice he has wholly passed over three entire schools, the Ferrarese, the Genoese, and the Piedmontese; much less why he has treated in so cursory a manner the first and last epochs of the other schools.

A copious Index we should also

have thought an indispensable accompaniment to such a work, whose non-appearance is accounted for only because it would have exposed his omissions. We believe, however, that the translator did not consult his own taste so much as his bookseller's, in the form of this publication; and would recommend those, who wish to see Lanzi unshorn of his fair proportions, and in a dress that does not unbecome that vade-mecum of all connoisseurs, to read Mr. Roscoe's translation of the entire work, probably unknown to Mr. Evans, as he has never thought proper to make even the least allusion to it.

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*Memorials of the Professional Life and Times of Sir William Penn, Admiral and General of the Fleet during the Interregnum; Admiral and Commissioner of Admiralty and Navy after the Restoration; 1644 to 1670.* By Granville Penn, Esq. 2 vols. pp. 500 and 519, 5 plates.

THESE volumes form, in many respects, an important accession to our historical library. We have already much naval biography, good, bad, and indifferent, but the present is a model for naval and military memoirs, which, to be useful, should of all others be "professional;" and while recording the life of a great man, evince more particularly the character of philosophy teaching by example. There is also a very interesting circumstance connected with the publication of the work at this time, collections for which were commenced just thirty years ago; it is the pious offering of a great-grandson to the insulted memory of his high-minded ancestor, worthy of both, and exceedingly useful to the public as a beacon for the due appreciation of works, into which, whatever other merits they possess, unfounded surmises and self-gossip are somewhat too easily admitted, and thus, as authorized facts, float down the stream of history.

As will be perceived, the period of these Memorials is one of the most important in the British Annals, comprising the latter unhappy years of Charles I., the Interregnum, and ten years of Charles II.; the persons conspicuous in those years were most remarkable, and they formed a crisis in naval tactics, almost obscured by the

policy of succeeding times. These have been all brought to light by the energy and research of Mr. Penn; and the navy and the country are deeply indebted to him.

The mere personal facts concerning Sir William Penn might almost be sketched from his monument in the beautiful church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol: "born there in 1621, son of Capt. Giles Penn, several years English Consul in the Mediterranean; of the Penns, of Penn Lodge, in the county of Wilts, and Penn in Buckinghamshire; and by his mother, from the Gilberts of Somerset, originally from Yorkshire. Addicted from his youth to maritime affairs, he was made Captain at twenty-one years of age, Rear-Admiral of Ireland at twenty-three, Vice-Admiral there at twenty-five, Admiral to the Straights at twenty-nine; Vice-Admiral of England at thirty-one; and General in the first Dutch wars at thirty-two. Whence retiring in 1655, he was elected to Parliament for Weymouth, made Commissioner of the Admiralty and Navy, Governor of the Town and Fort of Kinsale, Vice-Admiral of Munster, and a Member of its Council. In 1664 he was selected as Great Captain Commander under the Duke of York in the signal and successful action with the Dutch fleet. From that time he remained in his employments at home till 1669, when from ill health he finally retired to Wanstead in Essex, where he died on the 16th of September 1670, at the age of 49 and four months. His remains were, by his own direction, removed to his native city, where his flags and trophies are preserved, and his lady had this monument inscribed." To the policy before alluded to, and which grudged him his moderate funeral pomp, is, we suppose, to be ascribed, that no mention was made in the inscription of his service in the West Indies; it is, perhaps, more singular that there should be none of his share in the Restoration. He married very early in life, Margaret, the daughter of John Jasper, of Rotterdam, by whom he left two sons and a daughter. His eldest son, William, who joined the Society of Friends called Quakers, became the great founder of Pennsylvania, which from a desert he raised, without injury to the aborigines, so as at length to form a pro-

minent province of the present United States of America. At his death in 1718, his province descended to his son Thomas (who, with his younger brother Richard, joined the Church of England), who was succeeded at his death in 1775, by his eldest surviving son John Penn, Esq. of Stoke Poges, Bucks. The descendants of Richard also remain. It was impossible not to allude thus far to the representatives of such a man. We can only, however, add, that the whole are connected by marriage with noble families.

There were two remarkable things in the sea service of this period; the employment of merchant ships (which carried guns for defence against pirates) in augmenting the navy, and generals of land armies in chief command of those of the sea. William was thus employed under his father, who skilfully educated him for the merchant service, and so he became general at sea and on land. The skill he had derived seems to have led Clarendon, and after him Charnock, to assume that he had arisen from the lowest rank. His first actual command appears in the summer of 1644, when he was twenty-three; this need, however, cause no discrepancy with the monumental inscription. It was in the Irish seas, at the crisis between Charles I. and his Parliament; and the author in speaking of it eloquently says:

"The first sentiments of virtue and honour will impel different persons into opposite and hostile courses; leaving to after-ages the grateful task of rendering equal justice to their memories, of contemplating with equal honour and esteem the names of Falkland and of Hampden."

We cannot follow the able details of the times in the preliminary chapter of 81 pages; they have satisfied us, and will not be useless to the public. We had forgotten the anecdote from our old friend Roger Coke, of the singular origin of the name of Cromwell — his ancestor *Williams* having been so called by Henry VIII. during his employment under the minister of that name. We are sorry that Dr. Lingard should have been led into error by Clarendon. (Pp. 74, 77.) The *Fellowship* to which Penn was appointed, was a vessel from his own city of Bristol.

Penn quickly displayed both skill and courage, and was appointed Vice-Admiral. We like not to find, at p. 250, an account of particular indignity towards a captured Spanish gentleman, which is here justified by the Admiral's brother George, a merchant in Spain, being unjustly suffering at the time in the Inquisition; this, painful as it must be, would not justify such an act in a commander. It is afterwards politically justified. We must refer for the general service of the Irish fleet, which continues to p. 308, and concludes with a letter of spirit and intelligence, obtained from the State Papers of John Milton, published in 1743.

The commencement of Penn's Mediterranean service was honourable in two points. He was called "post haste" to it, and obeyed his chiefs the Parliament; notwithstanding he had already (1660) communicated his sentiments to the Marquess of Ormond and Lord Inchiquin, who with their party quitted Ireland a month after to join the Duke of York in France. "His friendly and wise carriage" was now added to the features of his character.

The war with Holland exhibits him in a new character—the tactician. The pretext of the war is explained, from authorities, to have been insolence in consequence of the success obtained with our aid before. If so, it was chastised by means which themselves had taught us, through the *fas est ab hoste doceri* principle adopted by the Admiral, under sufficient disapprobation. Till this period it seems England understood not naval action on the grand scale, and it is most satisfactorily shown, that this improvement is owing to Admiral Penn. For his various deserts through this war, his own correspondence as well as that of others, and of the government, here fully given, are the best testimonies, and we therefore refer to them. These close the first Volume.

The second Volume begins with the service in the West Indies, when Cromwell assumed the quasi-regal power of Protector, and avarice instigated him to a quarrel with Spain. In proportion as he obtained supremacy, so did the army, "and the supremacy of the army was the execration of the navy;" and this increased the hopes of Charles II. and his adherents, the results of

which fully appear. General Penn was invested with the naval command, and General Venables with that of the army. The only point we do not clearly understand is, "charged with this service [by Cromwell] and possessed of the secret sanction of the King, Penn proceeded," &c. (Vol. II. p. 28.) The island of Hispaniola, and Carthagena on the main land were the chief objects of the Protector; but a certain latitude was given in the instructions. The army was positively repulsed at Hispaniola; and to compensate this evil, the latitudinal object of "gaining an interest in the West Indies" induced the capture of Jamaica, which was effected by the navy. Commissioner Butler stated, in his confidential letter to Cromwell, "I have privately heard him [Penn] say he would not trust the army with the attempt, if he could come near with his ships;" which he did by the bold measure of running a galley aground before their breast-work in the harbour. A graphic description, which involves the military character of Venables, follows; and is palliated by the author on account of his health, previous exertions, disappointment, and having his wife with him." Might we not add, some of the jealousies of the services, evidently far from united in any way. The picture of English bravery is striking in the men of both services. The suggestions of a want of naval support at Hispaniola, which have been hitherto received, are well repudiated from indubitable documents both public and private. In this service the seamen were peculiarly trained for land service on all exigencies. Flux and fever attended all—a ship was fired—pilots were absent—a bad commissariat—in fact all the evils of war seem to have attended them; and we would add, that the state of our military armament at that period must have greatly impeded invasion from the sea. Whoever looks at *L'Art Militaire de Walhausen*, published a little before the time, will, we think, agree in this. Wherever there was anything like an equally regular opposing force, in good condition; it should be added, that the "sea regiment" stood the shock, when the land general's was routed.

Having returned, General Penn was called before the Council, and examined on all points, even particularly

as to the natural qualities of Jamaica, which seems (p. 135, and Appx. H.) to have greatly assisted Cromwell in not only securing, but improving, the colony; to which end emigrants were invited, all necessaries ordered, accompanied by *one thousand Irish girls and the same number of boys*. After his examination, General Penn was — committed to the Tower! Of General Venables, no similar examination appears; he was called in and first committed. For Penn's committal, many reasons are assigned; we think it would be sufficiently accounted for by a haughty freak of military power on his return, without being recalled by himself, though it was the result of a council of war, and the island was left secure; perhaps mingled with some apprehension of the talents, influence, and politics of the General. For, being committed 30th Sept. 1655, on the 25th Oct. following he was released, on "*acknowledging his fault*," (which he qualified as well as he could) and delivering up his commission!

General Penn immediately retired to a confiscated estate, which he had received for his services in Ireland; and in Munster cherished the royal cause. Cromwell forgot, that King Charles by detaining himself procured his own fall, when he thus dismissed Penn to full leisure for aiding in the restoration! so blind is inordinate power.

The author takes this opportunity of recording and illustrating the contemporaries of his ancestor, concerning whom he detects many mistakes. Among the acts of the "*power of Cromwell*," we think we see the origin of the present military districts. There is an odd similarity between the fact of the Navy disaffected to him, fighting their chief into glory (p. 173), and that of our own times, the disordered fleet at the Nore, gallantly victorious for their king against the Dutch under Admiral Duncan. There is another passage worth transcribing at present: Cromwell obtained an alliance with France; he advised the minister Mazarine how to aggrandize himself by a navy—the balance of Europe was thrown to her side. Cromwell sacrificed the interest of the nation, by joining with the stronger side to suppress the power of Spain, which he ought to have maintained. Soon after (1658) Cromwell died, and in the re-

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maining interval to the restoration, we shall only mark the justice rendered by the author to the admirably consistent Admiral Lawson, and the injustice of Parliament, who granted to him, a prime mover of the restoration, 500*l.* a year, while they voted 1000*l.* to Gen. Monk! Lawson was in the river, Monk at Edinburgh. Even the 500*l.* was taken away by Parliament on the restoration.

In 1660 Penn joined the newly converted Admiral Montagu in the *Naseby*, to bring home the king, but without any command. Clarendon, at the head of the government, "in his all-grasping and devouring spirit," was impeded in controlling the navy by Mr. Coventry, who, when the Duke of York took the command of the fleet at Scheveling, became his secretary, and chose Capt. Penn, whom the king knighted as soon as he came on board. A fast friendship continued between them till death. Sir W. Penn became Commissioner of the Navy; and on a new Dutch war was, with Sir John Lawson and Sir G. Ayscue, daily consulted by the Duke of York, and received other gratifying appointments. Weymouth again returned him to the new Parliament. By royal command, he furnished regulations for the navy. At length, the Duke, taking the *Royal Charles* (late *Naseby*) and Sir W. Penn, hoisting his flag in the *Royal James*, thence again in the *Royal Charles*, and issued "*Instructions on the Duties of a Commander at Sea*." (1664.) His friend Coventry accompanied his royal master as secretary. Speedily arrived Sir W. Penn's narrative of a signal victory under the command of his Royal Highness, &c. Besides many distinguished men, Lawson received a wound in the action, of which he soon after died. He had a presage; for before he departed—he who never spoke of money, asked (with a dignity becoming him) in case of death 200*l.* a year for his wife. Penn would serve under Monk, a land general; and then on quitting the *Royal Charles*, took his leave of the sea.

We have gone to such length for our space as not to be able to do more than notice the signal defeat that succeeded, owing to neglect of the improved tactics; and Sir W. Penn's exertions in his official capacity, to rest

what remained of the fleet, which again brought him into distinguished notice; his being sent to watch the conduct of the fleet when prepared again for sea, and report on its state after a doubtful action; then to fortify certain points on invasion being expected, without any fleet, at sea to prevent it! and when the Thames had been disgraced by the presence of a Dutch fleet, and the Royal Charles captured in the Medway, besides three ships burned, owing to neglect at Chatham, of which Monk was governor; superintending raising the ships vainly sunken for defence; and afterwards his appointment to command on the king's summer voyage; to prevent which the jealousy of Monk caused a frivolous impeachment, without further avail.

Notwithstanding all, the King and Duke of York continued their kindness towards him; and there is reason to believe that he would have received high honours, with the title of the place he so long represented in Parliament. His character is testified to have been that of a skilful, judicious, and courageous officer; and, though firm in his purpose, an intellectual, kind-hearted, honest man. Of his good manners, there cannot be better proof than "the friendship and intimacy of the Duke of Ormond, the very cynosure of the British court." His affection as a father, husband, brother, son, and friend appear in these memorials; there is something touching in his will, to be buried as near as possible to his dear mother, and to have a decent monument to serve for her as well as himself.

Of the talented author, we need say no more than we have done; he is already distinguished in literature; in this class we would say to other descendants from glorious names, "Go thou and do likewise."

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*Domestic Portraiture; or the Successful Application of Religious Principles in the Education of a Family, exemplified in the Memoirs of Three of the deceased Children of the Rev. Legh Richmond.* 8vo. pp. 406.

THIS work is chiefly intended by its author to evince the excellence, and exemplify the success, of the plan of education (a domestic one) adopted by the well-known and much respected Legh Richmond. Whether it be

calculated to effect this, may, however, be doubted by our readers, when they are told that of the three children here portrayed, who were reared up according to this plan (consisting of two sons and a daughter), the eldest turned out the very opposite to what his father could have wished, and something like the prodigal son; though he afterwards retrieved the errors of his earlier life, and became an useful and respectable member of society. And the religious character of the second son was, until the lingering illness which brought him down to the grave, while yet a boy, thought very doubtful. Of the third (a daughter) who also died in early life soon after her marriage, the biographer admits that, "he is not warranted to present her character as an instance of high attainment in piety." The truth is, that she was, according to the description given of her, naturally of a lively playful disposition, of high animal spirits, and somewhat volatile, though frank, open, kind-hearted, and affectionate. Now, whatever excess of volatility there may have been in this amiable young woman, we must take the liberty of thinking she might have been better corrected by some other system than the somewhat puritanical one unfortunately adopted by Mr. Richmond, which almost regarded youthful gaiety as criminal, and which accounted dancing as even profane, and attention to outward ornament as a vanity and a snare; a system which, inculcating the Gospel according to the religious views of Calvin, infused into the mind of the poor girl rather perplexity than comfort and humble, though steadfast, hope in the mercies of God through Jesus Christ. We must therefore maintain that nothing narrated in this book, concerning the life and character of the three children of Mr. Richmond, is at all calculated to recommend the plans of education adopted on the religious system professed and taught by him. Quite the contrary; for in the case of the eldest son, the string by being screwed up too tight, broke. Thus the Biographer admits, that some of Mr. Richmond's best friends disapproved the severity of restraint which he judged proper to impose on his children, and his interdiction of the usual freedom with families whose conduct and principles he approved. And it



be added, that where any such intercourse did exist, "he appeared restless and uneasy if the young people were left together without superintendence even for a few moments." All this, indeed, the Biographer attributes to a morbidness of feeling. An apology, however, scarcely sufficient in the present case; for Mr. Richmond evidently possessed enough natural good sense and strength of understanding to have enabled him to control such a tendency, and preserved him from a blindness of prejudice only suited to the weakest intellect.

The prefatory remarks of the Biographer on the value of education might have been omitted, consisting for the most part of trite and commonplace observations. Where they happen to be original, they are in some instances erroneous. Thus we must profess our disapprobation of the axiom laid down at the very commencement of the work, that "the neglect or the cultivation of their minds forms the only true distinction between man and his fellows." We might rather have expected this remark from a school the very opposite to that to which the writer in question belongs, and one which exalts mental, and depreciates moral cultivation. We refrain from introducing other equally unfounded remarks of the Biographer, which we have noticed in going through the work, because we are quite disposed to give him credit for the best intentions. And in truth, the Biographer has redeemed such occasional failures by some very useful and judicious remarks which occur from p. 108 to 133 on University Education, including a letter to a young friend going to college, which contains some very useful instructions and salutary admonitions. The letter is far too long for us to extract; but we cannot omit to lay before our readers some of the remarks which introduce that letter, p. 108.

"With respect to our Universities, I am not disposed to join in the unmeasured and ignorant abjuration with which they have been assailed by their enemies, and even by those who owe much of their eminence in society to the advantages derived from them. It is easy to blame and difficult to improve; plausible theories may be suggested, and the rude hand of revolution, under the specious name of reform, may proceed to experiments,

which are often mischievous, and always uncertain in their issue. The question is not what is desirable, but what is practicable; how little is to be expected from attempting too much, is observable in the strictness of statutes, even to absurd minutiae, compared with the feeble discipline, which corrupt beings will allow to be enforced. It is indeed devoutly to be wished, that a more vigilant superintendence were exercised over the private habits of the young men. But desirable as are such improvements in college discipline, I am not prepared to show how they can be made, unless the minds of men were more deeply impressed with the true end of education, the training a soul for eternity; and I shall not indulge in idle declamation against evils which I may lament, but cannot cure. The dangers incident to inexperienced youth at the University, are confessedly great, but they attach to all situations of their early career, and are not peculiar to their residence at these noble monuments of ancient piety and munificence."

The author was qualified to offer the very sensible and useful remarks he has done, from twelve years' residence, no doubt, as a teacher of a college at one of our Universities.

But to advert to the work before us in a general way. We are constrained by the force of truth to say, that we cannot but regard it as one of the many biographical works of the age which are formed on a scale by no means commensurate with the slender importance of the characters so prominently brought forward. One might surely expect that a narrative of the life of the three deceased children of Mr. Legh Richmond would have been dispatched at most in a small tract, or formed an article in some religious periodical, and not have been expanded to a full-grown octavo, chiefly by the insertion of unimportant letters, and a most prolix narration of 120 pages, recording the gradual conversion, during a lingering sickness, of the second son, a boy of fifteen, and his exemplary demeanour at the closing scene. In fact, the matter in the volume chiefly entitled to attention, are the letters of Mr. Richmond; and though these are far inferior in literary merit to those which are already before the public, they will most of them be found worthy of being preserved. With several of these we have been much pleased, particularly with one at p. 346—353, containing admonitions to his daughter on her marriage. In most of them



there is a judiciousness of observation and a raciness of expression gratifying to a true taste; and moreover, a feelingness better than eloquence, and which may be chiefly ascribed to the writer being really in earnest on the subject nearest to his heart.

The letters of Mr. Richmond are however marked with eccentricities of opinion almost as great as the admitted eccentricities of his character and habits, softened down to peculiarities in the Biographer's too favourable representation. That Mr. Richmond was a very valuable and useful minister, and a faithful servant of Jesus Christ, there can be no doubt. But if his zeal had not so far hurried him into fanaticism rather than true religion, his course might have been of greater usefulness. We cannot, therefore, but earnestly exhort young ministers to beware of splitting on this rock, to avoid which they cannot do better than put themselves under the pilotage of the excellent Bishop. Jebb, in his recent little work entitled *Piety without Asceticism*.



*A brief Memoir of Sir Thomas Gresham, with an abstract of his Will, and of the Act of Parliament for the Foundation and Government of Gresham College.* pp. 32.

*A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, at the commemoration of Sir Thos. Gresham July 12, 1832, by the Rev. W. M. Blencowe, M. A.* pp. 16.

*Remarks on the Preservation of Crosby Hall, with a List of the Committee and Subscribers.* pp. 10.

THE man who was esteemed the first commercial character of his day, and who was, at the same time, the munificent promoter of the liberal sciences, and the projector of the first step towards an University in the metropolis of the empire, was certainly no ordinary character.

Few have passed the magnificent Exchange, whose turrets are adorned with the grasshopper, his crest, but even amid the bustle of the thronged street have entertained a transient thought of his bounty.

The circumstances of his patriotic life have been recorded in ponderous tomes, and in incidental notices of contemporary historians; but a well-directed summary of his public acts

remained, till now, a desideratum for our metropolitan history.

He was the younger son of Sir Richard Gresham, who served the office of Lord Mayor in 1537, and the nephew of Sir John Gresham, who held the same honourable station in 1547. It is supposed he was born in the year 1519, in the parish of St. Lawrence, Jewry, where his parents were buried. He was bred a scholar (hence undoubtedly the rise of his predilection for the encouragement of literature), and was entered a pensioner of Gonville-hall, Cambridge. On leaving the University, it appears that he took up his residence in London, where he diligently followed the profession of a merchant, with a view of succeeding his father as agent for the King's (Edw. VI.) money affairs at Antwerp. At the latter end of the year 1551, he was sent thither in that capacity. Upon Queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne A. D. 1558, he was immediately taken into her service, and employed to provide and buy up arms. Being now in the greatest credit and esteem, he thought it necessary to place himself in a situation most convenient for his business and suitable to his character; to this end, he built a large and sumptuous house for his own dwelling, on the west side of Bishopsgate. In the year 1564 he lost his only son Richard, and, disappointed of a parent's hope, from that time seems to have resolved to adopt the City of London as his heir. He proposed to the Corporation to erect, at his own expense, a commodious place of assembly for merchants. The offer was gratefully accepted; and on the 7th June, 1566, Sir Thomas Gresham laid the foundation of a building since known as the Royal Exchange of London. In the same year he was sent over to Antwerp, to transact a loan for the Queen of 60,000*l*. The Queen had hitherto adopted the practice of taking loans from foreigners; but was advised by Sir Thomas to take up the money she needed of her own merchants, which would be both for her honour and their benefit, while she allowed the same consideration as she had done to strangers before (vide p. 7).

\* A. D. 1571.\* The three-and-twentieth day of Januarie, the Queen's ma-

\* We follow the 4th Edit. of Stow's Chronicle, p. 1140, for the date.

jestie, accompanied with her nobilitie, came from her house at the Strand, called Somerset Place, and entred the Citie of London by Temple barre, Fleet street, Cheape, and so by the north side of the Burse to Sir Thomas Gresham's in Bishopsgate Street, where she dined. After dinner her Grace, returning through Cornhill, entred the Burse on the South side, and after her Highnes had viewed every part thereof above ground, especially the pawne, which was richly furnished with all sortes of the finest wares in the City, she caused the same Burse, by an herault and a trumpet, to be proclaimed **THE ROYALL EXCHANGE**, so to be called from thenceforth, and not otherways.

Having now provided a place of rendezvous for the merchants, he determined that the Muses should not be neglected in London; and notwithstanding the remonstrances of his Alma Mater, Cambridge, that he should not erect an academic establishment in the metropolis, to the prejudice of her who solicited his bounty in augmentation of her means, he adhered to his purpose of making his mansion-house, in Bishopsgate-street, a temple of knowledge, by founding and endowing on its site (which extended westward to Broad-street) a College for the profession of the seven liberal sciences. He provided for this intention, by an indenture quadripartite, dated May 28, 1575, which was followed by two wills written in his own hand. Sir Thomas, having settled his temporal affairs, was at leisure to reap the fruits of his past labours and industry; but he did not long enjoy this felicity, for "upon the 21st November, 1579, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, coming from the Exchange to his house in Bishopsgate-street, he suddenly fell down in his kitchen, and being taken up, was found speechlesse, and presentlie dead, who afterwards was solemnlie buried in his own pariah church of St. Helen, there where he had prepared himself a sumptuous toome or monument." (Holinsbed.)

The will of Sir Thomas Gresham is given, and is a very interesting document. One moiety of the building, called the Royal Exchange, he gives to the City of London; the other, to the wardens and commonality of the mystery of Mercers, in trust for the performance of certain conditions. The Mayor and Corporation were to provide four persons meet to read lec-

tures at his mansion-house, in divinity, astronomy, music, and geometry, who were to have 50*l.* per ann. each for their maintenance and sustentation. The Mercers were to find three persons to read lectures, at the same place, in law, physie, and rhetoric, at the same rate of recompense for each. He makes, moreover, certain eleemosynary donations, and then bequeathed to the heirs of his niece Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Henry Nevill, his manors of Mayfield and Wadhurst, Sussex, and the residue of his estate to his wife, Dame Anne Gresham.—The attestation of his will runs thus, "In witness whereof I, the said Sir Thomas Gresham, have written this will all with myne owne hand, and to each of the eight leaves have subscribed my name; and to a labell fixed thereunto, all the eight leaves, have set to my seale with the grasshopper, the fifth day of July, A.D. 1575. Per me, Thos. Gresham."

The consequences of Sir Thomas Gresham's provision for literature unfortunately have not been hitherto responsive to his liberal intentions; the sciences were disregarded amid the din of commercial pursuits, and Gresham House or College, by Act of Parliament was, on the 25th March 1768, inalienably annexed to the Crown, for the purpose of erecting thereon the Excise office.

In "full satisfaction" for this purchase, there was to be paid to the Mercers' Company an annuity of 500*l.* per annum, and in consideration that the eight professors, resident in the College, had consented to quit their apartments and alms-houses (as they are named), the Corporation of London and the Mercers' Company are charged with augmenting their respective stipends by 50*l.* per annum each additional; and the collegiate life of the lecturers being, by polling down the building, "put an end to," they were to be at liberty to marry, and read their lectures elsewhere, notwithstanding any provisions of Sir Thomas Gresham's will to the contrary. (Vide the Act of Parliament, p. 28.)

The pamphlet concludes with a list of the several professors since 1596, the period of their first foundation.

The commemoration of Sir Thomas Gresham, which took place under the

\* Proved in the Prerog. Court of Cant. Nov. 20, 1579.

suspicious of a few respectable individuals desirous to honour his great and benevolent designs, took place at St. Helen's church, Bishopsgate, July 12, 1832, and has already been noticed in our pages. On that occasion the sermon was preached by the Rev. W. M. Blencowe, which has since been published and dedicated to the Directors for the first commemoration.\* We should be happy if our limits would allow us to extract largely from the several eloquent passages of this discourse; but we have only room for a few lines.

"This," said the preacher, "is neither the time nor place wherein to panegyris human worth, for, of what can any one boast, but of that which he hath received? Yet I trust that this slight mention of one, honoured in his generation for many amiable qualities, but whose chiefest and crowning praise is, that he employed the advantages inseparable from wealth and station, *to the glory of God and the welfare of his fellow creatures*, may not be deemed irrelevant or intrusive; without arrogating too much to the virtues of his kind, without exposing himself to the charge of elevating frail and sinful mortality upon too exalted a pinnacle, the Christian minister may stand excused if he direct your attention to one who, by his active exertions for the benefit of his own, and his provident regard for the improvement of other ages, 'though long since dead,' yet speaketh an instructive lesson." p. 6.

We have so recently reviewed Mr. Carlos's compendious historical account of Crosby Hall, that we need not amplify on the statement of the views of the Committee for its restoration. Their object is most praiseworthy—to refine the public taste, by preserving those remarkable monuments connected with our history, which display the unrivalled skill of our ancestors in the builder's art. Anxiously do we look forward to behold Crosby Hall as far advanced to resuscitation in its original splendour, as is now the Lady Chapel at St. Saviour's. Daily do we observe persons of all classes stopping to admire that truly beautiful specimen of the Early Pointed style. Nor is Crosby Hall, with all the florid exuberance of

its details, less worthy of the attention of our countrymen; it is the richest specimen of the domestic architecture of the fourteenth century, which has reached these later times. Heartily do we hope that the subscription for its restoration, not at present exceeding 700*l.* (perhaps a third of what is wanted), may proceed to a prosperous consummation. Restored by public spirit, we should like to see this edifice devoted to public purposes. What better—more appropriate—place could be selected for the delivery of the Gresham lectures? In such a situation there can be no reasonable doubt but they would be well attended, and would at length answer, in some degree, the noble purpose of their founder. A library might be formed in the apartments contiguous to the Hall, called King Richard's Council Chamber; and the space in the hall itself, not necessary for the audience at the lectures, might be occupied by a Museum of Metropolitan Antiquities, which is certainly a desired appendage to the City's grandeur.\* Numerous are the objects scattered up and down, and daily discovered, which would find a proper home in such a depository. To mention one or two: the fine sepulchral monument of the Roman soldier, which is now in the yard behind the London Coffee-house, Ludgate Hill, the spot where it was found,—a most perfect relic little known†;—the pavement of the temple of Bacchus, discovered opposite the India House, and still, we believe, extant in one of the India Company's lumber-rooms;—the altar of Apollo, recently dug up near St. Martin's-le-Grand;—the antique vessels of glass, of Samian ware, &c. which every deep excavation in the City yearly reveals; to say nothing of numerous vestiges of the middle age, which are dispersed, and finally lost, for want of some such receptacle. The Gresham Lectures, a Library, and a Museum might be all combined at Crosby Place.

In the same spirit that a general conservative fund, for ancient English architecture, has been suggested, do we earnestly recommend, to all who have the means and the will to for-

\* The following is the list: Sir Robt. Wigram, Bart.; W. T. Copeland, Esq. Alderman, M.P.; Robert Barnett, Esq.; John Capper, Esq.; Wm. Cotton, Esq.; Edw. Greenaway, Esq.; P. S. Hurlock, Esq.; A. J. Kempe, Esq.; R. Routledge, Esq.; W. Williams, Esq.

\* At the Guildhall Library some laudable efforts have been made, founded on this idea; the space, however, is too confined.

† Engraved in our vol. LXXVI, T.

ward such objects, the Restoration Fund for Crosby Hall. There is a moral tie in these matters, as well as an incentive of Taste. They who promote the labour of the artisan—the click of the chisel, the fall of the hammer, the grating of the saw—the lively concert of implements in full employment—are the friends of human kind, whose cheerfulness, complacency, and virtue, in all grades, are best promoted and preserved by a state of active industry.

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*Spain and Portugal. Vol. V. and last.*  
(*Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia*).

OF the four preceding volumes on Spain and Portugal we have taken such notice as our limits permitted. In our remarks on the fourth volume, we pointed out the disproportional attention paid to the literature, &c. of Spain, compared with that of Portugal; and we believe we have now still greater cause of complaint. We are quite ready to admit the superior claims of Spain as to many obvious points; but we cannot sanction the entire neglect of those of Portugal; nor can we regard this state, small though it be, (and large as we know have been Spanish views, both apostolical and liberal, concerning it,) as secondary to Spain, in any other respect than territory.

We acknowledge the historical research of the author of these volumes; but we cannot help perceiving that the extent of the ancient part of his work has driven him to pass with great rapidity through a portion where matter of much interest to every class of readers offered itself in vain. Indeed we could hardly have supposed that this last volume was the production of the same author.

With these premises, we shall now make a few observations rather of an auxiliary nature than in the way of criticism; and we are sure that the writer himself, intelligent as he is, will agree with us, that in speaking of Florida Blanca, and the latter times of Spain, he ought not to have forgotten the subsequent ministry of Godoy; and in treating of Portugal, above all things, not to have avoided a single mention of Cunha and Pombal, nor even of Seabra, whose ministry for Maria was not "feeble." A few pages might have also been well employed,

we think, from the Portuguese Bubb Doddington, Ratton; and something from the authorities on the strange introduction into power of João VI. Nor should the fact so currently admitted, without attempt at rebuttal, be forgotten by one who has so well characterised the religious communities that, beset by the friars,—after erecting a basilique, in imitation of our St. Paul's, to be added to the Convento de Coração de Jesus, they were not satisfied till Maria lay down in her grave on the spot where is her monument, on the right of the high altar, whence, strongly minded as she was, she arose out of her senses!

The Inquisition would have supplied many interesting political facts, easily compressed; but its origin is only poorly described. The happiness of Portugal under the first Philip of Spain, is only to be found in some Spanish writers. The invasion of Antonio, favoured by our Elizabeth (p. 218), is accurately given, and might be compared with the present events at Oporto. The character and circumstances of Alfonso VI. (the worn path of whose exercise is still shewn in the small chamber of his confinement at Cintra), are ably treated, though the author seems unacquainted with the manuscript preserved in Lisbon, entitled, "*Anti-Catastrophe*," or the manner in which his dethronation was received in England. The fact is, that Alfonso, notwithstanding the term, "*royal brute*," only conducted himself in Lisbon as his brother-in-law, Charles II. was doing at the same time in London; but the French Mademoiselle d'Aumale was of a different temperament from the Portuguese Catherine. The great earthquake of 1755, of which the most minute and accurate accounts are to be found in the Gentleman's Magazine of the period, is briefly touched: and here we feel particularly the defect of mentioning the great Marquez of Pombal, who, when his royal master Joseph (to whom the excellency of the minister is here always ascribed), tremblingly asked what was to be done? answered simply,—"*Provide for the living, and bury the dead!*" and which he fulfilled, as is to be seen in new Lisbon. On the subject of the conspiracy which succeeded, it is perhaps too lightly said, that not only this, but "*even the earthquake was ascribed*

to the poor fathers of Jesus." We may perhaps console the author for their treatment both here and elsewhere, by assuring him that as a body they are not extinct, but have been privately accumulating for the last five years in the *Collegio dos Nobres*, and other rich places in Lisbon.

Notwithstanding the liberal feelings of the author, and his great power of evincing them, we have not found his attention so closely directed to the Cortes of Spain and Portugal as we would have desired; and certainly he ought to have superseded Dr. Robertson from his regard for Charles V. But from what has been said, it will be perceived that we have been too anxious to see from *the same hand* something towards an elucidation of modern times, to care much about an error in the anti-salique law and statistics; the Continent altogether, particularly the Peninsula, being prolific in cases of concealment of all sorts of ordinances, whether good or bad, till it shall please the powers that be; and statistics in these times are so liable to errors that we wonder at nothing.

We cannot but express our surprise that the author, who has given such excellent accounts of ancient battles, should seem frightened by Dr. Southey and Col. Napier from the Peninsular war. We have in many respects declared our admiration of both these talented writers; but we would take this opportunity of saying, that *real military history*, so advantageously used on the Continent, is hardly known amongst us, beyond the History of the Seven Years' War, and that of the Peninsula, which ceased on the death of the bookseller Goddard, in 1813. Something of this kind from an author like the present is a desideratum.

We certainly, on consideration, do not wonder at even so talented a writer shrinking from any thing that approached the present political state of the European Peninsula: for what could he say? One country, his favourite one, in a state of conflicting interests, which Zca Bermudez, judicious and influential as he is, can only with the greatest difficulty reconcile; the other, irreconcilable, let Lord Hervey and all Europe say what they may. We are not accustomed, for it does not belong to us, to adventure much

in political speculation; therefore we only express an earnest wish that whatever may be done, may be for the welfare of the *honest people* both of Spain and Portugal, and in their regard, as well as that of all other powers, for the peace of Europe.

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*Lives of the most Eminent British Commanders. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig, Vol. 3. pp. 358. (Cabinet Cyclo-pædia.)*

WE are sure we shall be pardoned by the learned conductor of this work, when we say it is extravagant that *only four lives*, and those such as have been written a hundred times before, should occupy a volume of this extent; and if it be deemed right that they should occupy such a space, we are sure that he will feel with us, that to allot to Lord Clive 114 pages, and to Marquess Cornwallis only 85; to Abercromby only 53, and to Sir John Moore 107, was not the best method of conciliating a public which has duly appreciated the merits of the whole. We shall here say nothing on the necessity of military memoirs being written by military men; because we have spoken on that subject elsewhere in these pages; and the various periodical publications which have ultimately merged into the United Service Magazine, have shown that they are capable of it; but we must protest against this volume of a work, in which we have been otherwise much gratified, when Lord Clive and Sir John Moore are holden up above Cornwallis and Abercromby. The Rev. Gentleman who did this must have ill-conceived their relative importance, and thus, while he cannot have gratified professional men, will have disappointed the well-informed public. It reminds us of Garrick's remark on a clerical Commentator of Shakespeare, "Let him stick to his own Bible, and leave the players alone."

We have said this really in kindness to the well-planned and elaborately conducted work, of which we have often spoken in praise. We are disinclined from severity; yet critical justice does require the observation that not one of these four lives is justly characterized. Lord Clive's boyhood is not rendered a dis-

ensive example; his glory, like Sir Hector Munroe's, is not a theme to dwell on; his conduct on the mutiny is slurred over; his celebrated "*Frangas an-*seafates**" in the House of Commons, was known to be bombast, as he was bent and nearly broken from other causes than the India Bill; and few will be found to agree that to him England "is indebted for the erection and maintenance of" her Indian empire. Though not to be compared "even to Wolfe," yet as "Cornwallis is a name of which the British army has no cause to be ashamed!" it ought not to be forgotten that to his heart military jurisprudence is indebted, and military diplomacy received accession from his mind. The military errors of Lord Abercrombie are not smoothed down as those more grave ones of Clive; for here is some military criticism; and we are glad to find it extended in the case of Sir John Moore, though his character has been written with a full impression of *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*.

Still there are rules for military, as well as other criticism, of the force of which none but a military man can be aware; and in this respect therefore, with all the helps before him, from the present author more was not to be expected.



*A Cry to Ireland and the Empire. By an IRISHMAN, formerly Member of the Royal College, Maynooth. pp. 224, 12mo. Hatchard.*

THIS is a little volume full of important facts, of the most vital interest to every individual, whether Protestant or Catholic, who may have the good of Ireland at heart. It is written by one who is perfectly conversant with the melancholy causes that have so long contributed to the anarchy and consequent misery which is overwhelming his unhappy country. He enters largely into the early history of the religious feuds which have so long disgraced her annals; and animadverts with due asperity on the factious authors of the evils thence arising. He shows that the usual statements and documents given in every history of Ireland, have been perverted by her historians; and that from prejudice alone base inferences and false conclusions have been drawn, in or-

der to impose on the credulity of the lower classes of Ireland. "The principal object in every history of Ireland," he observes, "appears to be the defamation of the fair character of the English people and their government. They have imputed to them domination, avarice, cruelty, bigotry, plunder, injustice, and all sorts of crimes; though it is plain, that but for the protecting intervention of both, the natives of Ireland would have had often to endure greater cruelties, on many occasions, than they were subjected to, even to extermination; for, as will be seen, this was determined at one time, pending the Stuarts, like that of Carthage and Numantia, their implacable enemies, by the Romans."

At this particular period, when the sister kingdom is threatened with one universal convulsion, and rebellion, robbery, and assassination, are stalking with horrid aspect through the land,—and when a soi-disant Parliament is openly assuming legislative functions in the very heart of the Irish metropolis, for the alleged purpose of dissolving the Union,—some extended notice of the past deeds of an Irish Parliament may tend to dissipate the illusion under which the victims of political incendiarism are at present labouring. The writer, himself an Irishman be it recollected, and educated, moreover, as a Catholic priest, takes a fair historical view of Irish Parliaments, which it is now the object of the Popish agitators and self-styled patriots to restore, and eventually effect the separation of England and Ireland, for the purpose of individual aggrandizement. He exposes the enormities of the acts which were passed, and the oppressions of which the Irish legislature was guilty. After exhibiting the selfishness and worthlessness of Irish Parliaments, and the apparent malice with which their misgovernment has been attributed by historians to the commanding authority of England, the author enters more unrestrainedly on the question of a *Repeal*, and some other subjects which occupy the Irish mind injuriously, to the exclusion of others to which the eyes of all good men are turned, and ours ought to be so beyond all others; that is, to a legal provision for the poor; to education of the useful and suitable sort; "without both of

which," says the author, "every country will contain the materials of constantly recurring convulsions, ever exposed to rebellion, through the worst of all rebellions, that of the belly—starvation."

"It was, says he, in 1703, in the second year of Anne, that our 'Parliament' passed the 'Act' for preventing the further growth of Popery." It was unanimous, not a single hand, nor 'No,' being raised against it in either House. This was the Law of Primogeniture (of which I am no idolater), replaced 'and the

Duke of Ormond, then Lord Lieutenant, who, for his inveteracy against the Catholics, received the thanks of Parliament, but soon after turned traitor to his Sovereign, and ran away into France to join a Popish prince, and bring him as monarch to these realms. The same parliament set his name in the 'Hue and Cry,' setting a reward of 10,000*l.* on his head—but he knew his men too well. He did not come near them, but they conspired themselves with passing against him a Bill of Attainder, and thus taking unto themselves his immense property."

"In the year 1723, and the 10th of Geo. I. our Irish Parliament passed eight violent resolutions against us: one would have supposed that nothing further remained to us, to cause them the slightest further apprehension, and will perhaps attribute, not inaptly, to the very wantonness of wickedness the following 'Act,' grounded on the said resolutions;—can you, can I, can any body believe it now? It is monstrous, but it is very true! There it is at large in the page of history;

is the small of Irish legislation! The 'Act' was passed; 'To collect every Catholic clergyman found in the realm.' This 'Act,' maintaining its contrivances in barbarity to that of the Woods, the Crooks, and men of the tomahawk and was presented "on the 12 1723, to the Lord, I 'Commons' requesting 'to recommend the said effectual manner to his: hoping, from his Majesty's excellency's zeal for the Protestant interest of the kingdom, that the bill might be passed into a law."

"Having treated the 'Catholics' as these the previous rules of Irish legislation towards them, out of scores of others, I shall now indulge my countrymen, of all denominations, with the iniquities enacted against them.

"The title of *agitation*.—Here was an 'Act' of rapacity and iniquity in its cause, and cruelty in its consequences. By this 'Act' the established clergy were turned quite out of the tithes and extensive pastures of Ireland, to seek their pittance from the poor and puny tillage spots. These peers and parliament men now became graziers, turned out their own clergy from their lawful right, to collect—no! to rob the tiller of his slender store; being obliged to pay all now, instead of the small part to which his spot was before liable, in comparison to the green fields and goodly flocks of Ireland. But the joint robbery of the clergymen and of the tiller exhibits only a small fraction of the evil thus created. Every patch of ground, that could be by any possibility, was now converted into pasture—the poor were deprived of their commons—the room for corn, potatoes and the like, became too narrow—their prices increased, and the people's means diminished."

"Hearth-money.—Here was an iniquitous

\* Misprinted Property! We are sorry to observe other typographical errors equally glaring.

two shillings each above as hearth tax."



*Practical Sermons.* By the Rev. T. Anger. Bro.  
*Sermons on Points of Doctrine and Rules of Duty.* By the Rev. R. Parkinson. Bro.  
*A Practical Exposition of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans.* By Dr. Rev. T. Parry. Bro.  
*Sermons.* By the Rev. P. Wilson. Vol. II. Bro.

Josephus, Birkb. xxvii. (if not interpolated) witnesses his life and death; Pliny, eleven years after St. John's death, attests his worship; the fulfilment of his prophecies is attested by Ptolemy; his miracles by Porphyry, Julian, and Hierocles. The list of profane writers to whom we may appeal, are, in short, any but interested witnesses; Tacitus, Martial, Juvenal, Suetonius, Pliny, Adrian, Eusebius, Lucian, Dion Cassius, Celsus, Porphyry, and Julian.

*A Series of Views illustrating the most interesting and beautiful Scenery on the Loire and its environs.* By Louis Parez folio.

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ill 202. These suffered martyrdom, when Origen sprung up in the Christian school of Alexandria, and flourished till 254.

The census ordered by Augustus Cæsar is mentioned by Tacitus, Suetonius, and Dion Cassius; the new star is recorded by Chalcidius; the slaughter of the innocents by Herod is mentioned by Macrobius; Celsus admits that Jesus Christ had been in Egypt; Tacitus records that Pontius Pilate was governor of Judæa, and that Christ was accused before him, condemned, and crucified;

Two numbers, out of six, the proposed extent of the work, are now before us, and contain four prints in each, with historical and descriptive notices of the respective places. Some of the scenes and buildings delineated are singularly picturesque, and from the prefatory account we may calculate on others, in the course of the publication, equally fine, imposing, and interesting, associated. As many of the places on the Loire are, with incidents and characters of English history, we anticipate much gratification in following the author and artist down the river, and recall in imagination the names and exploits of Henry II. Richard I. and King John. The monuments of two of these monarchs, and the Queen of Richard I. are beautifully and correctly delineated in the late Charles Stothard's "Monumental Effigies of Great Britain;" in which work the reader will find some interesting memoranda respecting the personages and the tombs. At present we must restrict ourselves merely to this brief notice of Mr. Parez's highly interesting work;



hoping to renew our acquaintance with it, and be enabled to give our unqualified commendation on its completion; in the mean time we recommend it to the attention and patronage of all lovers of topography and picturesque scenery.

*Britain's Historical Drama; a series of national Tragedies intended to illustrate the manners, customs, and religious institutions of different early eras of Britain. By J. F. Pennie. 8vo.*

OF this last production of Mr. Pennie Mr. Bowles has thus written:—"In animated description, in knowledge of English history, in poetical imagery, in language chaste yet forcible, joined with the strictest morality, such a work might not only place him (Mr. Pennie,) high among the living poets of Great Britain, but among those who have cultivated with most success the same pursuits, reaping the same worldly reward."

In this judgment we fully acquiesce, and if our voice were fame, Mr. Pennie would sit higher than he appears to do among the living poets of our land. We have lauded his efforts; we have encouraged his talents; we have cheered his despondency; but the prevailing taste in poetry has been against him, and the merit which should be of no time nor season, but which should look for and find support in all seasons, can avail nothing against the tide which has set in, and has carried before it many a rich harvest of genius, many an aspiring spirit, and we fear many a broken heart. There is no standard of taste in poetry now; fame or miscarriage are chances in the lottery of literature, and he who cannot commit his claims to posterity, who cannot without repining look beyond the neglect, or it may be the contempt of contemporary criticism, is not of the spirit of which a poet should be composed.

We look upon the epic to be the most unpopular of all literary undertakings, and a volume illustrating, by the historical drama of Britain, her early peculiarities in customs and manners, to have but little chance of a "fit audience" in times like these.

We suspect that when Mr. Pennie has delivered his subscribers' copies, he will look in vain among the reading public for that patronage to which his talents so justly entitle him, but he will have no cause to reproach himself with any other failure than that which it is impossible to prevent.

*Illustrations of Modern Sculpture, No. II. Imp. 4to.*

THIS is a work which supports the belief that sculpture, with close verisi-

mitude, and exquisite delicacy, is the most creative and impressive of the arts of design. We noticed the contents of the first Part in our Magazine for Sept. The present comprises: 1. Resignation, by Chantrey; a female figure, the size of life, which forms the principal part of the monument to Mrs. Digby, in Worcester cathedral. She is represented reclining on a sofa, ornamented with Greek flowers (but which Mr. Harvey has strangely described as "a marble pedestal of a Gothic pattern!"); the expression is graceful, and even sublime; in the language of the lady's relatives, "it represents her very mind." 2. Maternal Love, by Baily, R. A. a very pleasing design, though hardly answering to its name. No loving mother would hold her child in so dangerous a posture; but the infant's love, combined with playfulness, as he climbs his mother's back, is sweetly expressed. The piece, which remains in plaster, deserves to be perpetuated in Parian stone. 3. Hebe, by the Danish sculptor Thorwaldsen; a statue possessing the grace of the antique, from which it appears to have been closely copied. It was purchased from the artist's studio at Rome, in the year 1815. by the present owner, Mr. Samuel Boddington. The engraving, though stamped by the name of E. Finden, does not equal the others in their soft resemblance of marble. We think this beautiful work is calculated to increase the taste for sculpture in this country.

*A Manual Hebrew and English Lexicon including the Biblical Chaldaic. By Josiah W. Gibbs, A.M. 8vo.*

THE author of this work is professor of sacred literature in the Theological School at Yale-college, United States, where it has been very successful. It is published with a view to serve the poorer class of students, all Hebrew Lexicons being at so high a price as to deter the purchase of them. Great attention has been paid to the correction of the press, under the eye of the Rev. Henry Stebbing.

*A Dictionary of Biography, comprising the most eminent Characters of all ages, nations, and professions. By R. A. Davenport. Post 8vo. pp. 584.*

THIS is one of the most comprehensive, as well as the neatest and cheapest, of all the biographical manuals we have ever seen. It is illustrated with no less than 355 wood-cut portraits, engraved by Whiting and Branston, in a style of great sharpness and brilliancy; and generally preserving a tolerable likeness. Among them we are gratified to observe the head of John Nichols, who "conducted

the *Gentleman's Magazine* for nearly half a century;" it is copied from his last portrait, which was published in our volume for 1826.

*Starke's Traveller's Guide* having arrived at an eighth edition, is the best proof of its practical utility. We shall be glad to see this class of works amend, for great and ludicrous disappointment has been created by many. A good Guide to any part of Europe, like a warm welcome on a visit, makes the stranger feel at once at home.

*Slade's Sermons* are literally plain discourses on the essentiality of belief.

We are great friends to any thing in the way of an *Etymological Guide to the English Language*. This tends to familiarize construction, of which we can never know too much.

*Vegetable Cookery, with an Introduction recommending abstinence from animal food*, is the production of an amiable member of that amiable philosophy which would render man a graminivorous animal; and restore him to a piteous regard for the lamb that—

"Licks the hand just raised to shed his blood."

We fear, notwithstanding the prevalence of philosophy and tendency to reform, that even if man, in all his simplicity of heart, could be brought to eschew the smoking haunch, there would be too many vested interests to permit him, in consideration of the other points of his economy.

"Water from the spring" has, it is said, flowed into many stomachs, through the medium of Temperance Societies, yet we do not find the Excise sufficiently diminished to warrant any extensive abstinence from dilution; and we much fear the argument of these pages will not further their object. We will not however oppose it; we know that vegetable diet is essential to some constitutions, but we know also that the people of the south of Europe owe to vegetables their general inclination to obesity.

*Townsend's Chronological Arrangement of the Bible* is the ingenious effort of a learned man to facilitate the understanding of the Sacred Scriptures, and we receive with pleasure every undertaking to this end, particularly by persons so qualified as the author; though none honestly attempted can, we think, be without use.

*Popular Guide to the Observation of Nature, &c.* By Robert Mudie. pp. 379. (Constable's Miscellany)

THIS is the 77th vol. of a collection of good things planned by one of the many booksellers who have deserved well of literature, and who was capable of even greater things. It is hardly possible that any could be more useful, or that any could have had more pains taken to make it so. After being greatly attracted by the vignette of the general title, which brings us to a position in which we were never able to place ourselves, for a view of Kew Gardens (including, as must be for all cocknies, the Chinese Pagoda), an admirable prefatory notice leads us to a just view of nature generally, and then we are directed to particulars by what is always to our mind, an "Analysis of Contents." This analysis, though very agreeably conceived, will not always satisfy the merely curious reader, but it will direct him to channels of knowledge of which he will not easily deprive himself. We have also some fears that though this is both in title and in treatment a "popular" guide, it will in some respects be found too philosophical by the ordinary reader; having said this, we have to praise that same style, notwithstanding Mr. Mudie's particularity in the pronoun *that*.

We need convey no better idea of this volume than to mention the heads of the eight sections into which it is divided: "Necessity and Use of Observation—Pleasure of Observation—The Senses—Precautions in Observing—Light and Heat—Air and Water—Water and Earth—Organised Beings." What more want we in the whole scope of philosophy? These heads are illustrated by fifteen wood engravings aptly introduced.

In their *directions* we are furnished with matter for the philosopher, the poet, the historian, the antiquary—all who contemplate heaven and earth; and this is furnished in a little book which all may usefully take in the pocket over the whole earth or the whole sea, through the streets of London, or wheresoever else they may go; and thus enable themselves to think if they never thought before, and if they have, to think much better. Yet it is not systematical as relates to the new arrangements of knowledge concerning merely popular subjects, but upon an original and more agreeable plan of the author. We might quote many beautiful passages that give a sublimated tone to the soul, and yield the purest inspirations of religion, see p. 41, 58, 331, &c. but it is better to refer altogether to so cheap and excellent a little book.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

*New Works preparing for Publication.*

Bishop JEWELL's Apology for the Church of England, translated from the original Latin. Second edition.

Fasti Episcopatus Anglicani; or, the Succession of English Archbishops and Bishops, with their Suffragans, from the first introduction of Christianity into England to the present day, containing brief Memoirs of their lives, and a complete list of their Writings.

The Works of Henry Isaacson, the Chronologer; containing the Life of Bishop Andrews, &c.

A Historical Sketch of the Rise, Progress, and present State of the Baptist Denomination in all parts of the World, &c. By CHARLES THOMPSON.

A Biographical Memoir of the late Baron Cuvier. By Mrs. LEX (late Mrs. Bowditch).

The Adieu, a Farewell Token to a Christian Friend; Original Pieces in Prose and Verse. By the Author of "Gideon," &c.

Historical Tales of Illustrious British Children, each accompanied by a Summary of the Historical Facts. By Miss AGNES STRICKLAND.

Bagster's improved Edition of Cruden's Concordance of the New Testament, combining portability, comprehensibility, and utility.

The forthcoming Volumes of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library: 1. Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, founded on authentic and original Documents, some of them never before published. By PATRICK FRASER TYTLER, Esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. 2. Nubia and Abyssinia; comprehending their Civil History, Antiquities, Arts, Religion, Literature, and Natural History. By the Rev. M. ROSELL, LL.D.; JAMES WILSON, Esq. F.R.S.E. and M.W.S.; and R. K. GREVILLE, LL.D. Illustrated by a Map and 19 Engravings.

My Ten Years' Imprisonment in Italian and Austrian Dungeons; by Silvio Pellico. Translated from the Original, by THOMAS ROSCOE.

Notre-Dame, a Tale of the Ancient Regime. From the French of Victor Hugo.

Field Book; or, Sports and Pastimes of the British Islands. By the Author of "Wild Sports of the West."

The Life of General Sir John Moore, from the materials afforded by Family Papers, together with his own Letters, and a Journal which he kept from the time of his entering the army to a few days before his death.

An Essay on Woman, inscribed to James Montgomery, Esq. By the Au-

thor of "The Siege of Constantinople."

Mrs. JAMESON's "Characteristics of Women."

A Series of Tales, illustrative of the manners and customs of Poland. By the Authoress of the "Hungarian Tales."

Naturalist's Library. By Sir WILLIAM JARDINE, Bart. Illustrated with numerous coloured Plates, by W. H. LIZARD.

Philosophical Conversations. By F. C. BAKEWELL.

The Angusshire Album. By Gentlemen in Angusshire.

A new Edition of the First Series of the "Remember Me!"

The Second and concluding Series of the "Remember Me!"

The Three Histories. By Miss JEWELL. Second edition.

The Seasons; containing Stories for young Children. By the Author of "Conversations on Chemistry."

Compendium of Modern Geography. By the Rev. ALEX. STEWART, Author of the "History of Scotland." Third edition.

According to the Supplement to Bent's "Literary Advertiser," which contains a list of the new books and principal engravings published in London during the year 1832, it appears that the number of new books is about 1180, exclusive of new editions, pamphlets, or periodicals, being 80 more than in the year 1831. The number of engravings is 90 (including 40 portraits), 15 of which are engraved in the line manner, 57 in mezzotint, 7 chalk, 9 aquatint, and 11 in lithography. The number of engravings published in 1831 was 92 (including 50 portraits) viz. 18 in line, 50 mezzotint, 10 chalk, 5 lithograph, 6 aquatint, and 3 etchings.

## ROYAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 10. J. W. Lubbock, esq. V. P. Read, a third series of "Experimental Researches on Electricity," by Michael Faraday, LL.D. F.R.S.

Jan. 17. M. I. Brunel, esq. V. P. [the first time a foreigner has presided at the Royal Society, a circumstance noticed by Mr. Brunel in addressing the meeting.] Mr. Faraday's paper was concluded.

Jan. 24. The Rev. Dr. Buckland, V. P. Read, Magnetical Experiments made principally in the south part of Europe and Asia Minor, during the years 1827 to 1832, by the Rev. George Tucker, M. A. F.R.S.

## ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE.

The following prizes have been awarded at St. David's College for the year 1832.

1. For the best Latin Essay on the following subject: "Non igitur parum

refert, vel periculatior, utrum sic, an sic à pueris ammentum: immo vero totum in eo positum est." *Arist. Ethic. Nic. 2. c. 1. ad 2.*; a prize of ten pounds—William Collins Colton.

2. For the best Welsh Essay on the following subject: "Y Breintean y dydys yn eu mwynhan o herwydd y Diwygiad Crefyddol (Reformation) ym Mhrythian;" a prize of ten pounds—George Howell.

3. For the best English Essay on the following subject: "Inter omnes, quæ nunquam novit Orbis, cultus Dei, hæc adest quæ gloriatur Christiana, et quæ in media sæcula beati sumus, nulla est quod ad historiam certior, quod ad mysteria sublimior, quod ad præcepta purior et perfectior, quod ad ritum denique et cultum gravi simplicitate venerabilior." Loughton; a prize of ten pounds—Benjamin Morgan (now Corate of Pembryn.)

4. For the best classical Examination; a prize of ten pounds—Philip Soulbien Despres.

5. For the best Hebrew Examination; a prize of ten pounds—Rees Williams.

6. For the best Euclid Examination—John Hughes.

#### GRESHAM PRIZE MEDAL FOR 1832.

The gold medal, for the best original composition in sacred vocal music, has been adjudged to Mr. Kellow John Pye, of Exeter. Dr. Crotch, Professor of Music in the University of Oxford, R. J. S. Stevens, Esq. Professor of Music in Gresham College, and W. Horsley, Esq. Mus. Bac. Oxford, were the umpires by whom the prize was awarded.

#### LECTURES ON ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. BAYTON has been delivering at the Birmingham Philosophical Institution, and at the Literary Institution, at Bath, a series of Lectures on the history and national characteristics of Architecture, divided into the heads of Pagan, Grecian, Roman, Christian, Castellated, Domestic, and Modern, and illustrated by above 240 drawings, which tended much to render the subject familiar and interesting.

The lecturer contended that the terms which have been usually employed to distinguish Christian, or Ecclesiastical, Architecture are mostly erroneous or imperfect; he suggested that the name Christian should be given to the genus, and that the species may be clearly and properly defined by the additions of Circular and Pointed, to denote two divisions, whilst the latter ought to be again divided into three classes, making or defining three terms.

In his last lecture at Birmingham, Mr. Bayton introduced some remarks relative to the new Free Grammar School proposed to be erected in that town, and nu-

merous designs for which are now awaiting the decision of the Trustees. "Considering," he said, "the destruction of this public edifice, and reflecting on the class of buildings which constitute the schools of Winchester and Eton, and those of the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, I would say that the collegiate or monastic style of Christian architecture, is not only peculiarly adapted by external forms and effects, but recommended by all the requisites for internal arrangements,—i. e. for hall, stairs, galleries, refectory, masters' apartments, school-rooms, &c. By comparing the modern college of Downing at Cambridge, with the new parts of King's College by the same architect,—the quadrangle of Peckwater at Oxford, by Dr. Aldrich, with that of New College by Wykeham, we see the palpable dissimilarities of the Greek or Roman from the Collegiate or Monastic style. However beautiful the Grecian peripteral temple, it does not assimilate with the street scenery, the climate, or the customs of our country. On the contrary, the collegiate style of the Tudor period, has every element of adaptation of form, expression, and capability, to answer the demands of the man of taste as well as the man of business."

#### GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCE.

A Geographical and Artistical Institute has been formed at Leipzig, chiefly for the furtherance of the science of geography in all its branches. The first-fruits of its labours will be the publication of "Geographical Annals," with plates and maps, of which four volumes will appear annually. It announces also "A Universal Cosmography," which will comprise the history, geography, and statistics of every country, to be written by English, French, and German writers, and published in their respective languages. It is calculated that the work will extend to fifty volumes, and be completed in ten years.

#### ST. KATHERINE'S DOCK.

Jan. 17. The report of the general annual meeting of the proprietors of the St. Katherine's Dock Company was made this day, Thomas Tooker, esq. in the chair. The yearly receipts of 1831 amounted to 142,763*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*, those of 1832 to 141,321*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* showing a falling off of 1,442*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* The expenditure of 1831 amounted to 76,583*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, and that of 1832 to 78,733*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* The import trade of the port of London during the past year, as compared with the preceding five years, had decreased in an extraordinary degree. In 1831, the ships and tonnage, British and Foreign, were 5,610 ships, 1,416,642 tons; in 1832 there were but 4,018 ships, 1,151,400 tons. Though

the import trade of London had thus decreased 25 per cent., and every dock establishment had felt it more or less, it was satisfactory to observe that this Company had not suffered so much as might have been expected. A half year's dividend of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. was then declared.

*Provincial Circulation of the principal political Journal in Paris, showing their increase and decrease from Jan. 1832 to Jan. 1833.*

	Jan. 1832.	Jan. 1833.
Le Moniteur	966	971
Des Débats	7011	6664
Le Constitutionnel	11700	11880
Le Courrier Français	4360	4800
Le Temps	4692	4770
Le National	2042	3100
La Tribune	775	780
Le Journal du Commerce	1057	900
Nouveau Journal de Paris	336	1074
La Gazette de France	8431	7700
La Quotidienne	3805	4250
L'Echo Français	1140	1760
La Revolution	2062	...
La Patriote	...	...
La Gazette des Tribunaux	1107	1080
Le Courrier des Tribunaux	...	...
Le Messenger des Chambres	1649	860
Galignani's Messenger	1174	1200
Le Drapeau Blanc	...	...
L'Universel	...	...
Le Globe	1818	...
Le Figaro	645	280
Le Corsair	88	361
Le Nouvelliste	...	1876
La Mode	2300	2000
La Courrier de l'Europe	1213	1350
Journal des Maires	6416	6250
Le Renovateur	...	678
La Caricature	760	800
Le Charivari	...	1162

#### SIMPLIFIED APPLICATION OF STEAM.

At the meeting of the Paris Academy of Arts and Sciences, held on the 7th January, a memoir was read, in which M. Pelletan treated of the "Dynamic effects of a jet of steam, and the means of applying it, in a simple and cheap way, to the purpose of the useful arts."—"A jet of steam," says the author, "when thrown into a cylindrical conduit, or into a pipe filled with air, imparts the active power, with which it is endued, to the column of air, without any other loss than that occasioned by the friction in the conduit or pipe." He then gives the general formulae applicable to every case in this phenomenon, and adds, that its correct-

ness had been established by a vast number of trials on a large scale, and that he was ready to repeat his experiments before a committee of the members, with an apparatus of his construction. His detail of the results which have already ensued from his discovery, are deserving of attentive notice. "A jet of steam issuing through an orifice of a millimetre ( $\cdot 03937$  of an inch,) under a pressure of five atmospheres, possesses a velocity of five hundred and fifty-nine metres ( $1084\frac{1}{2}$  feet) per second; it consequently moves at the same rate of velocity as a bullet discharged from a gun. But this enormous velocity is, in its simple form, of no practical benefit, inasmuch as it cannot be converted into a useful agent; when, however, the steam has been enabled to impart motion to a quantity of atmosphere, the velocity, it is true, is diminished, but the mass set in motion is increased; and, by this operation the active power of the jet of steam is susceptible of extensive application. The elastic force of steam has hitherto been employed under pressure, by the aid of machines, which are necessarily complicated and costly, and involve a serious loss of power from their bulkiness and friction; but steam, acting immediately by its own power, can be made to effect its objects in machines of so simple a construction, that a steam-engine of one man's power may henceforth be worked by a common fire. Pelletan remarks, that the force of steam, so applied, may be brought directly in aid of the mechanic, and will enable him to double and treble his daily gains, instead of its powers being limited, as hitherto, to filling the coffers of great capitalists at a compound ratio. The same jet of steam, when applied to the purpose of increasing the draft of furnaces, enables the proprietor to reduce their diameter to two inches, even where a large furnace is in question, to lead the smoke in any direction which may suit him best, and to make use of the whole heat produced. By means of this jet also a vacuum may be effected at will, in any given space, however considerable it may be, and permanently maintained, not only at a very small cost, but through the medium of an apparatus of the simplest construction. The second part of Pelletan's paper relates to steam boats; in this he mentions, that a boat, built at Cherbourg, had been already propelled at the rate of three knots and a half per hour, by means of an engine of one-tenth only of the dimensions of an engine in another vessel, which goes at the rate of seven knots and a half; and that additions are making so as to give the new engine increased powers. Pelletan's machinery involves no fly-wheels, nor any external engineering; it is a reacting machine, placed below the water-

line, and beyond the reach of missiles: it takes up but little room, and does not exceed one-tenth part of the tonnage which a vessel can carry. If the invention be indeed crowned with the success which the inventor confidently anticipates, it will produce a complete revolution in the science of steam navigation.

#### BLASTING ROCKS UNDER WATER BY MEANS OF THE DIVING BELL.

Three men are employed in the diving bell: one holds a jumper, or boring iron, which he keeps constantly turning; the other two strike alternately quick smart strokes with hammers. When the hole is bored of the requisite depth, a tin cartridge, filled with gunpowder, about two inches in diameter and a foot in length, is inserted, and sand placed above it. To the top of the cartridge a tin pipe is soldered, having a brass screw at the upper end. The diving bell is then raised up slowly, and additional tin pipes with brass screws are attached, until the pipes are about two feet above the surface of the water. The man who is to fire the charge is placed in a boat close to the tube, to the top of which a piece of cord is attached, which he holds in his left hand. Having in the boat a brazier, with small pieces of iron red hot, he drops one of them down the tube, this immediately ignites the powder, and blows up the rock. A small part of the tube next the cartridge is destroyed; but the greater part, which is held by the cord, is reserved for future service. The workmen in the boat experience no shock, the only effect is a violent ebullition of the water arising from the explosion; but those who stand on the shore and upon any part of the rock connected with those blowing up, feel a very strong concussion. The only difference between the mode of blasting rock at Howth and at Plymouth is, that at the latter place they connect the tin pipes by a cement of white lead. A certain depth of water is necessary for safety, which should not be less than from eight to ten feet.

#### LIFE RAFT.

Mr. Canning, an engineer, who has constructed a very simple life-preserver for the use of ships, appeared at the Mansion-house to offer a model of his invention to the Lord Mayor, who said, that he was willing to accept it upon the part of the Corporation. The engineer stated, that the vast utility of the invention would be most strongly proved in the instances of vessels in distress off a rocky shore, where a life-boat could not be made at all available. The machine also had the signal advantage of being so simple as to be made sea-worthy in a period of time ho-

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tween twenty and thirty seconds, and to be formed of materials which necessarily composed part of the ship's stores. It was formed of three planks laid across each other, at the lower points of which were to be fastened barrels, easily provided by the vessel in hazard. At the place where the planks were to be tied together, the crew were to place themselves, and the barrels would keep them out of the overwhelming water, at the same time that no danger would arise from dashing against the rocks.

#### SCRAPE FROM A LITERARY NOTE-BOOK.

*Improvement in Maps.*—It would be a very great improvement in our maps, if the rivers were so delineated as to show to what point they are navigable, which might be easily done, and without offending the eye. At present, rivers, for some distance from their sources, and while they continue inconsiderable, are denoted by a wavy black line; but when they widen, this is changed for a double line, filled up by those strokes of the graver by which water is usually represented; which, in contrast with the other mode, has a very picturesque effect. Now, if this change were always made to take place where the river becomes navigable, instead of at any place whatever, at the fancy or caprice of the engraver, it would convey a valuable piece of information, without any sacrifice to clearness and beauty. Thus, for instance, the river Lea, from its rise in Bedfordshire to Hartford, would be represented in the former, and from Hartford to the metropolis, in the latter style. A better mode of showing canals is a desideratum; they either take up too much room, or are liable, especially when their course is rather a winding one, to be mistaken for natural rivers. The art of map-making has considerably improved, but it has not yet reached perfection, although the English professors of the art are decidedly the best in the world.

*Remains of Antiquity.*—Destruction of the remains of antiquity, and that not by the hand of Time alone, is continually going on, especially about those outskirts of the metropolis, which are being improved by the aid of bricks and mortar. "The Brill" at St. Pancras, which, in Dr. Stukeley's time, preserved very distinctive marks of having been a Roman camp, is now little more than a mass of brick-clamps and unfinished houses. It has been dug up in every direction for brick-earth, so that the worthy Doctor himself, with all his zeal, would, if he were to revisit the world, be quite at a loss to discover any trace of its ancient purpose. "Cesar's Camp" at Islington, opposite Minerva Terrace, yet preserves some of

its characteristics; but symptoms already begin to appear, which bode ill for their further existence. Another interesting relic in that neighbourhood, the old "White Conduit," which seemed to bid defiance to Time, in the field in front of the modern erection, which robbed it of its name (White Conduit House), has been unsparingly levelled by a Goth, in the shape of a bricklayer, whose own works it will scarcely require so much labour to destroy! As to Hagbush Lane, which Mr. Hone has immortalized in his *Every-day-Book*, it has become "a bygone;" the proprietors of the adjoining fields having very ingeniously contrived, by rooting up the hedge, with its fine old elms, on one side, to destroy all traces of its existence, and make its "former self" part and parcel of the meadows which abutted on that (i. e. the north) side. It is a pity some public-spirited individual cannot be found to make them disgorge their prey.

*High-sounding Names.*—It is singular in how many ways the little strive, in appearance at least, to equal the great. Thus, those who are compelled by fate to reside in a mean habitation, give it at any rate a high-sounding name to make up the difference. Thus we have a row of very "genteel" little cottages at Islington, dubbed *Barnsbury Park*, another *Tollington Park*, another *Newington Park*, &c. &c. *usque ad nauseam*; the only essential for a *Park* of this description being apparently a pair of iron gates at the end of the street. Yet, how grand must such an address sound to those unacquainted with the locality, or the ingenuity of our modern card-house builders. Again, in another direction, we have *Kilburn Priory*, with the houses regularly numbered; nay, we can hardly

be sure that there may not be even a *Cathedral* on this plan! The credit of the invention, after all, must be due to our forefathers; since the origin of the now-despised "*Court*," and the higher sounding "*Place*," must certainly be referred to the self-same desire, on the part of our ancestors, which is now felt to make an unsubstantial show of grandeur—even by "false pretences,"—when the substantial is completely out of reach.

*Leopold the First.*—It must certainly be incompatible with courtly etiquette, to style the King of the Belgians, *Leopold the First*. The number ought never to be added until a second monarch of the same name has ascended the throne, when it is necessary, by way of distinction; and accordingly, in the lists of our English kings, we never find John the First, or Stephen the First; nor were they so designated, I might venture to assert, in their lifetimes. The practice seems to have sprung up of late years, and, like all ridiculous innovations on old custom, to have speedily become popular among the superficial and unreflecting. It is certainly paying a bad compliment to a sovereign, so to designate him as to show that you already have an eye to his successor, and are contemplating the time when his death shall have made way for another prince of the same name,—an event which, after all, may never occur, as in the case of John and Stephen. Any king, after "the first" of the name, may be addressed by his numeral designation, without impropriety, as then it has no reference to the future, but to the past; "the second" is so called, because he succeeded "the first;" but "the first" can only be so denominated, because "the second" is to succeed him—an obvious and great indelicacy. J. W.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 10. Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

The reading of the Rev. J. B. Deane's treatise on Carnac and Dracontian temples was concluded.

Jan. 17. H. Hallam, esq. V.P.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society: Sir Gregory Lewin, Knt. barrister-at-law; William Smee, esq. Chief Accountant of the Bank of England; and Henry Shaw, esq. of Percy-street, Bedford-square, author of several architectural and antiquarian works.

John Gage, esq. Director, informed the Society of the discovery of a deposit of Roman silver coins, in the parish of Horseheath, Cambridgeshire (the adjoin-

ing parish to Great Bartlow, where the celebrated tumuli are situated). They were placed in an earthen vessel, and were in number between 400 and 500, eleven of which Mr. Gage was enabled to exhibit. They consist of coins of Trajan, Antoninus Pius, Faustina, &c. but none of them rare.

Sydney Smirke, esq. F.S.A. communicated an architectural description, with a view, of the edifice at Ravenna, called the palace of Theodoric. It is built of bricks, which were never disused in Italy, although for some centuries they were so unfrequently employed in England. A similar view of the palace has been already published in Duppa's "*Travels in Italy*," but by an important error the door-posts are there represented as round columns, instead of square.



A supplementary letter from the Rev. J. B. Deane was then read, containing a description of several Celtic monuments in the vicinity of the village of Lochmariaker in Brittany, presumed to be connected with the neighbouring temple of Carnac. They consist of two long tumuli, called the tumulus of Heleu and the tumulus of Camar, each accompanied by a kistvaen or cromlech, a large separate cromlech, and other smaller ones, and two obelisks, the largest of which, when erect, was sixty feet in height.

Jan. 24. Mr. Amyot in the chair.

Edward Hawkins, esq. F.S.A. communicated a descriptive catalogue of ancient Greek coins, by Mr. H. P. Borell, comprising more than 5000 pieces, and principally formed from two rich collections, the first of which was bought by the Bank of England, and the second partly selected by that corporation, and the remainder purchased by the trustees of the British Museum. Mr. Borell has been resident for several years in Asia Minor; and has during that period of time devoted great attention to the formation of this catalogue, which he completed during a recent visit to this country, and on his departure left it with Mr. Hawkins for publication; who has revised it by comparison with the works already treating on the same coins, which the author had not at hand when abroad. It not only contains notices of many coins not before known; but of those known gives much valuable information as to cities, types, symbols, and workmanship; the list of the kings of Cyprus, which has hitherto baffled the most erudite antiquaries, is particularly successful.

John Rickman, esq. in pursuance of the history of Ecclesiastical Architecture, communicated a general view of the progress of the styles in France, composed in the same manner as his review of those in England, which we reported in our last number. He commenced by making the observation that the remains of Roman architecture are better in France than in England; and briefly noticed the Maison Corré at Nîmes, the amphitheatre at Lillabone, the Roman wall at Bayonne, and the church of St. Gervaise at Rouen, to which the Norman antiquaries have assigned the date of 350. At Beauvais the nave is earlier than the year 1000; and the churches of Jumieges, St. George de Bouclairville, and three at Caen, are particularly remarkable for their early Norman parts. Mr. Rickman divides the French ecclesiastical architecture, as he has done the English, into three periods, named from the tracery of the windows,—the two first called, as in England, Early and Decorated, and the third, commencing with the fifteenth

century, not Perpendicular, but, as M. de Caumont has termed it, Flamboyant. In England few buildings are of one style only, but in France uniformity is preserved to a very considerable extent in the progress of a large edifice during several generations, a circumstance which increases the difficulty of confining the styles within definite periods. The Early French, when pure, which is not often, is like the Early English. The east ends are generally circular or multangular, a circumstance unfrequent in this country. In the number and magnificence of wheel windows we are far surpassed by France.

LIBRARY AND ANTIQUITIES  
OF MR. WILLIAM KNIGHT, F.S.A.

The sale of the late Mr. Knight's collections, by Messrs. Sotheby, on the 5th and 6th of December, was remarkable for the curiosity, if not the value, of many of the articles. The books were partly another property; but among those which had belonged to Mr. Knight, were several of the most valuable works in the line of his profession. Twenty-six of his sketch and memorandum books, of various sizes, were purchased by Mr. Cubitt for 2*l.*; a collection of designs for bridges, &c. produced 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; a large parcel of designs for public buildings, 1*l.* 1*s.*; another, 1*l.* 10*s.*; and a quantity chiefly relating to the London Bridge works, 3*l.* 18*s.* A parcel of more finished sketches were sold for 2*l.* 4*s.*; and another lot for 6*l.* Mr. Knight's folio etching of the new London Bridge, the copper, and impressions, was purchased by Mr. Weale for 2*l.* 2*s.*; and his two folio etchings of the old London Bridge partly pulled down, for 1*l.* 11*s.* and 1*l.* 12*s.*, by Mr. Nichols. Among a large quantity of coins, chiefly Roman, the only one very remarkable was a penny of Archbishop Vulfred, which sold for 4*l.* 1*s.* Two antique brass rings were sold, one with the Virgin and child for 4*l.* to Alderman Farebrother; and the other, of St. Katharine, for 3*l.* 9*s.* We believe these were not, as it was supposed, found at London Bridge, but were purchased by Mr. Knight of a dealer in coins, for 15*s.* each. A silver ring, with the letter A, 8*s.* A small leaden horse, found in making the coffer-dam on the Southwark side of London Bridge, 1*l.* 10*s.* For the snuff-boxes formed from the "sleepers" of the ancient Bridge, and carved after the design which is engraved in our last volume, part i. p. 201, great competition was shown. The first, which had been intended for his Majesty, and contains an inscription to that effect, was purchased by Alderman Farebrother for 2*l.* 19*s.*; and the whole twenty-seven which were brought to sale (many of



which were small, or plainly turned, and others from the wood of old Rochester Bridge), collected the extraordinary sum of 18*l.* 8*s.* Some Roman moulds for casting coins (brought from Wakefield in Yorkshire; see our vol. c. i. 253) were sold for 2*l.* 16*s.* These were followed by several lots of rings, keys, and miscellaneous relics, some of which had been rescued from the bed of the Thames, whilst others had that reputation given to them incorrectly. The most extraordinary item was thus blazoned in the catalogue. "The Lower Jaw, and three other Bones, of PETER of COLLE CHURCH, the ORIGINAL ARCHITECT of LONDON BRIDGE, found on removing the foundation of the Ancient Chapel." For this CAPITAL bargain some person was so absurd as to give 7*l.*, and what adds to the ridicule, we are enabled to affirm that he was misinformed as to the identity of his human rubbish. It is true that the remains of a body were found in August last in clearing away the remains of the chapel pier, as was recorded by Mr. Knight himself, in our Magazine for that month, p. 98; but the bones above-mentioned were shown by him to a friend of ours several months before. The fact is that Mr. Knight was induced to preserve them, because they were found among the foundations of one of the houses in Southwark, which he supposed to have stood on the site of the notorious Winchester stews; and he therefore attributed them to some youthful victim of those ancient sinks of iniquity: but even in this he was mistaken; and it is probable they had merely been thrown out from some of the desecrated church-yards. We think we were ourselves informed by Mr. Knight that the remains found in the chapel pier were not preserved. We are aware that the newspapers stated the architect's bones had been excavated several months previously to the time we have mentioned, but were thrown into the river by the workmen; Mr. Knight then told us that that report was false, but we believe that now it may be termed merely premature. To resume our account of the sale,—a perfect Roman cup and patera, of plain but finely-turned Samian ware, were sold for 1*l.*; a large quantity of fragments of the same pottery, a few curiously figured, was added for 1*l.* 6*s.* to the still larger and richer collection found on the same spot (the neighbourhood of Crooked Lane), and already in the possession of A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. Several miscellaneous Roman fragments (some engraved in the History of St. Michael's, Crooked Lane) were purchased by Mr. Nichols. Some specimens of madrepora, of which a large quantity was found on the city embank-

ment of the river, and a fine collection of granites, produced high prices.

Mr. Knight, as is well known, was Clerk of the London Bridge Works, he had the vanity generally to style himself Resident Architect; which gave rise to a ridiculous typographical error in the title page of his catalogue, where his "style" is thus blazoned at length—"Assistant Architect and President Superintendent to the new London Bridge." He was employed by Sir John Rennie, who had previously placed him in a similar office at Plymouth Breakwater.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, May 6, 1830; and communicated to that body in the preceding March "Observations on the Mode of Construction of old London Bridge, as discovered in the years 1626 and 1687 (printed in the Archaeologia, vol. xxii. and in our vol. c. i. 204.); in March, 1631, a notice of the Roman coin-moulds found near Wakefield (see Archaeologia, vol. xxiv. p. 349); and in June last, an account of the excavations and discoveries made in forming the approaches to the new London Bridge (noticed in our last volume, part i. p. 347, but not yet published by the Society). He furnished to our Magazine a memoir of the old Bridge, printed, with a view of it when half destroyed, in our last volume, pt. i. p. 201; and besides the three etchings mentioned in the preceding account of the sale, he had lithographed two large views of the old houses at either end of the Bridge, as they appeared in May, 1830 (we believe printed at the expense of the City); and a design of his own for a bridge of one arch, 250 feet span.

Mr. Knight was buried at St. John's, Waterloo Road. He was unmarried, and his property was sold for the benefit of his sisters.

#### BARROWS IN ARUNDEL PARK.

A peculiarly long barrow in Arundel-park, called "Bevis's Grave," was recently opened, in the presence of John Gage, esq. Director S.A., Frederic Madden, F.S.A., the Rev. Mark Tierney, and other gentlemen. It had evidently been previously opened, as well as several others which were examined in the course of the day, perhaps by the virtuous Earl of Arundel, or some of his learned friends. A few pieces of Roman pottery only, and some human bones, were found mixed in the soil.

#### WALLS OF EDINBURGH.

The workmen employed in removing the Back Stairs, and other proscribed buildings on the south side of the Parliament House, next the Cowgate, have discovered a large portion of the ancient city walls running east and west. Where it

has not been disturbed, it is from ten to twelve feet high, and about six feet thick. A quantity of human bones, and coffins made of strong solid oak planks, have been found twenty feet below the present level of the Parliament-square; which is another proof that that celebrated spot was early dedicated to the services of the church, and that the foundations of St. Giles's, which is nearly 1000 years old, are perhaps more sunk in the earth than is generally known. King Edward III. destroyed the records of this ancient cathedral, in pursuance of his design of obliterating all traces of Scotch independence.

#### METROPOLITAN ANTIQUITIES.

The workmen who are employed in preparing the ground for the buildings to be erected at the south-east corner of Great Eastcheap, are continually discovering vestiges of the former occupants of the site. Massy foundations of chalk have been revealed in the course of their operations, probably those of the house of Edward the Black Prince, which Stow tells us stood on this spot, and was afterwards converted into a hostelry, having for its sign the Black Bell. (Survey of London, 1612, p. 403.) Somewhat deeper than these remains, and seated on the surface of the fine gravel bed on which London stands, are discovered the lower parts of Roman walls, solidly constructed of flint, much Samian ware, many coarse earthen pans, cups, and crucibles, some coins of Claudius, also a well (the top of which was ten feet under the present surface of the street,) neatly stained with squared chalk. Several wells of a similar construction have been found on either side of the Roman way running through Great Eastcheap. We lately observed one east of Miles's Lane, aligning with which was a fine fragment of Roman wall. All these circumstances denote that this portion of London was covered with buildings in the Roman times. In the demolition of the starlings of the old London Bridge, many coins, chiefly silver, of the Roman and the Middle age, are discovered. In one instance no less than two hundred Roman coins were found in the same hole, as if they were the contents of a lost purse or bag.

#### ROMAN INSCRIPTION FOUND AT MANCHESTER.

We have received a letter from Mr. Whatton, the gentleman who lately communicated to the Society of Antiquaries (see our December number, p. 361) some observations on the Roman altar found in the Castle Field, Manchester. Mr. Whatton observes, that "the value of the inscription consists chiefly, if not altogether,

in its affording direct evidence of the services in Britain of a body of troops not before known to have resided here." He says the word *METORUM* is nonsense. In this we perfectly agree with him, if taken as a word, but surely not if taken as a termination. We never laid any stress on the suggestion that it might be *Nemetorum*, because the term *Nemeti* is not to be found in any classic author. *Nemetes* would of course have its genitive *Nemetum*. That conjecture may therefore be dismissed. Mr. Whatton's explanation of his reading is very plausible; he says of the character resembling an M, so provokingly disjoined from its context, that he thinks the two feet and a portion of the letter R, which remain in combination with A, i. e. A without a cross, have been mistaken by us for an M, whereas he has not the slightest doubt but the word, when perfect, was read *RAETORVM* (i. e. *Rhaetorum*), the R and the A being joined together; the A being deficient of the cross bar is a proof of the antiquity of the inscription. The reading of the Lancashire Topographer, pointed out by us, he rightly censures as neither sense nor Latin. Mr. Whatton also informs us that in p. 361 we have omitted a period which occurs after the P. in the line P. OSL; and that we have inserted an S too much in the last line. The latter error is, however, of no consequence, for these initials, standing for *Votum susceptum solvit libens lubens merito*, occur in all our accepted sources of reference. The omission of *susceptum* will in no way alter the sense, for the mention of a vow made implies of course one undertaken. We shall be gratified when we see these doubts and *lectiones variorum* set at rest by the appearance of Mr. Whatton's paper in the *Archæologia*.

#### IRISH PILLAR TOWERS.

The origin and use of the Round Towers of Ireland have been a topic of speculation and literary controversy from the days of Giraldus Cambrensis, in the 12th century, to the present time. In their anxiety to arrive at some satisfactory elucidation of the subject, the Royal Irish Academy, in December, 1830, proposed a premium of a gold medal and fifty pounds to the author of an approved essay, in which all particulars respecting them were expected to be explained.

On the 17th December, they awarded the gold medal and fifty pounds to George Petrie, Esq. and a gold medal to Henry O'Brien, Esq.

The theories which these two gentlemen advocate are directly opposed. Mr. Petrie's is not a new one; it is that which Montmorenci supported before, viz. their

being repositories for valuables belonging to the early Christian institutions.

Mr. O'Brien has broached an entirely novel thought, carrying his researches to an era long anterior to Christianity, and connecting the edifices with the celebration of certain rites of the ancient world, before the dawn of revelation.

Both essays are to be published.

#### ANCIENT BURIAL GROUND.

The workmen on the Leeds and Selby rail-road, in digging the excavation diverging from the London and York turn-pike, through the tunnel formed by the bridge near South Milford, have lately opened a burial-ground, concerning which there is no tradition. In the Domesday Survey there are four chapels mentioned as belonging to Sherburn. One of these was on the same line of road, at the extremity of the township, on the way to Barkston-Ash, the foundations of which the old inhabitants can recollect; but it is not known where the other three chapels were situated. The excavation probably was the cemetery of one of them. The Leeds Mercury adds, that Sherburn was the see of a Saxon bishop, whose palace was near the site of the present church, which is one of the finest situations in the county, and the ground-works of which, together with the moat, the baths,

stable-yard, &c. may be distinctly traced; but the episcopal see of Sherbourne was in Dorsetshire.

The King of Sardinia, by an ordinance dated the 24th of November, has established a Society of Antiquaries, who will be called upon to submit to his Majesty, through the Minister of the Interior, all such measures as may, without invading private property, promote the discovery of antiquities in the provinces, and ensure their preservation. The members of the Society will be chosen from the Academies of Sciences and the Fine Arts, and from the University of Turin.

At Chaumont (thirty miles north-west of Paris) considerable remains of Roman constructions have recently been discovered. They consist of a wall about 100 feet in length and 3 feet in thickness, divided from distance to distance by five other walls. Near them is an ancient oven, at the mouth of which some cinders being found, they were removed, and a middling-sized medal of red copper was picked up. It bears the effigy of Antoninus Pius crowned with laurel, inscribed "M. Antoninus Aug. Pius," and on the reverse a goddess with one hand stretched out, and holding a cornucopia in the other.

## SELECT POETRY.

### CARMEN SECULARE.

*From an unpublished Poem called "Ancuria in Cambria."*

LONG the Muse had silence kept,  
Long the living lyre had slept,  
When the blind Bard arose to sing  
Of Paris and the Spartan king,  
Refulgent Helen, Priam old,  
Andromache, and Hector bold,  
And of Achilles goddess-born,  
Self-immured in wrath and scorn,  
Weeping o'er Patroclus lost,  
Or slaughtering the pale Phrygian host.  
Still, as the lofty numbers roll,  
Heroic visions crowd the soul;  
Gods and men with furious joy  
Mingling in the fight of Troy,  
The blazing ships, the blood-discoloured  
main,  
And chariots dropping gore, and mountains  
of the slain.

Along the walls, along the shore,  
In turbulence the torrents roar  
Of martial harmony;  
And rock and forest echo to the cry  
Of revenge and victory.  
The tides of battle come and go,  
Sword shivers sword, foe tramples foe,

Fate and Danger, carnage-dyed,  
Spear in hand, the field bestride;  
And sights and sounds of horror rise,  
Confounding earth, sea, skies:  
The thunders of the Olympian Sire,  
The deep in storm, the heaven on fire,  
Earthquakes cleaving wide the ground  
Down to the fathomless profound,  
Where Hell shakes underneath  
Through all her shades of death;  
While the Furies spread their pall  
O'er Ilium perishing in Hector's fall.

The sun his fated periods told,  
Circling planets swept the sky,  
The moon in brightness walked on high,  
Hours and days, and seasons rolled,  
And meteor empires blazed and fell;  
But all was silent—till the Mantuan rose  
And waked once more the master shell  
To many a song divine that flows  
In long-resounding majesty.  
He sung Eneas launching to the deep  
From Ida's Phrygian steep,  
Coasting the Cyclops'-peopled shores  
Where Etna flames, and Scylla roars;  
And wearing out seven years of pain  
Ere on the Lavinian plain  
He laid (for such the secret doom)  
The deep foundations of imperial Rome.

With redoubling peal of thunder  
The portals burst asunder  
Of Pluto's grim domain.  
Then follow, follow, follow,  
The frantic Sybil's dreadful way,  
Where the scourge and clanking chain,  
Cries of fury, yells of pain,  
And curses of despair,  
With everlasting horror scare  
The floods of Phlegethon.  
Look not, list not, speed on!  
Chilled with mysterious dread,  
Mid darkness palpable and legions of the  
dead;

Till gliding through the Elysian vale  
And ivory gate, once more we hail  
The silver moon serenely pale.

But, ah! what means that feeble groan,  
And who beside yon gory stone,  
Wounded, faint, and bleeding lies,  
Murmurs a mother's name, and dies?  
Peace,—wake not from his bed of fame,  
Euryalus, the fair and young,  
Nobly slain, and sweetly sung  
In the immortal rhyme  
That to remotest place and time  
Shall consecrate his name.

Away!—the trumpet's fierce alarms  
Summon to the crash of arms,  
Where bucklers ring and coursers prance,  
Helmet to helmet, lance to lance,  
Where corse on corse, and floods of gore,  
Pollute old Tiber's shore.  
But while the minstrel calls ethereal fire  
To spread the conflagration of the war,  
Death strikes from his slack hand the lyre,  
And shrouds in night the battle-gleaming  
plain.

Fallen is the Latian star,  
The sweet musician is laid low,  
And mute is that unfinished strain  
O'er which the world yet weeps in un-  
availing woe.

Music, from thy slumber rise!  
New and loftier harmonies,  
Bid visions of the temple roll  
Before the deep-transported soul,  
While to our opening eyes and ears  
The songs of paradise are given,  
And the day-star of third heaven.  
With solemn-breathing strain  
Sweet as the resonance of the spheres,  
Or warblings of the seraph train,  
The son of Albion (inly bright  
Though quenched his visual orbs in night)  
Through infinitude careers:  
And panting after him we fly  
Beyond all depth, above all height,  
Where Time and Nature die.  
But whither are we come? O turn  
From these fires that endless burn,  
Where the grisly host of Hell  
In hopeless torture dwell.  
Bursting through the nine-fold bound  
Where Sin and Death their vigils keep,  
Plunge we immeasurably deep  
Into the vast profound.

Long with eager wing  
Through the essential gloom we spring,  
Ere our heaven-endeavouring flight  
Revisit the sojourn of light,  
And in holy trance aspire  
To the sanctuary sublime,  
Sing to the harp's melodious chime  
The Son and ever-during Sire,  
Rebel thrones in ruin hurled,  
The hovering spirit, the rising world,  
The firmament from Chaos won,  
And birth-day of the stars and sun.  
But cease, O cease, ere we consume away  
In the soul-dissolving ray  
Of that empyreal day.  
From our adventurous height we fall  
To where creation groaning lies,  
While all sin's miseries  
Environ the terrestrial ball.  
Yet still, though grief and fear surround,  
A far-removed sound  
With tidings of Redemption cheers  
The vale of sublunary years;  
The Holy One descends to save,  
Tramples on death, and binds the grave.  
Awake, arise, sepulchred dust;  
Incorruptible upsoar  
Into the mansions of the just,  
And in celestial bliss the King of Kings  
adore!

Though in this corporeal mould  
Such jubilee we faintly hear,  
And darkly, distantly behold  
The glories of th' eternal year:  
Yet often, while the tuneful powers  
Of voice and verse join harmony  
To sanctify the solitary hours,  
Glimpses of mystery divine  
Through the cloud and tempest shine,  
And imparadised we fly  
In high communion to the sphere  
Where angel Urim dwell  
Throned in joy ineffable.  
Ye stars, and wide-surveying sun,  
Awhile your radiant journey run;  
Soon shall your task be done,  
And the trumpet-blast on high  
In legions of ruin shake the planets from  
the sky.

The sun no more shall give us light,  
Nor the wandering moon by night,  
But the Lord our light shall be,  
Filling the mighty orb of blest eternity.

Overtou.

C. H.

#### VOTUM.\*

QUALIS per nemorum nigra silentia,  
Vallesque irriguas, et virides domos,  
Serpit fons placidus murmure languido,  
Secretum peragens iter;

\* The paternity of this elegant ode rests between V. Bourne and Dr. Jortin; it is printed in the works of the former, but there are some proofs of its belonging to the latter.

Paulisper vagus atque exiguos agens  
Mæandros, variis se sinuat modis,  
Dum tandem celerem præcipitans fugam,  
Miscetur gremio maris;

Talis per tacitam devia semitam  
Ætas diffugiat, non opibus gravis,  
Non experta fori iurgia rauca, nec  
Palmæ sanguineum decus:

Cumque instant tenebræ, et lux brevis  
occidit,  
Et ludo saturæ, et fessæ laboribus,  
Mors longusque sopor mea membra ja-  
centia  
Componant placida manu.

TRANSLATION.

"Oh! if wishing well had but a body to't."

AS, trickling down, some rill pervades  
O'erarching bowers and verdant glades,  
And rolls with gentle murmuring  
Its waters from their crystal spring;

With soft, but unabating force,  
Slowly they wind their sinuous course,  
To where, with headlong shoot, they gain  
The bosom of the distant main.

So may flow down my stream of life,  
Unstained by power, uncurbed by strife,  
Proud honour's wreath, nor victory's  
palm,  
Seduce me from domestic calm.

May, when this glimmering light expires,  
When pleasures cloy and labour tires,  
Death's long and placid rest compose  
My wearied members to repose!

SCINTILLULA LATEAT  
FORSAN.

*A Song for the Anniversary of the Royal  
Humane Society.\* Written by the late  
Rev. ROBERT PLUMPTRE,† B.D.*

WHEN to COGAN and HAWES it first  
dawn'd on the mind, [grave,  
That thousands are lost in an untimely  
In medical science *Hope* whisper'd they'd  
[to save:

"Appliance and means" ‡ many victims  
To Humanity's children they made their  
appeal, [scheme,

And boldly propos'd the benevolent  
'Twas enough for the hearts for their fel-  
lows who feel— [theme.

SCINTILLULA LATEAT FORSAN their

\* The obverse of the medal of the  
R. H. S. is a figure of a boy blowing at  
a stick which has been burnt, with a  
moir round it, *Lateat scintillula forsan*,  
in English, "Perhaps a little spark may  
lie dormant."

† Of this truly amiable divine a me-  
morial is given in vol. cl. i. p. 369.

‡ Henry IV. Part II. act 3, scene 1.

But the doubt was soon clear'd, and it  
plainly appear'd [conceal'd;  
Oft the last vital spark was indeed but  
Life and life fast restor'd ample proof did  
afford, [reveal'd.

That the art so long hid in its time was  
To the north and the south, to the east  
and the west,

Humanity spread the benevolent echeme,  
And sceptics ere long the great truth had  
confess'd— [theme.

SCINTILLULA LATEAT FORSAN their

Be it said to their praise, that the spark 's  
now a blaze, [ance restor'd;  
And thousands to life, health, repent-  
"Give witness" § to those, the kind soothers  
of woes, [have implor'd;

And the blessing of Heaven on them  
Still the cause then proclaim, far and wide  
spread the flame,

O'er the world be the feelings of those  
who here sit,

'Till Humanity's spark blaze to lighten  
the dark,

And we sing that SCINTILLULA nunc  
FLAMMA FIT.

THE FLORAL BALL.

*(From "Floral Offerings," a private Tract,  
presented to the Horticultural Society of  
Cornwall.)*

By the Rev. R. POLWHELE.

HAIL to the dancer's chaste delight,  
But I have heard (perhaps 'tis false)  
Ye fondly welcom'd, yester night;  
My lovely girls! the Phallic Waltz.

I would not, for a moment, damp  
Your mountain spirits, nor mar your glee;  
I would not quench the festal lamp—  
Far be such rigour—far from me!

Go, light of heart! be yours the pleasures  
That youth and innocence inspire;  
For you the Muse has dulcet treasures,  
The melodies of lute and lyre.

And, if I meet the soft blue-languish,  
The glances arch from eye of aloe;  
The blush that soothes the lover's anguish;  
The flaxen hair's luxuriant flow;

For you, whose vows affection breathes  
In many a sigh sincere, be mine  
To consecrate the rosy wreaths  
That bloom o'er Hymen's gifted shrine.

And may the mutual ardour throw  
O'er life that sweet delicious spell,  
Which they alone can ever know  
Who sigh'd so oft and loved so well.

Then listen to my sage advice  
(And yet I think the rumour false),  
Nor deem me scrupulous or precise—  
Abjure, dear girls! abjure the Waltz.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## FRANCE.

Louis-Philippe has been making a royal progress, attended with great pomp, to meet his two sons and the army of the north, after their reduction of the citadel of Antwerp. It may be described as one unalloyed triumphal procession; for congratulations and professions of good-will and attachment to his person and family, met his Majesty at every turn. The allusions to the part taken by the young princes in the late campaign, seemed to be peculiarly grateful to the royal ear. At Valenciennes, from associations of some years' standing, the interchanges of courtesy between the Citizen-King and the authorities were more personal, interesting, and even affecting. Among the many vicissitudes of Louis-Philippe's early life, it was his lot to be stationed in that town for a considerable time, during which he had the command of the National Guards. This circumstance was not forgotten in the address of the Municipality, nor in the King's answer, and both appear to have adverted to it with equal satisfaction.

The French Chamber of Peers having rejected a Bill for abolishing the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI. as a holiday, it was returned to them by the Chamber of Deputies, which produced an odd sort of compromise. The Peers seemed afraid to reject it a second time, and steered a middle course by declaring that the day in question shall continue to be observed as a day of general mourning throughout France, but that the law which enforced its observance under penalties ought to be repealed.

A professor of English has lately been added to the academical corps of the University of Paris, and it has been directed that the English language shall hereafter form a branch of the regular course of education in the colleges and public schools in France.

## THE NETHERLANDS.

Since the surrender of the citadel of Antwerp to the French troops, it has been occupied by the Belgians; but the King of Holland having peremptorily refused to surrender the forts of Lillo and Leifkenshoek, or to allow the free navigation of the Scheldt to England, France, and Belgium,—the Dutch troops, along with General Chassé, are at present retained in France as prisoners of war. It

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appears, from General Chassé's despatches to the Dutch Government, which have been made public, that the garrison of Antwerp was placed, towards the close of the siege, in a most unparalleled situation by the tremendous activity of the besiegers. On the 5th December, Chassé reports, that the enemy commenced that morning playing fourteen batteries, "with so much fury, that none of us ever witnessed any thing like it." On the 6th, the poor General discovers the French are using pieces of a new invention, called Paixhans, "the force of which nothing can resist." These terrible things "à la Paixhans," on the 7th penetrated the laboratory, and set fire to the projectiles. On the 8th, "all the buildings, except the great magazine, are completely riddled by the projectiles, or already converted into rubbish. The bombs à la Paixhans create great destruction. Experience shows that nothing can resist them; they pierce the strongest defences at the first blow."

## SPAIN.

On the 4th of January the King of Spain made a public decree on the occasion of his resumption of the reins of Government. This decree associates the Queen with his Majesty in the government, and contains the thanks of the King for her Majesty's wise exercise of the supreme authority.

The Carlists recently made some attempts to raise a civil war. A corps of about 1500 rebels presented themselves before the gates of Toledo on the 31st Dec. and summoned the commander of the garrison to give up the place to them. This was refused, and application was immediately made to Madrid for a reinforcement of troops, on the approach of which the rebels fled to the neighbouring mountains.

The Queen of Spain has instructed her minister in England to subscribe, in her name, £20,000 for the public monument to the memory of Sir Walter Scott, proposed to be erected in Edinburgh.

## PORTUGAL.

Hostilities are still carried on between the two royal brothers, without any decided result. It appears that on the 17th Dec. a party of the troops of Don Pedro, about 800 in number, made a sortie to the south side of the Douro, to remove some wine belonging to the Wine Com-



pany of the Douro from the lodges of the mid company in Villa Nova. Although partially successful, the expedition was attended with much loss, a great number of the poor fellows having been overpowered and destroyed. The British shipping was also on this occasion placed in great danger from its vicinity to the scene of contest. In the course of these proceedings, the convent of St. Antonio was plundered and burnt by the Pedroites. On the 7th Jan. a heavy cannonading took place from the Miguelite batteries, which lasted for three hours, and occasioned great destruction to the houses in Oporto. The arrival at Oporto of General Solignac, and his appointment to the high office of marshal of the army, is considered as the prologue to active exertions on the part of Don Pedro, who, it is reported, will be ready to march in the spring to carry civil war into the interior of Portugal. But the strong enforcement of the blockade, the absence of the constitutional fleet, the updiminished force of the Miguelites, and the impoverished state of Don Pedro's exchequer, are difficulties in the way of this project. Spain takes no part with Pedro; on the contrary, she closes all her ports against his ships, and will not allow even the rocks and shoals of her coast to become accessory to their wreck, or her bays and promontories to give them shelter in pursuit or peril.

## ITALY.

From a document issued at the last academical examination at the College de Propaganda Fide, in Rome, no fewer than two-and-thirty different languages appear to be spoken under its roof. They consist of Latin, Hebrew, ancient and modern Greek, Chaldean, Syriac, Arabian, Persian, ancient and modern Armenian, Illyrian, Ethiopic, Georgian, Albanian, Bulgarian, Wallachian, Coptic, Curdic, Turkish, Servian, Italian, French, English, Scotch, Irish, German, Flemish, Dutch, Spanish, Polish, Russian, and the wild dialect of Canada. The pupils of the College, who delivered orations at this examination, are mostly natives of the various regions in which those languages are spoken.

## POLAND.

An official article has been published at St. Petersburg, dated Dec. 27, contradicting the charges brought against the Russian government by the French and English Journals relative to Poland. It denies the transporting of the inhabitants of Wilna and adjacent provinces to the Ukraine—the sending of 40,000 Polish possessors of land to the Caucasus—the desecration of the cathedral of Wilna—the wanton destruction of monasteries; admitting that, in compliance with a canon prescribing that monastic bodies must be

composed at least of eight persons, several monasteries containing but two or three monks have been legally dissolved, with due attention to their interests, pecuniary and religious—and, in general, contradicting all the accusations tending to foster the charge of tyranny against the Russian government.

## EGYPT AND TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople give a very unfavourable picture of the Sultan's affairs. It is stated, that Reuff Pacha, who had been expected to defend the strong position of Koniah, had, in consequence of the hostile disposition manifested by the inhabitants, found it necessary, on the near approach of Ibrahim Pacha, to retreat upon Ackshebir, abandoning a great part of his ammunition and baggage. Letters from Alexandria state that great public rejoicings had taken place in Egypt in consequence of the capture of Koniah, the ancient capital of the Ottoman empire. Later accounts state that Ibrahim Pacha had obtained a complete victory over the Grand Vizier. The battle took place near the defiles of Mount Tauruz, whither Ibrahim Pacha had withdrawn for the purpose of concentrating his forces, and the Turkish army was overthrown. The Grand Vizier was made prisoner; and the victorious Egyptians, reinforced by a part of the conquered army, which has taken service under their flag, were in full march upon Constantinople, from which they were but eighty leagues distant when the last advices left.

## EAST INDIES.

CEYLON.—Since the appointment of its present Governor, Sir Wilmot Horton, the system of administering the affairs of this island has undergone a complete change. The chief ameliorations consist in the establishment of a free press; in submitting, through the columns of a newspaper, every measure that is intended to be proposed to the Legislative Council, to the inhabitants of the islands; and causing every petition or protestation that is made, to be entered on the minutes of the Council, which, being sent to England half-yearly, may be called for by any Member of Parliament. The system of compulsory labour has also been abolished, and every native allowed to work or not as he pleases, as freely as an English labourer. A savings bank has been established under the auspices of the Governor; and a mailcoach set up (the first successful one in India, if not the very first), to run between Colombo and Kandy, a distance of eighty miles; while the Government has just commenced the work of prolonging to Trincomalee the magnificent road, the Simplon of India, which now connects Kandy with Colombo.

*Canal Communication between the Ganges and Hooghly, &c.*—The Nuddeah rivers, which connect the Ganges with the Hooghly, are, during eight months in the year, so extremely shallow as not to admit of a passage being effected by them between the rivers; and the water communication between Calcutta and the upper country is consequently maintained during that time by the Sunderbund passages, at a great expense of time and labour. A plan has, therefore, been lately proposed by Major Forbes, of the Bengal Engineers, and is now under consideration in India, for constructing a canal, which, branching off from the Ganges at Rajamah, shall join the Hooghly at Mirzapore, near Kulna. And the object being approved by the Governor-General, the requisite surveys and estimates are now making to ascertain the expediency, or otherwise, of carrying the scheme into effect.

The great difficulties arise, 1. from the difference of level (sixty feet) between the Ganges and Hooghly at the points in question, which, with the friable nature of the intervening country, makes an open cut inexpedient; 2. from the difference in the level of the Ganges at different seasons, amounting to not less than thirty feet; and, 3. from the number of hill-streams which intersect the line. To overcome them it is proposed to cut the bed of the canal at Rajamah six feet below the lowest level of the river, providing it, at the same time, with locks, rising, when required, to its greatest height; thence to skirt the Rajamah hills, on sound good ground, for eighty miles, crossing the hill-streams, already noticed, on aqueducts; and, finally, to lock down to the Hooghly between two of them, the Adji and Damooda, coming out, as stated, at Mirzapore. This line, besides being three hundred miles shorter than the present passage, would come within a little distance of the coal-mines, now worked to the extent of three or four hundred thousand maunds (bushels), and cross a country abounding in rich iron ore, limestone, &c. And though the expense is roughly estimated at fifty lakhs of rupees (500,000*l.*), the return, with moderate tolls, would, it is thought be not less than ten per cent. on this capital.

The work would take some years to execute, besides the delay which must yet intervene before the plan is matured; but, in the meantime, taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the mention of coal on the projected line, the following facts may be acceptable. Coal is extensively diffused in Bengal, Sylhet, Burmah, and Arracan; but has only been worked as yet, on a considerable scale, at

Beerboom, on the Damooda river, above alluded to, whence it is delivered in Calcutta at eightpence to ninepence a bushel. The great expence, however, of its conveyance from this to the upper provinces, has lately induced the Governor-General to order seams to be opened at Hurrah and Sikree, on the banks of the Ganges, about half-way between Calcutta and Benares, by the water route. In strength, Indian coal, as hitherto extracted, may be considered from a fourth to a fifth inferior to the best Newcastle. It burns freely, but does not answer for cooking or smithy purposes; though being as yet worked only near the surface, its quality may improve as the shafts descend.

#### UNITED STATES.

One subject appears to absorb all attention throughout the Union, namely, the proceedings of South Carolina, and the threatened revolt of that State from the Confederacy. Late arrivals have brought the Proclamation of the President, which enters into the whole subject in dispute. But, though expressed in the most conciliating language, and evidently dictated by the most anxious desire to avert the necessity of coming to a rupture with the refractory State, the President makes no secret of his determination to enforce the law, and to preserve the Union, by the exercise, if necessary, of those ample powers with which he is armed by the Constitution for that purpose. At a meeting of the citizens of Boston it was unanimously resolved—“That we are constrained to consider the proceedings of South Carolina as being disloyal to the Constitution, and decidedly revolutionary.”

In Carolina General Hamilton has demanded of the President the arsenal at Charleston and Fort Pinkney, for the use of the State; the President has refused to surrender either, and the troops and ordnance of the United States are hurrying to the spot. On their part, the “nullifiers” are rapidly arming, and seem determined on their course. The governor is ordered to defend the act of the legislature, which nullifies the tariff laws of the United States; and in case of an attempted coercion, to call out the whole military power of the state, and to organise 10,000 volunteers; to purchase 10,000 stand of arms, accoutrements, &c. for the use of the state; and, in short, to take all wise and strong steps for the defence of their freedom. The state of Virginia had disapproved of the course adopted by the Carolinians; but maintained, contrary to the views of the President, that any member of the Union possessed the right to withdraw peaceably from the confederated body.



## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

## IRELAND.

The prospects of Ireland are every day growing more and more gloomy. To whatever part we turn, if we except Protestant Ulster, we may trace the demon of agitation working upon a degraded and priest-ridden people. The Tithe agitation has increased the outrageous fury of the population. If the clergyman attempt to receive, or the farmer to pay, the customary claims of the Protestant Church, he is immediately served with notice to withhold his hand, and threatened with inevitable death by the nightly-practised weapon of the assassin, if he dare disobey the mandate! The pastor is driven from his home and his sacred charge—the farmer from the land he has long cultivated, and from the stored produce of his industry.

The Irish papers are filled with details of the most revolting atrocities. The "Cork Constitution" says, "The clergymen are coming into town with their families, to save themselves from assassination. The churches of all such as have been driven to this step for the preservation of their lives are necessarily closed."

Government are proceeding to recover the Tithes for the year 1831, due throughout the different parishes in the county of Wexford.

In the Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the State of Ireland, it is recommended to give power to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, if a case of violent disturbance of the peace by a Whiteboy Association shall actually occur, to issue his warrant for a special assembling of the Court of Quarter Sessions, at a period when, according to the ordinary course of the law, it could not assemble, the Court to try all prisoners charged with Whiteboy and other offences below the rank of capital felonies, and to continue to sit by adjournment from time to time until tranquillity shall be restored.

Jan 18. The self-styled National Council of the Irish Representatives, summoned to meet by Mr. O'Connell, held its first sitting in Dublin. Thirty-two Members of Parliament were present, the Hon. Col. Butler in the chair; Mr. M. O'Connell was appointed secretary. Mr. Staunton read a long report on the finances, &c. of Ireland. This document having been read, the Council discussed several of the topics alluded to in the report. The state of the Irish soap trade, which is said to have been totally destroyed by the Liverpool soap-boilers, called forth much remark. The Council met again on the 19th, when three other Members attended.

## VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Evidence taken before the Committee of the Factories' Bill presents a detail of horrors so revolting to humanity as to be almost incredible. That such atrocities should be permitted, in a country the boasted land of tolerance and liberty, is hardly to be believed, had not the fact been corroborated by the concurrent testimonies of all the witnesses examined. One man, at the age of 28, has already arrived at premature decrepitude, the powers of his limbs are exhausted, and at this moment he is the object of parochial relief. From the ages of seven to ten, the usual period when children enter the factories, their time of labour commences at five o'clock in the morning, and continues without intermission until noon, when 40 minutes are granted them for dinner, subject to be curtailed of its fair proportions when it comes to their turn to clean the machinery. On renewing their task, they cease not until nine at night, when, in general, they are dismissed. At times, when an extra task is to be accomplished, their labours are prolonged until eleven, but they are compelled to return, as usual, at five on the following morning.

Last year a large sum of money was expended in repairing *Peterborough* bridge. To improve the approach on the south side, some buttresses were removed, which, from a date on one of the foundation stones, appear to have opposed the floods of 800 years; and so compact was the masonry, they would probably have stood 800 years longer. Part of the work by which these were replaced has stood *three months*, and then fallen. Another portion, although it has deviated considerably from the perpendicular, may perhaps stand *not less than six months*, unless the props which support it should in the meantime be withdrawn.

Dec. 29. About half-past one, the splendid and extensive premises belonging to Messrs. Goodlet and Co. of *Lith*, were discovered to be on fire. In a short time the whole range of buildings, comprising the steam mills, grain-lofts, baths, and spirit-cellars, extending from the head of Broad-wynd to the shore, and along the front of the shore to Bernard-street, was one sheet of flame. The greatest alarm was felt for the shipping in the harbour, and one vessel was for a time partially on fire, owing to the vivid flakes and burning rafters falling in that direction. The loss of property has been estimated at 40,000*l*.

Jan. 14. This evening a most destructive fire took place at *Liverpool*. It first

broke out between ten and eleven o'clock, in an office on the New Quay, occupied by Mr. Goudie, passengers' broker, which in a short time communicated to the premises occupied by Mr. Pratt, ship-chandler; Mr. Croston, painter and glazier; and Messrs. Brade and Delaney, sail-makers; and so rapid was the progress of the flames, that the whole of these buildings were destroyed by 12 o'clock; the fire then reached the bonded warehouses belonging to Mr. Harbord, as well as those at the back, which extended to Lancelot's-hey. About half-past one in the morning the bonded warehouses on the opposite side of Lancelot's-hey, filled with spirits, were in flames. The mischief then spread towards Oldball-street, destroying a range of warehouses in that direction. About four o'clock the front of the warehouses in Lancelot's-hey fell forward into Union-street, with a tremendous crash, burying a number of persons in the ruins: and Col. Jordan, the inspecting field-officer of the district, had his leg broken. The loss is estimated at £50,000. The buildings were insured to the amount of 100,000, in the Phoenix, Sun, and Manchester offices.

On the 18th of Jan. another fire broke out at *Liverpool*, at a warehouse belonging to Mr. Benjamin, of Cable-street, a dealer in marine stores. The whole of the premises, with their contents, were destroyed, and the flames had begun to extend to the dwelling-houses on either side, when they were happily arrested.

Jan. 21. This morning the inhabitants of *Dartford*, in Kent, were thrown into the most indescribable alarm, by several dreadful explosions at the Powder-mills belonging to Messrs. Pigott and Wilks, situated in the Downs, about half a mile south of the town. The two first shocks were tremendous, and all those engaged in the packing-rooms met their deaths. The air was filled with the shattered fragments of the premises. In about a

quarter of an hour after the second explosion, which destroyed the packing-room and the charge-house, a third "blow" took place, which was exceedingly destructive in its consequences. Five other mills exploded in rapid succession; but the last "blow" was considered to be more severe than any of the previous ones. It was materially felt at *Horley* and *Wilmington*, and for several miles along the line of road leading from *Dartford* to *Farningham*. The magazine escaped the general destruction. At the time of the first explosion four women, two men, and a lad, were employed in the packing-room and charge-house. The bodies of these seven unfortunate persons were found scattered in different parts of the ruins. Three horses were also killed. The animals killed presented a singular spectacle. They were swollen to nearly double their size, and their bodies had the appearance of being wounded with small shot.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

### COVENT GARDEN.

Jan. 9. A comic drama, in two acts, by Mr. Jerrold, entitled *Neil Gwynne, or the Prologue*, was brought forward, and met with deserved success. The plot is simple. It commences with the early life of the celebrated beauty of *Charles II.* whose name it bears; and her adventures with the "*Merry Monarch*," which eventually led to her introduction at Court, are the principal incidents of the piece.

### DRURY LANE.

Jan. 26. A new piece, called *The Nervous Man*, was produced. The principal character is a rich London merchant, of a very sensitive and nervous habit, whose peculiar temperament, and the illusions to which he is perpetually subjected, conduce to the humour and merriment of the piece. It was received with deserved and unanimous applause.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Nov. 8. Knighted, Rear Adm. Charles Cunningham, R.C.H.

Dec. 18. Rev. Geo. Leigh, M.A. Rector of *Mobberley*, Cheshire, and Julia his wife, only child of late Rev. John Holdsworth Mallory, M.A. also Rector of *Mobberley*, to take the name of Mallory only.

Dec. 21. Lieut. Col. Tho. W. Taylor, to be Groom of his Majesty's Bedchamber in Ordinary.

Jan. 3. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, to be Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber in Ordinary.

Captain Francis Hugh Seymour, to be Groom of the Robes in Ordinary to his Majesty.

Jan. 7. Fred. Geo. Vaudrest, esq. to be a Gent. of the Privy Chamber.

Jan. 11. Geo. Fox, gent. of *Todwick Grange*, co. York, to take the surname of Colton, in addition to and before that of Fox.

Jan. 11. 7th Dragoon Guards, Capt. Geo. Nugent, to be Major.—80th Foot, Major Alex. Fraser, to be Major.—40th Foot, Major J. S. Simcocks, to be Major.—Rifle Brigade—Major Gen. Sir J. S. Barnes, to be Col. Commandant of a Battalion.

Jan. 14. The Earl of Denbigh, to be Lord Chamberlain to Her Majesty.

George Granville Marquis of Stafford, to be Duke of Sutherland.

William Harry Marquis of Cleveland, to be Baron Raby, of Raby Castle, co. Durham, and Duke of Cleveland.

Charles Callis Western, Esq., to be Baron Western, of Rivenhall, Essex.

The Dean of Hereford, to be Deputy Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty, and the Rev. T. P. Foord-Bower, to be Supernumerary Clerk.

Jan. 18. 6th Dragoons, Lieut. Col. Hen. Ma-

don, to be Lieut. Col.—66th Foot, Major Lord W. Paulet, to be Major.—77th Foot, Capt. Gen. Antoine Ramsey to be Major.

Jan. 19. One Earl of Munster, to be Governor and Captain of the Castle of Windsor; also Constable and Lieutenant of the said Castle.

Lord Fred. Fitzclarence, Col. in the Army, to be Lieutenant of the Tower of London, vice the Earl of Munster.

The *Scottish Representative Peers for Scotland*, returned to serve in the New Parliament.

The Marquis of Tweeddale; Earls of Morton, Home, Elgin, Arlic, Laven, Selkirk, and Orkney; Viscounts Arbuthnot and Strathallen; Lords Forbes, Saltoun, Gray, Sinclair, Elphinstone, and Calville of Culross.

### ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Airy, Bradfield St. Clare H. Suffolk.  
Rev. W. Andrews, Lillingston Dayrell H. Bucks.  
Rev. W. Ayns, Barlavington H. Sussex.  
Rev. T. J. Batchelor, Arminghale P. C. Norfolk.  
Rev. J. B. Bred, Felpham V. Sussex.  
Rev. E. Bennett, Litchfield V. co. Gloucester.  
Rev. T. D. Broughton, Bletchley R. Bucks.  
Rev. Dr. Buckland, Penzance V. Sussex.  
Rev. T. G. Calhoun, Goring V. Sussex.  
Rev. D. Clementson, Chichester H. co. Hants.  
Rev. H. Coddington, Ware cum Theddish V. Herts.

Rev. A. Cooper, Sylham P. C. Suffolk.  
Rev. J. Fenton, Ousby R. co. Cumberland.  
Rev. C. Fitzgerald, Clevedon R. Kidder.  
Rev. W. Fry, Egdon R. Sussex.  
Rev. C. B. Gould, Lewtrenchard H. Devon.  
Rev. J. Gunning, Wigan R. co. Lancaster.  
Rev. C. Hodgson, Barton-le-street R. co. York.  
Rev. J. Hodgson, Hamstead Helion V. Essex.  
Rev. J. Hopkinson, Alwalton R. Hants.  
Rev. J. Jones, Abergwilly V. co. Brecon.  
Rev. F. Knox, to the Ch. of Tarves, co. Aberdeen.  
Rev. D. Rathbone, Ashworth V. co. Lancaster.  
Rev. O. Manley, Plymouth P. C. Devon.  
Rev. W. Marsh, St. Peter's V. Hereford.  
Rev. T. Motley, Morton Pinckney P. C. co. Northampton.

Rev. C. Porter, St. Martin's V. Stamford, co. Lincoln.  
Rev. W. Quirkett, Goochstraden R. Somerset.  
Rev. L. Ripley, Jiderton R. Northumberland.  
Rev. H. Shrub, Stratford Tony R. Wilts.  
Rev. J. Temple, Pimettall R. Cheshire.  
Rev. J. Walker, Raddington R. Somerset.  
Rev. C. Waller, Waldingfield R. Suffolk.  
Rev. C. W. Whiter, Little Bittering R. Norfolk.  
Rev. G. Wightman, Clare V. Suffolk.  
Rev. Dr. Williams, Bucklebury V. Berks.  
Rev. J. Williams, Eglwysilan V. Wales.  
Rev. E. Wymer, Igham P. C. Norfolk.  
Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, Chap. to the Queen.  
Rev. C. M. Gibson, Chap. to Lord Kintail.

### BIRTHS.

Dec. 10. At the Vicarage, Great Canford, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. W. O. Bartlett, a son.—14. The wife of Mr. R. Lander, the celebrated African traveller, a son.—20. The wife of T. H. Marshall, esq. barrister, Leeds, a dau.—At Sandwell, Staffordshire, the Countess of Dartmouth, a dau.—At Clifton rectory, Nottinghamshire, the wife of Rev. H. S. Markham, a son.—In Spring gardens, the Lady Seymour, a dau.—The Hon. Mrs. Martin, wife of Capt. Fanshawe Martin, R.N. a son.—At Castle Goring, Sussex, the Hon. Mrs. Pechell, a dau.—At Camberwell grove, the wife of Capt. Alex. Nelme, a son.

Jan. 8. In Leicester, the Lady of Sir John L. Kays, Bart. of twins, a girl and boy.—4. The wife of the Rev. J. B. Smith, Head Master of the Horncastle Grammar School, a son.—8. The wife of the Rev. Edw. Cardwell, D.D. Principal of St. Alban Hall, Oxford, a son.—At Begbroke-house, Oxford, the wife of the Rev. F. Robinson, a son.—At Eaton Hall, the Countess of

Greenacre, a son.—At Portenhall, Bedfordshire, the wife of the Rev. G. C. Gorham, a daughter.—7. At Wimbach, the wife of the Rev. R. J. King, vicar of West Bradenham, a son.—8. At Bletchley, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Gardner, a son.—9. At Roughton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. John Dymoke, a son.—At Slough, the lady of Sir John Herschel, a son.—10. At the vicarage, Tottenham, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. H. W. Oloed Armstrong, a son.—14. At North Bank, Regent's park, the wife of Deputy Commissioner General Cumming, a dau.—15. The wife of John Surden, esq. of Parliament street, a dau.—18. At Bryanston, Dorset, the lady Emma Portman, a son.—19. Eaton-place, the wife of James Westworth Butler, Esq. M.P. a son.

### MARRIAGES.

Dec. 27. At Backford, Cheshire, Emma Johnson, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Gleg, of Backford, to Lieut. Trenchard, esq. Major 60th Reg.

Lately. Robert Kerr Elliott, esq. of Harwood, co. Roxburgh, to Mary Anna, eldest dau. of C. C. Clifton, esq. of Tynawer, near Brecon.—At Brixton, St. Aubyn Moleworth, esq. Royal Reg., grandson of the late Sir John Moleworth, of Cornwall, Bart., to Isabella, dau. of the late Rich. Waring, esq. of Belfast.

Jan. 1. At St. Pancras Church, Tho. Abercromby Duff, esq. son of Col. Duff, of Fettermacleugh, N. B. to Laura Eliza, dau. of the late Capt. Tho. Fraser, of Woodcote-house, Oxfordshire.—At St. Olave's, Hart-street, Geo. Gahin, esq. of America esq. to Maria Margaret, dau. of the late T. Crook, esq. of Dublin.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Tho. Haggerston Lathen, esq. to Eliza, eldest dau. of J. Lys Senger, esq. of Palace-yard.—At Laverton, the Rev. S. Prinson, to Harriet, dau. of the late B. T. Dobbs, esq. of Scremby, co. Lincoln.—At Jersey, the Rev. Clement Le Hardy, Rector of St. Manneville's Free Grammar School, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of Charles de la Garde, esq.—At St. Pancras, London, T. A. Duff, esq. to Laura Eliza, dau. of the late Capt. T. Fraser.—3. At Waltham Abbey, Essex, Edm. Huntley, esq. to Harriet Louisa, dau. of the late W. Goode, esq. of Puckeridge, Herts.—At Pontefract, Captain Broughton, R.N. nephew of General Sir John Dalm Broughton, Bart. to Eliza, eldest dau. of John Perfect, esq.—4. At Godmanchester, the Rev. R. Williamson, head-master of Westminster school, to Anna Gray, dau. of the Bishop of Bristol.—5. At Hengistown, J. J. Scott, esq. of Lynmouth, Devon, to Eliza Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Lieut. Gen. Aylmer, of Walworth Castle, Durham.—At Brighton, T. T. Gattley, esq. of Clapham, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Rev. C. Bridger, Rector of Albourne and Twickenham, Sussex.—6. At Leyton, C. Peary Martin, esq. of Stapleton, Gloucestershire, to Fanny, third dau. of the late Rev. Rich. Stubbs, D.D.—James Ackers, esq. of the Heath, Salop, to Mary, dau. of Benj. Williams, esq. Newton Lodge, Cheshire.—At Bathwick, Somerset, the Rev. Theophilus Williams, to Eliza Harriet, only dau. of the late H. Hiley, esq.—At Porten, Dr. M. Lyon, of Stonehouse, to Miss Sarah Bernard, dau. of D. Bernard, esq.—10. At Eccles, John Ainslie, esq. eldest son of the late Col. Ainslie, of Trinity Grove, Roxburghshire, to Mary Susanna, eldest dau. of John Arthur Borrow, esq. of Woodhouse-hall, co. Lancaster.—At Newham, Hants, H. Shobbeers, esq. of Odiham, to Henrietta Anne, eldest dau. of the late Major Bellingham.—At St. James's, London, R. B. Berens, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Catherine, only dau. of John Edm. Dowdswell, esq. of Pall Court, Worcestershire.—At Beaconsfield, Bucks, the Rev. E. Bowdler, to Caroline, only child of W. Rendall, esq. of Beaconsfield.—11. At Brighton, the Baron Honor de Marnet, Capt. 6th Reg. of Belgian grenadiers, to Anna Maria Caroline, dau. of the Countess of Netville, and of Godwin Swift, esq.

## OBITUARY.

## THE MARQUIS CONYNGBAM.

Dec. 26. In Hamilton-place, after a lingering illness, aged 66, the Right Hon. Henry Conyngham, first Marquis Conyngham, Earl of Mount Charles, co. Donegal, and Viscount Slane, co. Meath (1816), Earl Conyngham, and Viscount Mount Charles (1797), Viscount Conyngham of Slane (1789), and third Lord Conyngham of Mount Charles (1780), all in the Peerage of Ireland; first Baron Minister, of Minister in Kent, in the peerage of the United Kingdom (1821); K.P. and G.C.H., a Representative Peer for Ireland, and a Privy Councillor; a General in the army; Governor and Captain, and also Constable and Lieutenant of Windsor Castle; Custos Rotulorum of the County of Clare, and one of the Governors of the County of Donegal; M.R.I.A. &c. &c.

His Lordship was born Dec. 26, 1766, the elder son (and twin with the late Hon. Sir Francis Nathaniel Burton, G.C.H., who died within the same year as the Marquis, see our last volume, pt. i, p. 188.) of Francis-Pierrepoint second Lord Conyngham, and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Nathaniel Clements, and sister to Robert first Earl of Leitrim. He succeeded his father in the Barony of Conyngham, while yet under age, May 22, 1787. On the 6th of the following month he was appointed an Ensign in the 3d guards; in 1788 a Lieutenant in the 8th dragoons, and in 1790 Captain-Lieutenant in the 4th dragoon-guards; Captain in 1792, Major in the 108th foot, May, 1794; and in August of the same year, Lieut.-Colonel of the Londonderry regiment, which had been raised by himself.

While the Irish legislature subsisted, his Lordship spoke frequently in the House of Lords. He was elevated to the dignity of a Viscount by patent dated Dec. 6, 1789, and to that of an Earl, Nov. 5, 1797. He voted in favour of the Union, and was at once elected one of the twenty-four Representative Peers. In 1801 he was nominated a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.

His Lordship attained the brevet rank of Colonel June 1, 1800; was appointed Brigadier-General in the Staff of Ireland in 1803, a Major-General in 1808, Lieut.-General in 1813, and General in 1830.

At the funeral of King George the Third, the Marquis of Conyngham was one of the Assistants to the Duke of York, who attended as Chief Mourner. At the Coronation of George the Fourth,

by patent dated July 17, 1821, he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Minister, of Minister in Kent, an estate derived from his great-grandmother Mary, daughter and heir of Sir John Williams, of that place, Bart., and wife, first of Charles Lord Shelburne, and secondly of Lieut.-Gen. Henry Conyngham. On the 11th of December in the same year, the Marquis was appointed Lord Steward of the King's Household, and sworn one of his Majesty's Privy Council. During the remainder of the reign of George the Fourth, his Lordship and family were the familiar friends of his Majesty, and inmates of the Royal palace. The Marquis retained his post of Lord Steward until he broke his staff upon his Royal Master's coffin at Windsor. He was appointed Constable and Lieutenant of Windsor Castle, Sept. 14, 1829.

His Lordship married, July 5, 1794, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Joseph Denison, of Denbies in Surrey, Esq., and sister to William Joseph Denison, Esq., now M.P. for that county. By her Ladyship, who survives him, he had issue four sons and three daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Henry-Joseph Earl of Mount Charles, who died in Switzerland Jan. 1825, in his 30th year, being then M.P. for the county of Donegal, and Colonel of the Clare Militia; 2. the Right Hon. Francis Nathaniel now Marquis of Conyngham, &c., and Baron Minister, G.C.H., late M.P. for co. Donegal, and during the whole of the late King's reign First Groom of his Majesty's Bedchamber, and Master of the Robes; his Lordship was born in 1797, and married in 1824 Lady Jane Paget, 2d daughter of the Marquis of Anglesey, by whom he has George-Henry now Earl of Mount Charles, and several other children; 3. the Right Hon. Elizabeth-Henrietta Lady Strathavon, married in 1826 to Charles Lord Strathavon, eldest son of the Earl of Aboyne, but has at present no family; 4. the Hon. William-Burton, who died young; 5. Lord Albert Denison Conyngham, K.C.H., now Secretary of Legation at Berlin; 6. Lady Maria-Harriet, born in 1810; and 7. Lady-Charlotte, who died young.

The remains of the Marquis lay in state at his seat, Bifrons in Kent, till Friday, Jan. 4, when the funeral procession, which was on foot, left the mansion in the following order —

Two Mutes.

Plume of black feathers.

Mr. Pilcher, the Steward.

Forty of the Tenantry, two and two.

Rev. James Hallett, Curate.

Rev. C. H. Hallett, Vicar.

The Marquis's Coronet, borne on a velvet cushion, by a Gentleman.

The body, carried by eight of the Cottage Tenants; the pall supported by three principal Tenants of the Bifrons Estate. Mr. A. Gardner, Thomas Foord, Esq., and Mr. R. Brice, and three principal Tenants of the Minster Estate: Mr. J. Swinford, Geo. Hannam, Esq., and Mr. E. Gibbons.

Chief Mourner, the present Marquis.

Lord Albert Conyngham.

J. W. Denison, Esq., M.P.

Sir Wm. Somerville.

John Benbow, Esq.

Dr. Foler,

The Household Servants of the late and of the present Marquis.

The interment took place in a new family vault built in the chancel of Patricksbourn church, Kent.

#### EARL OF CADOGAN.

Dec. 23. At Enfield, aged 83, the Right Hon. Charles Henry Sloane Cadogan, second Earl Cadogan and Viscount Chelsea (1800), and fourth Lord Cadogan, Baron of Oakley in Buckinghamshire (1718).

His Lordship was born June 18, 1749, the eldest son of Charles-Sloane the first Earl Cadogan of the second creation, by the Hon. Frances Bromley, daughter of Henry first Lord Montfort. In early life he was for a short time in the army. He succeeded his father in the peerage April 3, 1807; and from that period, if not before, his mind had lost its powers. His remains were interred at Chelsea on the 2d of January.

Having died unmarried, and having survived his five younger brothers of the whole blood, who all likewise died without issue, his Lordship is succeeded in his title and in his vast estates at Chelsea and elsewhere, by his half-brother George, the elder son of the former Earl by his second wife Mary, daughter of Charles Churchill, Esq. and Lady Mary Walpole, daughter of Robert Earl of Orford. His Lordship, who is nearly thirty-six years younger than his brother, was created Lord Oakley during the present Ministry in September 1831. He is a Post Captain R.N.; and by Louisa-Honoria, aunt to the present Lord Walscourt, has a son and heir, now Lord Viscount Chelsea, (at present at Rome,) and several other children.

#### EARL OF WINTERTON.

Jan. 6. At his seat, Shillinglee Park, Sussex, aged 48, the Right Hon. Edward

Turnour, third Earl of Winterton and Viscount Turnour (1766), and Baron Winterton, of Gort, co. Galway (1761).

His Lordship was born June 13, 1781, the eldest son of Edward the second Earl, by his first wife, Jane, daughter of Richard Chapman Esq., of London. He succeeded to the title April 23, 1831, on the death of his father, (of whom a biographical notice was given in our vol. cl. i. 557.)

His Lordship married May 28, 1809, Lucy-Louisa, daughter of John Heya, of Upper Sunbury in Middlesex, Esq., and by that lady, who survives him, had issue a son and three daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Edward now Earl of Winterton, born in 1810, and married Jan. 19, 1832, to Maria, third daughter of Sir Peter Pole, Bart.; 2. Lady Charlotte-Emily-Harriet-Anne; 3. Lady Louisa-Lucy-Maria; and 4. Lady Heya, born in 1813.

#### EARL OF KILMOREY.

Nov. 21. At his seat, Shavington, Shropshire, aged 84, the Right Hon. Francis Needham, first Earl of Kilmorey, and Viscount of Newry and Morne, co. Down (1822), and twelfth Viscount Kilmorey (1625); a General in the army, and Colonel of the 86th foot.

His Lordship was born April 15, 1746, the third and youngest son of John the tenth Viscount, by Anne, daughter and coheir of John Hurleston, of Newton in Cheshire, Esq., and widow of Peter Shakerley, Esq., of Chester. He entered the army as Cornet in the 18th dragoons in Dec. 1762, exchanged to the 1st dragoons in 1763, and became Lieutenant in that regiment in 1773, and Captain in the 17th dragoons 1774. He served the whole of the American war; and was present in every engagement in which his regiment was concerned. He afterwards exchanged to the 76th foot, in which he was promoted to a Majority. At the siege of York Town he was taken prisoner; and at the peace of 1783 he was placed on half-pay, after twenty-one years' duty with his regiments.

Major Needham shortly after purchased a Majority in the 80th foot; and in Feb. 1783 a Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 104th foot; and in April that year exchanged into the 1st foot guards. In 1793 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King and Colonel in the army; and in 1794 Adjutant-general to Lord Moira on the expedition to the Coast of France. In Feb. 1795 he was appointed 3d Major of the 1st foot guards, and made a Major-General; in April he was placed on the home staff, and subsequently detached second in command to Major-Gen. (now Sir John) Doyle, with Monsieur le Comte d'Artois, to take possession of the

late Diet, which the troops maintained so long as the navy could afford them any protection.

During the Irish rebellion, and for six years, Major-Gen. Needham served on the Staff in Ireland; and was present at the battles of Vinegar Hill, and had the sole command at Arclow. In the meantime, he rose by gradation to be 2d Major of the 1st foot guards in 1798, 1st Major in 1799, and Lieut.-Colonel in 1801; and was made a Lieut.-General in 1802, Colonel of the 5th veteran battalion in 1804, and of the 88th foot in 1810, and full General in 1812.

In 1806 Lieut.-Gen. Needham was returned to Parliament for Newry, for which borough he sat in four Parliaments, until the death of his elder brother, Robert the seventh Viscount Kilmorrey, made him a peer of the kingdom of Ireland, and closed his senatorial career. He was advanced to the higher dignity of an Earl, by patent dated Jan. 12, 1822.

His Lordship married Feb. 20, 1787, Anne, second daughter of Thomas Fisher, of Acton in Middlesex, Esq., and by that lady, who survives him, had issue two sons and eight daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Francis-Jack now Earl of Kilmorrey, late M.P. for Newry; he was born in 1787, and married in 1814, Jane fifth daughter of George Gunn, of Mount Kennedy, co. Wicklow, and Kilmotina, co. Kerry, Esq., by whom he has issue, Francis-Jack now Viscount Newry, and other children; 2. Lady Francis-Margaretta-Anne, who died an infant; 3. Lady Anna-Maria-Elizabeth, married in 1816 to the Hon. and Rev. Henry Cockayne Cuet, Canon of Windsor, brother to Earl Brownlow, by whom she has a numerous family; 4. Lady Amelia; 5. Lady Frances-Elizabeth, married in 1825 to Lieut.-Col. George P. Hugginson, gren.-guards, Aid-de-Camp to the General Commanding-in-chief; 6. Lady Selina, married in 1817 to the late Hon. Orlando Bridgeman, brother to the Earl of Bradford, and left his widow in 1827 with two sons and a daughter; 7. Lady Georgiana; 8. Lady Alicia-Mary; 9. the Hon. Francis Henry William Needham, Lieut.-Col. gren.-guards, and 10. Lady Mabella Josephine, married in 1823 to the Hon. John Henry Knox, son of the Earl of Ranfurly, and has a son and two daughters.

The loss of this excellent and patriotic nobleman is severely felt, not only by his numerous family and friends, but by his tenantry, and the poor on his extensive estates both in England and Ireland, among whom, and in the latter more particularly, he expended a considerable part of the income he derived from them. He was a liberal landlord, and a kind, benevolent, and steadfast friend.

GENT. MAG. January, 1833.

#### LORD RIBBLEDALE.

Dec. 10. At Leamington, suddenly by the rupture of a blood-vessel on the lungs, in his 43d year, the Right Hon. Thomas Lister, second Baron Ribblesdale, of Gisburne Park, in the West Riding of Yorkshire (1797).

He was born Jan. 23, 1790, the only son of Thomas first Lord Ribblesdale, and Rebecca, daughter of Joseph Fielding, Esq. Lord Ribblesdale succeeded to the peerage Sept. 12, 1836, on the death of his father (of whom a memoir was then published in our vol. xcvi. ii. 300), and took his seat in the ensuing spring. In his brief career as a member of the House of Lords, he uniformly exhibited a truly honourable and right-minded avoidance of that intemperate spirit of party, which has been too prevalent in recent days. He was a Tory, and opposed the present Government on their late extensive measure of Parliamentary Reform. In private life his kindness of disposition, and many qualities not less pleasing to the stranger than intrinsically valuable on an intimate acquaintance, had endeared him to his friends to a degree which can better be appreciated by those who knew him, than conveyed to the public in a notice like this. To a numerous tenantry, in the centre of whom he spent much of his time, he was the object of an attachment honourable alike to him and to them. It was a feeling of attachment which was spontaneously and gratifyingly exhibited in the autumn of 1831, by their flocking to his defence, when, after the riots of Nottingham and Bristol, a mob from a manufacturing town in Lancashire, emulous of such atrocities, threatened to attack his house at Gisburne in consequence of his vote against the Reform Bill. He commanded, until it was disbanded, the Craven Yeomanry, an excellently trained and very efficient corps, which had been raised originally by his father. Before he succeeded to the title he had spent several years in foreign travel, chiefly in Italy, where he confirmed and extended those principles of taste which he had imbibed in earlier life. With a rational and moderated addiction to the manly pleasures of an English country-gentleman, he combined a refinement of mind and of pursuit, with which it is too rarely accompanied. In drawing and painting, he had few equals among amateurs, and not many superiors even among professional artists; and had he been born in another station, and pursued as a business that which to him was merely an amusement, he would probably have been one of the most successful.

Lord Ribblesdale married Feb. 2, 1806, his cousin Adelaide, eldest daughter of Thomas Lister, of Armitage Park, co. Stafford, Esq., and by her, who sur-



vives him, had issue a son and two daughters. The Rt. Hon. Thomas, now Lord Ribblesdale, was born at Armitage Park, April 28, 1838.

#### Lord Newborough.

Nov. 15. At Glouffon, co. Carnarvon, aged 33, the Right Hon. Thomas John Winn, second Lord Newborough in the peerage of Ireland (1776), and fourth Baronet, of Bodrean, co. Carnarvon (1748).

His Lordship was the second son of Thomas the first Lord, and the elder of his two sons by his second wife Maria-Stella-Petronilla, the reputed daughter of Lorenzo Chiappini, but who now claims to be the legitimate daughter of Louis Duke of Orleans, alias Egalité; stating the present King of the French to be the child of Chiappini; she was re-married to the Baron Steynberg, of the empire of Austria, in 1810. It is asserted that the late Lord Newborough and his brother, on whom the title has now devolved, have been frequently noticed whilst passing through the streets of Paris, for their likeness to the Orleans family.

His Lordship represented the county of Carnarvon in one Parliament, from 1826 to 1830. He died unmarried, after a long and painful illness; and is succeeded by his only surviving brother, Spencer-Bulkeley, who is also a bachelor.

#### Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, Bart.

Sept. 26. At his seat, Swainstone, Isle of Wight, aged 77, Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, the tenth Baronet.

The family, the male line of which has become extinct by the death of Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington,\* is said to have been descended from Barentone, a courtier attendant on the Saxon Queen Emma, mother of the Confessor, but it is more probable that the name had a local derivation from Barrington in Cambridgeshire. Camden describes Barrington Hall in Essex as "the seat of that eminent family of the Barringtons, who, in the time of King Stephen, were greatly enriched with the estate of the Lords Montfitchet; and in the memory of our fathers a match with the daughter and coheir of Henry Pole, Lord Montacute, son and heir to Margaret Countess of Salisbury, rendered

them more illustrious by an alliance with the royal blood." The Countess of Salisbury, as is well known, was the daughter and heiress of George Duke of Clarence, and niece to King Edward the Fourth. Francis Barrington, Esq. of Barrington Hall in Essex, was knight in Parliament for that county in the reign of Elizabeth; was knighted at the accession of King James the First, and was afterwards included in the second creation of Baronets, which bore date June 29, 1611. His place of precedence was then the 20th of the new order; although, from the subsequent extinctions, it has latterly ranked as the sixth.

Sir Fitzwilliam the last Baronet, whose death we now record, was born March 2, 1755, the younger son of Sir Fitzwilliam the eighth Baronet, by his second wife Jane, daughter of Matthew Hall, Esq. He succeeded to the title on the death of his brother Sir John, Aug. 5, 1818. Sir Fitzwilliam married, in July 1790, Edith-Mary, daughter of Sir Samuel Marshall, Knt., R.N. and had issue one son and six daughters: 1. Louisa-Edith, married in April 1813 to Sir Richard Simeon, Bart. now M.P. for the Isle of Wight, and has issue, to whom the Barrington estates devolve; 2. Fitzwilliam, who died young; 3. Jane-Elizabeth; 4. Julia, married in 1817 to Henry Philip Powys, Esq. eldest son of Philip Lybbe Powys, Esq. of Hardwick, co. Berks; 5. Anna-Emma, who died in 1818; 6. Ellen-Flacka, married in 1824 to John George Campbell, Esq. second son of the late Col. John Campbell, of Lalay; and 7. Mary, married in 1827 to Capt. Thomas Pakenham Vandeleur, 5th dragoons, third son of the late Col. John Ormsby Vandeleur.

#### Sir William Playters, Bart.

Lately. At Norwich, aged 75, Sir William Playters, Bart.

This title, like that noticed in the preceding article, was one of those conferred by King James the First, the founder of the order of Baronets; but it was the last that he created (being the 205th), and the patent was dated the 13th of Aug. 1623. The family of Playters was then seated at Sotterley in Suffolk, in which county and Norfolk they had been "of good antiquity." Sir John Playters, who died about 1790, was the eighth who had borne the title, and since that period the family has not been noticed in the pocket Baronetages, nor is it in Betham's quarto of 1801, but in our volume LXXVI. p. 777, Sir Charles Playters is recorded to have died at his apartments at Haynesford in Norfolk, July 8, 1806, in his 58th year. It was added that he was succeeded in title by his half-brother William, then abroad. The latter is, of course, the individual now deceased. The last pub-

\* The family of Barrington, Viscounts of Ireland, is in the paternal line that of Shute. The name of Barrington was assumed by the first Viscount, who died in 1734, on taking the property of Francis Barrington, esq. of Tofts in Essex; a grandson of Sir Thomas the second Baronet of the family now extinct, and who had purchased the principal estates of the family from his cousin, who then enjoyed the title.

ished account of the family is, we believe, that in *Kimber's Baronetage*, 8vo, 1771, vol. i. p. 251, and iii. p. 437. It is there stated that Lionel, a younger son of Sir Lionel the sixth Baronet, died at Sotterley in Jan. 1722-3, leaving issue by one of the daughters and coheirs of Dr. Gould, a physician. It is therefore probable (but it is merely our own conjecture) that the two individuals who have last borne the title were descended from that Lionel. The newspaper which announces Sir William's death, adds that the title is now thereby become extinct.

#### SIR J. S. W. LAKE, BART.

Nov. 4. At Ramsgate, Sir James Samuel William Lake, the fourth Baronet (1711).

He was the second but eldest surviving son of Sir James-Winter Lake the third Baronet, by Joyce, daughter of John Crowther, of Bow, co. Middlesex, Esq. and succeeded his father in the Baronetcy, April 24, 1807. He married Maria, daughter of Samuel Turner, esq. by whom he had issue five sons and four daughters: 1. Sir James-Samuel Lake, who has succeeded to the title; 2. Anne; 3. Edward; 4. Atwell; 5, 6, and 7 daughters; 8 a son; and 9. Sophia, who died Dec. 4, 1829, aged seven.

#### SIR WILLIAM ROWLEY, BART.

Oct. 20. At Tendring Hall, Suffolk, aged 72, Sir William Rowley, the second Baronet (1786), late M.P. for Suffolk.

Sir William was the eldest son of Sir Joshua the first Baronet, by Sarah, only surviving child of Bartholomew Burton, of Petersham, esq. His family have furnished several distinguished members of the naval profession; its founder, his grandfather, was Sir William Rowley, K.B. a Lord of the Admiralty and Admiral of the Fleet; his father, Sir Joshua, was Rear Admiral of the Red, and for his long services was created a Baronet in 1786; of his brothers, the elder, Vice-Admiral Bartholomew-Samuel Rowley, died commander-in-chief in Jamaica, in 1811; and a younger is the present Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Rowley, K.C.B. and K.M.T.; and his cousin is Vice-Adm. Sir Josias Rowley, K.C.B. who was created a Baronet in 1813.

Sir William Rowley commanded when young a company in the Guards. He succeeded his father in the title Feb. 26, 1790; and served the office of sheriff of Suffolk in the following year. In 1793 he employed Mr. Soane to rebuild his patrimonial mansion of Tendring Hall (see our vol. LXXXIX. ii. 247). In 1812 he was elected one of the Knights in Parliament for the county, and was re-chosen in 1816, 1820, and 1826, and retired in 1830.

Sir William Rowley married, in March 1785, Susannah-Edith, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir Robert Harland, Bart. and sister to the present Baronet of that name; by whom he had issue five sons and six daughters: 1. William Barrington Harland Rowley, esq. who married in 1819 Marianne, daughter of J. Hart, esq. but died without issue; 2. Sir Joshua Ricketts Rowley, Bart. who has succeeded to the title; he is a Captain R.N. was married in 1824, to Charlotte, daughter of John Moseley, esq. but has no issue; 3. Edward, Capt. R.N. who died at Nassau, New Providence, in 1817; 4. Robert Charles Rowley, esq. who married in 1830 the Hon. Maria-Louisa Vanneck, only daughter of Lord Huntingfield; 5. George, who died an infant; 6. Marianne-Sarah, married in 1815 to Sir George Dashwood, of Kirklington Park, Oxfordshire, Bart. and C.B. and has a son and heir born in 1816; 7. Sarah-Isabella, married in 1830 to Col. Douglas Mercer, of the 3d foot-guards; 8. Emma-Letitia; 9. Georgiana; 10. Charlotte-Philadelphia; and 11, Jane, married in 1823 to Charles Calvert, esq. the late M.P. for Southwark, who left her a widow in September last, (see his memoir in our last volume, pt. ii. p. 267).

#### SIR CAPEL MOLYNEUX, BART.

Dec. 3. At his house in Merrion-square, Dublin, Sir Capel Molyneux, the fourth Baronet, of Castle Dillon, co. Armagh (1730).

Sir Capel was the eldest son of the Rt. Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, the third Baronet, M.P. for the University of Dublin, by his first wife Elizabeth, dau. of William East, of Hall-place in Berkshire, esq. and sister to Sir Edward East, Bart. He succeeded his father in the Baronetcy in Aug. 1797.

Sir Capel married in 1785, Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Neale O'Donel, the first Baronet, of Newport-house, co. Mayo, and aunt to the present Sir Richard Annesley O'Donel, by whom he had no issue. He is succeeded in the title by his half-brother, now Sir Thomas Molyneux, a Lieut.-Gen. in the army; who, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Perrin, esq. has a numerous family.

#### REAR-ADM. CUMBERLAND.

Nov. 15. At his house at Cueltenham, after a very painful and lingering illness, aged 67, Rear-Admiral William Cumberland.

He was the youngest son of the late Richard Cumberland, esq. the celebrated dramatist. He was made a Lieutenant in 1790, commanded the Fly sloop of war in 1797, and obtained the rank of Post Captain in 1798. When commanding in Pique frigate, at the evacuation



Aux Cayes, St. Domingo, in Oct. 1803, he took possession, in company with the Pelican sloop of war, of le Goelan a French brig of 18 guns, and an armed cutter. He afterwards commanded the *Leydan* 64, which was one of Adm. Gambier's fleet at the capture of the Danish navy in 1807; also the *Stately* 64, and *Saturn* a third rate. Towards the close of the war, he regulated the impress service at Cowes in the Isle of Wight.

Rear-Adm. Cumberland married, in 1800, a daughter of the late Charles Pym Burt, esq. of Albemarle-street.

#### LIEUT.-COL. RUSSELL.

Nov. 24. In his 40th year, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Russell, Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, and M.P. for Tavistock; nephew to the Duke of Bedford and the Earl of Jersey.

Lieut.-Col. Russell was born March 7, 1793, the eldest son of Lord William Russell by Lady Charlotte-Anne Villiers, eldest daughter of George-Bunsay, fourth and late Earl of Jersey. He entered the army in 1811 as Lieutenant in the 7th foot; and as an officer he distinguished himself during the whole of the Peninsular war. He was severely wounded at the storming of Badajoz, and was present at nearly all the great battles from Albuera to the final victory of Waterloo, where he acted as Aide-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, and afterwards to the Duke of Wellington. In 1816 he was made Capt. in the 57th foot; and in 1817 the 3rd; in Jan. 1819 he attained the rank of Major, and was appointed Captain in the 12th dragoons. His commission as Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards bore date in July 1825, and he was lately Brigade-Major in the Hampshire district.

He was after elected to Parliament for Tavistock in Nov. 1831.

The gallant Colonel was also well known on the turf. He has died unmarried.

#### T. HYDE VILLIERS, Esq.

Dec. 3. At Carelew, near Falmouth, in his 32d year, Thomas Hyde Villiers, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Control, and M.P. for Bletchingley, nephew to the Earls of Clarendon and Morley.

He was born January 27, 1801, the second son of the Hon. George Villiers, by the Hon. Theresa Parker, daughter of John 1st Lord Boringdon. He was educated at home, until of an age to enter the University of Cambridge, where, though he did not obtain academical honours, he soon became distinguished in the literary and speaking societies for his general ability, his promising eloquence, and his

philosophical and liberal views of moral and political science.

In 1822 he accepted a situation in the Colonial Office, in which his intelligence and aptitude for business raised him rapidly. His untiring application, however, proved injurious to his health, and he was in consequence permitted to exchange his situation for the agencies of Barbice and Newfoundland. This appointment, though one of much lighter duty, he was far from treating as a sinecure; and on more than one occasion he received a public vote of thanks from the Chamber of Commerce in Newfoundland. He was amply repaid for the pecuniary loss consequent upon this change by the additional time he was enabled to devote to his studies, and to intercourse with men whose society he sought as being conducive to intellectual cultivation.

In 1826, by the assistance of his friends, together with his own exertions, he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Hedon. He did not seek immediate distinction; but, unsolicitous of premature display, was desirous rather to extend his powers, and hoard his acquisitions for future use. In 1830 he brought before the House an exposition of the evils inflicted on the country in its commerce with France, by the Methuen Treaty between England and Portugal, in a speech which was considered eminently successful; and he had the satisfaction of seeing that one of the early acts of Earl Grey's administration, was to act upon his views, by equalizing the duties on wine.

Mr. Villiers voted for the Reform Bill in all its stages, although it wholly disfranchised the family borough of Wootton Bassett, for which he sat in the Parliament of 1830-1. In 1831 Earl Grey, with whom he had but a slight personal acquaintance, and no political connection, offered him the Secretaryship of the Board of Control, on the grounds of his parliamentary reputation. It was accepted; and at the dissolution which immediately followed, on Gen. Gascoyne's motion, Mr. Villiers received a requisition from Liverpool, inviting him to stand as one of the candidates to supplant that offensive member. This, however, was thought incompatible with his official situation; and he was returned for the borough of Bletchingley.

From the moment that Mr. Villiers entered upon the duties of his office, the zeal and industry with which he strove to master in all their bearings and details the great subjects which came before him, were never relaxed. The East India Company's charter, and all the mighty complications involved in the question of its renewal or abolition, and

the improvements proposed in the systems of judicature, finance, and education, to which he hoped to contribute, engrossed the whole energies of his mind. He conducted the inquiry throughout the last session with infinite labour and skill; but there can be little doubt that the uninterrupted toil exhausted his bodily frame.

In prospect of the late election, he was solicited to stand candidate for the city of Perth; but declined the invitation, considering himself pledged to the borough of Lymington. Subsequently, however, his success at that place appearing questionable, he offered himself for Falmouth, and had arrived at the neighbouring seat of Sir Charles Lemon, for the purpose of canvassing, when he was attacked with the fatal illness, which in a fortnight terminated his laborious career.

#### SIR JOHN LESLIE.

**Nov. 3.** At his seat at Coates, in Fifeshire, aged 66, Sir John Leslie, Knt. K.H. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, &c.

The following memoir of this illustrious philosopher is mainly derived from the *Caledonian Mercury*, to which it is believed to have been communicated by Professor Napier, the Editor of the *Edinburgh Review*:—

Sir John Leslie was born in April 1766, at Largo (two miles from the place of his death); and was destined by his parents to follow their humble occupations connected with a small farm and mill. But before he had reached his twelfth year, he had attracted considerable notice by his proneness to calculation and geometrical exercises; and he was, in consequence, early mentioned to the late Professor John Robison, and by him to Professors Playfair and Stewart. In consequence of strong recommendations, and of obtaining for him the patronage of the late Earl of Kinnoul, his parents were induced to enter him as a student at the University of St. Andrew's; and after he had passed some time at that ancient seminary, he removed to Edinburgh, in company with another youth destined like himself to obtain a high niche in the temple of scientific fame.—James Ivory. Whilst a student in the metropolitan University, he was employed by Dr. Adam Smith, to assist the studies of his nephew Mr. Douglas, afterwards Lord Roston. After completing the usual course of study, not being inclined to enter the church, he proceeded to London; where his first occupation was derived from the late Dr. William Thomp-

son, the author of a *Life of Philip the Third*, and several other works now little remembered. This author by profession was then employed in editing a Bible, published in numbers, under some other popular theological name; and he engaged Mr. Leslie (a third party) to write and correct the notes.

Mr. Leslie's first important literary undertaking was a translation of Buffon's "*Natural History of Birds*," which was published in 1793, in nine octavo volumes. The sum he received for it laid the foundation of that pecuniary independence which, unlike many other men of genius, his prudent habits fortunately enabled him early to attain. The preface to this work, which was published anonymously, is characterised by all the peculiarities of his later style; but it also bespeaks a mind of great native vigour and lofty conceptions, strongly touched with admiration for the sublime and the grand in nature and science.

Some time afterwards he proceeded to the United States of America, as a tutor to one of the distinguished family of the Randolphs; and after his return to Britain, he engaged with the late Mr. Thomas Wedgwood to accompany him to the Continent, various parts of which he visited with that accomplished person, whose early death he ever lamented as a loss to science and to his country.

At what period Mr. Leslie first struck into that brilliant field of inquiry, where he became so conspicuous for his masterly experiments and striking discoveries regarding radiant Heat, and the connection between Light and Heat, is not properly known; but his Differential Thermometer,—one of the most beautiful and delicate instruments that inductive genius ever contrived as a help to experimental inquiry, and which rewarded its author by its happy ministry to the success of some of his finest experiments, must have been invented before 1800, when it was described in Nicholson's *Philosophical Journal*. The results of those fine inquiries, in which he was so much aided by this exquisite instrument, were given to the world in 1804, in his celebrated *Essay on the Nature and Propagation of Heat*, which the Royal Society honoured, in the following year, by the Rumford medal.

In 1805 Mr. Leslie was elected to the Mathematical chair in the University of Edinburgh; an appointment which was long, but unsuccessfully, opposed in the ecclesiastical courts, by the strict presbyterian clergy, on account of the supposed scepticism of the Professor. In 1809 he published *Elements of Geometry, Geometrical Analysis, and Plane Trigonometry*, 2d edition 1811.

In 1810 he arrived, through the assistance of another of his ingenious contrivances, his Hygrometer, at the discovery of that singularly beautiful process of artificial congelation, which enabled him to convert water and mercury into ice. In 1813 he published "An account of Experiments and Instruments depending on the relations of Air to Heat and Moisture."

In 1819, on the death of Professor Playfair, he was removed to the chair of Natural Philosophy. Of his Elements of Natural Philosophy, compiled for the use of his pupils, only one volume has been published. In the apparatus belonging to the class, he effected a complete renovation; rejecting, by degrees, the very old and obsolete collection of instruments left by his predecessors, who had not been experimentalists, and supplying their places with new ones, constructed on the most improved principles, by the best artists, both of this country and the continent, and adapted in the happiest manner to the present advanced state of science. The amount was in the whole increased tenfold; and some of the most delicate and beautiful were the construction of his own hands, the fruits of a favourite recreation of his leisure hours. Of all Professor Leslie's great and varied gifts, none was more remarkable than the delicacy and success with which he performed the most difficult experiments, excepting, perhaps, his intuitive sagacity in instantly detecting the cause of an accidental failure.

He wrote, besides the works already mentioned, some admirable articles in the Edinburgh Review, and several very valuable treatises on different branches of Physics, in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica. His last and one of his best and most interesting productions, was a Discourse on the History of Mathematical and Physical Science during the Eighteenth century, prefixed to the seventh edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, now in the course of publication.

He was knighted on the 27th of June last, having been previously selected, with other eminent men of science, to receive the insignia of the Hanoverian order of the Guelphs.

It is impossible to review the labours of this distinguished man, without a strong feeling of admiration for his inventive genius and vigorous powers, and of respect for that extensive knowledge which his active curiosity, his various reading, and his happy memory had enabled him to attain. Some few of his contemporaries in the same walks of science, may have excelled him in profundity of understanding, in philosophical caution, and in

logical accuracy; but in that creative faculty, the highest and rarest of nature's gifts, which leads and is accessory to discovery, he was scarcely equalled by any of them. In his writings there is a constant straining after "words that breathe and words that burn," and a love of abstract, figurative, and novel modes of expression, which has subjected them to just criticism from impartial judges; but, when the worst has been said, it must be allowed that genius has struck its captivating impress, deep and wide, over all his works. His more airy speculations may be thrown aside or condemned; but his exquisite instruments, and his original and beautiful experimental combinations, will ever attest the fruitfulness of his mind, and continue to act as steps to further discovery. His reading was very extensive and excursive; it is rare indeed to find a man of so much invention, and who himself valued this invention above all the other powers, possessing so vast a store of learned and curious information. He was a lover, too, of anecdote; and though he did not shine in mixed society, and was latterly unfitted by deafness from enjoying it, his conversation when seated with one or two was highly entertaining. It had no wit, little repartee, and no fine turns of any kind; but it had a strongly original and racy cast, and was replete with striking remarks and curious information. In private life no man was ever more thoroughly sincere, simple, and unaffected. There was not a shade of hypocrisy or assumption in his character; he said at all times exactly what he thought, and never dreamed of disguising or modifying any opinion. Hence he was supposed by some, who only knew him imperfectly, to have foibles of which he was quite as free as most other men; the only thing which he lacked being the art to conceal and varnish. His good nature was proof against every attack; nor was ever any man more highly esteemed by those to whom he was intimately known.

#### FRANCIS BURTON, ESQ.

Nov. 23. In Upper Brook-street, aged 83, Francis Burton, esq. of Edworth, Bedfordshire, the senior King's Counsel.

Mr. Burton was the son of Col. Francis Burton; whose widow, having arrived at the advanced age of 94, died at Knightsbridge, in March 1805. We are not sure whether he was the same Francis Burton, who took the degree of M.A. at Christchurch, Oxford, April 30, 1767. He was a King's Counsel before the year 1780, when he was first returned to Parliament for the borough of Heytesbury, for which borough he sat until the dissolution in 1784. During that Parliament we find

him voting against Mr. Fox's India Bill in 1783-4.

At the general election of 1790 he came forward as a candidate for the City of Oxford; and was returned together with the Hon. Peregrine Bertie. He was then already Recorder of Woodstock; and in 1797 he was elected Recorder of Oxford. He retained the latter office until 1801, and his seat for the city in Parliament until the dissolution of 1812. During that period he had to stand two contested elections in 1796 and 1808; on the former occasion he was returned with Henry Peters, Esq., to the exclusion of Arthur Annealey, Esq., who had been Mr. Burton's former associate since the death of the Hon. Peregrine Bertie; and in 1802, after a severe contest, the numbers stood as follow:

John Atkyns Wright, Esq., . . . 896.

Francis Burton, Esq., . . . . . 812.

John Ingram Lockhart, Esq., . . 464.

Mr. Lockhart, who was finally successful in 1807, has since been well known as the member for Oxford during several Parliaments.

In 1792 Mr. Burton brought in a Bill "for the more effectual administration of the duties of Justices of the Peace, within the vicinity of London;" and in 1803 another "to promote the building, repairing, and otherwise providing of churches and chapels, and of houses for the residence of ministers, &c.:" and he was for many years an active representative on a variety of important subjects. For many years preceding his death, he was entirely deprived of sight, though he retained the full enjoyment of his other faculties.

#### WILLIAM COOKE, Esq.

Sept. . . . At Lenham, Kent, aged 75, William Cooke, Esq., King's Counsel, and a Benchet of Lincoln's Inn.

Mr. Cooke was the son of a jeweller in London, and received his education in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. At an early period of his life, he devoted his attention to the laws regarding Bankruptcy, and so early as 1785 published the first edition of his useful work entitled *The "Bankrupt Laws,"* which was sold at the small price of eight shillings. This was long esteemed the best book upon the subject, and passed through several editions, the seventh of which was edited by Mr. Roots; but which Mr. Cooke lived long enough to see reduced almost to a dead letter by new statutes, both on the rules of law and the mode of its administration.

Mr. Cooke was called to the bar, at Lincoln's Inn, in 1790; and acquired a very considerable practice in the department of Bankruptcy. In consequence

of this reputation, Lord Eldon selected him in 18... to be one of the Commissioners of Bankrupts, an office which he honourably filled for many years. He was repeatedly examined on the subject before Committees of the House of Commons; and it may not be uninteresting to state the opinion of a man like him, peculiarly competent to form an accurate judgment, and not likely to be unfairly influenced. He said he thought "that the jurisdiction in Bankruptcy might be conveniently taken away from the Court of Chancery, and a new Court substituted, if a Judge were appointed of eminence equal to those presiding in Chancery; and he thought such Court would be a very important advantage to the commercial world, and also to the Court of Chancery."

In 1816 Mr. Cooke was appointed a King's Counsel; but soon afterwards became so afflicted with severe and frequent attacks of the gout, that he was compelled to absent himself on many occasions from Court, and at length gave up his attendance there, and confined himself to chamber practice. In 1818 he went to Milan, as a Commissioner to take the depositions of witnesses against the late Queen Caroline. He returned in 1820, and resumed his chamber practice of answering cases, chiefly in bankruptcy, and taking arbitrations, of which kind of business he had a very extensive share. He possessed considerable application; and it is said that even when confined to his bed from the gout, he dictated his opinions to Mrs. Cooke. He finally quitted his profession in 1825, and has since principally resided at his house at Lenham.

Mr. Cooke was of mild and gentlemanly manners; and his pale and placid countenance will long be remembered by his professional brethren. We believe a small portrait of him was published in a volume containing Queen Caroline's Trial. He married a daughter of the late Mr. Legh, an eminent solicitor; she survives him, without issue. It is understood that the bulk of his property, which is supposed to be very considerable, will pass to his nephew, Mr. Pemberton, the King's Counsel.

#### WILLIAM BRAY, Esq. F.S.A.

We have seldom had to notice the close of so long and so useful a life as that of the well-known solicitor and antiquary, Mr. Bray, who died on the 21st Dec. at Shere in Surrey, in his 97th year.

He was baptized at Shere on the 7th of November 1738; but his birthday he had not been accustomed to observe, and latterly did not remember.

A few years ago, in contemplation of

an event for which he was at all times prepared, he addressed to the Editor of this Magazine the following letter:

"MR. URBAN,

"When you record in your Obituary the departure of one who has been your occasional correspondent for about forty years, (beginning, I think, in or about 1780, with a small poetical piece, "A-vant ye noisy sons of wine,") you may perhaps say, that from personal acquaintance you have learned that he was the youngest son of a gentleman whose immediate ancestors had been settled in Surrey in the time of Henry VII. but the elder branch of which had flourished for many preceding generations, in Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, and Bedfordshire, in the latter of which was their seat at Eaton Bray (long since levelled with the ground). The Surrey estate, once very considerable, had by time and untoward circumstances been sore worn, and become thread-bare. Such as it was, however, it at length descended to your correspondent, who by God's blessing was enabled to replace some small parts which had been torn off.

"He felt no small pride in numbering as one of his family, Sir Reginald Bray, that able and honest minister of Henry the Seventh, who continued him in that situation so long as he lived, of whom see Polydore Virgil, Kippis's *Biographia Britannica*, Churton's *Life of Bishop Smith*, &c.

"His father died when he was quite a child, leaving him and two elder brothers under the care of a most excellent mother. He was educated at Rugby School, was placed with an eminent attorney at Guildford, and soon removed to London to a situation in the Board of Green Cloth, which he continued to hold for near 50 years, when he was permitted to retire on a superannuated allowance. This place was given him immediately after the coronation of King George III. by Mr., afterwards Sir John, Evelyn; a family to whose patronage, continued to the time of his death, he owed his subsequent success.

"Early in life he married a most excellent wife, by whom he had several children, of whom three only lived to maturity, a son and two daughters. His son died before him, leaving to his care a numerous young family."

To this sketch we are enabled to add some particulars from Mr. Bray's private memoranda. "I left Rugby," he says, "without any distinction beyond that of being always ready with my lesson, and having never suffered the slightest school discipline. A book was my great and indeed my only delight, for I seldom engaged

in any play with my schoolfellows. The Rambler was then publishing in weekly numbers, and had nearly ruined me. A number having fallen into my hands I gave an order for the purchase to the itinerant bookseller, who came from Daventry on market days, and he supposing that I wanted all the numbers which had been published, brought me so many as amounted to 9s. and completely exhausted my little savings. I remember the alarm occasioned by the near approach of the Pretender in 1745, and my mother's anxiety to secure her Bible."

On leaving Rugby Mr. Bray was articled to Mr. Martyr, the principal attorney at Guildford, who always treated him with great kindness, but there is a good-humoured memorandum, that the clerks had no fire in their room, except during a frost. The change to St. James's a few years afterwards, must have been very striking: "Nothing could be pleasanter," Mr. Bray says, "than our situation at the Board of Green Cloth. The principals were all Members of the House of Commons: we sat in the same room and at the same green-cloth table with them, and were treated rather as associates than as their clerks." The society to which Mr. Bray was thus introduced, increased his taste for literary pursuits, although it did not prevent his practising with great success in his profession. His first publication was a *Tour in Derbyshire and Yorkshire*, of which a second edition was required.

In 1801, upon the death of the Rev. Mr. Manning, who had begun to compile the *History of Surrey*, and had nearly finished the first volume, Mr. Bray undertook to complete that work. For this purpose he visited every parish and church in the county, and availed himself, with the most unremitting industry, of every opportunity which his extensive acquaintance afforded him to obtain the fullest information. The first volume was published in 1804, the second in 1809, and the third and last in 1814, when he was in his 76th year.

On the death of Mr. Topham in 1803 Mr. Bray was elected Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, having been a Fellow from the year 1771, and a frequent contributor to their *Archæologia*.

In his visits to Wotton, the seat of the Evelyn family, the valuable MSS. of the *Sylva Evelyn* had not escaped his notice, and a few years after the death of Sir Frederick he obtained Lady Evelyn's permission to examine them with a view to publication. The library being in some disorder, in consequence of a fire which had broken out in the buildings, Mr. Upcott, of the London Institution, was introduced by Mr. Bray to arrange



it, and make a catalogue. With Mr. Upcott's able assistance, Mr. Bray, being then in his 80th year, undertook to edit the most interesting portion of the MSS. and so anxious was he to complete his task that he rose during the summer at four o'clock in the morning, to make the necessary digest and transcripts. In 1817 the *Memoirs* were published, and he was rewarded by the knowledge that they were fully and justly appreciated by the public.

A zealous antiquary in his literary pursuits, in matters of business Mr. Bray possessed and encouraged the most liberal and enlightened views of improvement. Being one of the Directors in a Society which was formed with the intention of securing annuities to the widows of subscribers, and which met at the Queen's Head Tavern, Mr. Bray took an active part with Mr. Osborn in endeavouring to reform and improve the institution upon the plan and calculations of Dr. Price. The endeavour failed, and the society having some years afterwards discovered its error, was broken up, but Mr. Osborn, who was also a Director of the Equitable Assurance Society, and had there the assistance of Mr. Gould, afterwards Sir Charles Morgan, was more successful in re-forming that now flourishing establishment, and upon their recommendation Mr. Bray obtained a seat in the direction of the office, which he retained for fifty years. It is not out of place to mention here that Mr. Bray's family will receive more than five times the amount of his original insurance, the whole of the profits of the office being distributed among the insurers. He always lived in the most unostentatious manner, but without parsimony; and to his honour as a solicitor, it may be added that he never conducted his professional business in such a mode as to acquire great wealth. On the death of his elder brother, the Rev. George Bray, he inherited the manor of Shere, and the remnant of an estate which had descended lineally from Sir Edward Bray, brother of Edmund Lord Bray, whose male issue failed. The family is of Norman origin, having been traced to Le Sieur de Bray, who came over to England with the Conqueror. Mr. Bray's frame of body was not robust, but free from every infirmity. He was short-sighted and used a glass from his boyhood, but he could read a newspaper till within a few years of his death. He kept very early hours all his life, and took much exercise on horseback. He was a liberal supporter of all the best charities, and a religious observer of the Sabbath.

#### DR. SPURZHEIM.

Nov. 10. At Boston, America, aged 80, John Gump Spurzheim, M.D. the celebrated phrenologist.

Spurzheim was born on the 31st Dec. 1776, at the village of Longvich, near Treves, on the Moselle. His father was a farmer. Being designed by his friends for the profession of theology, he was sent to finish his education at the celebrated University of Treves. In consequence of the war in 1790, the students were dispersed, and Spurzheim removed to Vienna, where he became a tutor in a private family. In this capacity, he first became acquainted with Dr. Gall, the founder of the craniological doctrine, as it was then called; and in the year 1800, attended, for the first time, the private course of lectures which Dr. Gall had been occasionally in the habit of giving, at his own residence, for four years past. Convinced that the principles advocated by Gall were founded in truth, and allured by the wide and uncultivated field of original research opened to his view, Spurzheim devoted himself particularly to anatomy and physiology; and having completed his studies, in 1804, became the associate and fellow-labourer of Dr. Gall. Previous to the commencement of this connexion, Gall had developed the principal points in the philosophy of his system, which may be shortly stated to be—firstly, that the moral qualities and intellectual faculties are innate; secondly, that their exercise or their manifestation depends upon the organization; thirdly, that the brain is the organ of all the propensities, mental emotions, and intellectual faculties; fourthly, that the brain consists of as many separate organs as there are propensities, feelings, and faculties, essentially differing from each other; and fifthly, that the form of the head or cranium represents, in the majority of cases, the form of the brain, and suggests varied means of ascertaining the primary qualities and faculties, and the situations of their organs. Besides the development of these principles, Dr. Gall had pointed out the localities of the principal organs, and laid the foundation of his new anatomy of the brain.

Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, thus associated, uninterruptingly pursued their inquiries; maturing their ideas, combating objections, multiplying observations, and examining the true structure of the brain. To this last department it is understood that Spurzheim's attention was, at this time, chiefly directed. In 1805, Dr. Gall was ordered to discontinue teaching his doctrine, or to quit Vienna; he chose the latter alternative, and with his associate set out on a journey through Eu-

rope. They visited the principal cities in Germany and the north of Europe, and arrived at Paris in 1807. In 1808, they presented to the Institute a joint memoir, on the anatomy of the brain, describing the structure of its convolutions, and their connexion with the rest of the cerebral mass. Shortly after they proceeded in their great work, entitled, "The Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System in general, and of the Brain in particular; with observations upon the possibility of ascertaining several intellectual and moral dispositions of man and animals, by the configuration of their heads," 4 vols. in folio, with an atlas of 100 plates. During the publication of this magnificent work, some disagreement, it is alleged, occurred between the authors; and the work, which was not completed until 1819, was continued by Gall singly.

In 1814, Dr. Spurzheim visited England, and by his lectures and writings disseminated a knowledge of phrenology, as he now termed the science, and rendered its principles in some degree popular. A virulent attack was now made, on the doctrine and its authors, by the late Dr. John Gordon, in the 40th number of the *Edinburgh Review*. "We look," says Dr. Gordon, "upon the whole doctrine, taught by these two modern peripatetics, (Dr. Gall and Spurzheim,) anatomical, physiological, and physiognomical, as a piece of thorough quackery from beginning to end; they are a collection of mere absurdities, without truth, connexion, or consistency, which nothing could have induced any man to have presented to the public, under pretence of instructing them, but absolute insanity, gross ignorance, or the most matchless assurance." To this criticism Dr. Spurzheim published a calm and temperate reply.

In 1817 he returned to Paris, and revisited England in 1825. Until his departure for America, he continued to give lectures in the principal cities of England, Ireland, and Scotland; and occasionally, during this period, passed his time at Paris. About the time of his return to England, he married a French lady; but three or four years afterwards had the misfortune to lose his wife. She left no children.

During his residence in England, Dr. Spurzheim published the following works, some of which have passed through several editions—1. The new Physiognomical System. 2. Phrenology, or the Doctrine of the Mind. 3. Philosophical Principles of Phrenology. 4. Outlines of Phrenology. 5. Elementary Principles of Education. 6. Examination of the Objections made in Great Britain against

Phrenology. 7. Observations on Insanity. 8. Illustrations of Phrenology, in connexion with the Study of Physiognomy. 9. A Catechism of Man. 10. The Anatomy of the Brain.

Some of the views, taken in these works by Dr. Spurzheim, differ from those advanced in the writings of Gall; and to the list of organs, given by the latter, Dr. S. has added nine others. To these he has given the names of Inhabitiveness, Conscientiousness, Hope, Marvellousness, Size, Weight or Resistance, Order, Eventuality, and Time.

A few months since, Dr. Spurzheim departed for the American continent, and having arrived at Boston, commenced a series of lectures. He had finished his course, with the exception of the concluding lecture, when he was prevented from continuing by severe indisposition, of which there had previously been some striking indications. At length his physical powers, strong as they appeared to be, yielded to the disease, which, perhaps, operated also with augmented strength upon a constitution of great susceptibility, and in a climate to which it was not habituated.

His funeral took place on the 17th of November, on which occasion, after the prayer, an eulogy was pronounced by Dr. Jollen, the German professor of Harvard University, and an ode by the Rev. Mr. Pierpont was sung, which will be seen in the *Athenæum* of Dec. 22, from the following number of which literary paper the preceding memoir has been derived.

## DEATHS.

### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Aug. 3. After two hours' illness of cholera, Mr. J. H. Hanshall, one of the Editors of the *Alfred* newspaper. He was formerly for many years editor of the *Chester Chronicle*; and while resident in that city he published, between 1817 and 1823, a *History of Cheshire*, which forms one volume quarto. Within the last few years he was for a short time resident at Reading as editor of the *Berkshire Chronicle*, and at Chelmsford as editor of the *Essex Standard*; and in both those papers indulged his topographical taste by the insertion of several articles of local description.

Aug. 24. Aged 51, Commander Richard Weymouth, R.N.

Lately. Lieut.-Col. Shapland Boyce, C.B. late of 13th dragoons. He was appointed Capt. 105th foot 1795, Capt. 13th dragoons 1803, brevet Major 1806, of 13th dragoons 1813, brevet Lieut.-Col. 1814, of 13th dragoons 1816. He was present at the battle of Waterloo.

Nov. 9. At Shooter's hill, aged 76,

**14.** Gen. William Cuppage, R.A. Inspector of the Royal Carriage Department. He was appointed *vd Lieut.* in the Royal Artillery 1771, 1st Lt. 1779, Capt. 1782, Major in the army 1794, in Royal Art. 1796, Lieut.-Colonel 1796, Colonel 1804, Major-Gen. 1810, and Lt.-Gen. 1819.

**Dec. 27.** Aged 8, Mariana-Maria; aged 4, Sophia-Louisa; aged 7, Sarah-Harriet; and **Dec. 31,** aged 10 months; Mary-Jane, daughters of J. Connop, esq. Upper Gloucester-place, from combined measles and whooping-cough.

**Dec. 28.** At Dulwich, Alfred Fawkes, esq.

**Dec. 31.** Catherine, wife of John Robert Parker, esq. of Upper Harley-street and Kermincham hall, Cheshire.

In Bloomsbury-sq. aged 33, Wm. Leo. Cullen, esq. of Teneriffe.

**Jan. 2.** At Hampstead, aged 65, Dohson Willoughby, esq. Principal of Clifford's Inn.

**Jan. 3.** At Blackwall, John Ponsonby, esq. of the Hon. Company's ship *Inglis*, eldest son of Capt. Ponsonby, R.N. of Springfield, near Whitehaven.

**Jan. 4.** At Herne-hill, aged 80, Pierre Valery Le Noir, esq. author of the *Logographic Emblematical French and English Spelling-books*, "*Les Fastes Britanniques*," and several other approved publications.

**Jan. 6.** Aged 86, Mrs. Ann Fenwick, of the Regent's Park, widow of John Fenwick, esq. of Neath.

**Jan. 7.** Aged 67, George Turnbull, esq. of Sloane-sq. late Surgeon R.N.

Aged 33, Ambrose MacLaren, esq. of Tavistock-sq.

**Jan. 10.** At Hampstead, aged 68, Dorothy, wife of Mr. Charles Cooper, of Fleet-street, and mother of Charles Purton Cooper, esq. F.S.A.

In Eaton-pl. aged 13 months, Granville Theodore, son of the Hon. G. Godolphin Osborne.

**Jan. 11.** In Mecklenburgh-street, Thomas Chas. Waugh, esq. only surviving son of the late Joseph Waugh, esq. of Dowgate-hill.

In Parliament-street, Henrietta Rose, wife of Mr. Frederick Shells, of the House of Lords.

In Nassau-st. Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Josiah Pike, esq.

In his 80th year, Charles Alexander Craig, esq. Great George-street, Westminster, Clerk to the Westminster Paving-board, and District Surveyor of Lambeth and Newington. He was a pupil of Sir Robert Taylor, together with Mr. Nash, and had held his office under the Westminster Paving-board for 40 years.

**Jan. 14.** Aged 68, R. Newbery, esq. of Turnham-green.

At the residence of her brother, York-place, Walworth, aged 70, Mrs. Rebekah Harris.

**Jan. 15.** At his house in Cumberland-street, Portman-square, after a lingering illness, Sir John Sewell, Knt. D.C.L. F.R.S. &c. and some time Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court at Malta. He was educated at St. Paul's school, and at Pembroke college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1791, D.C.L. 1795. He received the honour of knighthood, May 25, 1815.

Aged 70, John Hunter, esq. of Southampton-street, late of Mincing-lane.

**Jan. 16.** At Lambeth Palace, Wm. H. Howley, esq. of New College, Oxford, only son of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In Hanover-sq. Elizabeth-Debonnaire, wife of P. Hesketh Fleetwood, esq. M.P. of Rossall Hall, Lancashire.

**Jan. 19.** At the house of her daughter Mrs. Baillie, in Cavendish-square, aged 85, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Denman, M.D. and mother of the Chief Justice, Sir Thomas Denman.

**Jan. 20.** In Chapel-st. Grosvenor-pl. aged 73, Edward Swift, esq.

**Jan. 21.** At the house of his father, Finsbury-place, aged 26, Anthony Brown, jun. eldest surviving son of Mr. Alderman Brown.

**Bzns.**—**Jan. 20.** At Hinwick-house, aged 57, Richard Orlebar, esq.

**Bzns.**—**Jan. 11.** At Sunning-hill, aged 81, Alice, relict of Michael Duffield, esq. of Hinde-st. London, and mother of Thomas Duffield, esq. M.P. for Abingdon; and **Jan. 14,** at Marcham Park, Mr. George Duffield, his eldest son, who was within two months of attaining his majority. He was shooting at Garford, when, whilst reloading one of the barrels of a double-barrelled gun, which he had just discharged at a hare, the other went off, and lodged the whole charge in his right temple.

**Jan. 14.** At St. Leonard's-hill, aged nearly 83, the Rt. Hon. Mary Countess Harcourt, widow of Field Marshal Wm. Earl Harcourt. She was the eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Danby, D.D.; was married firstly to Thomas Lockhart, esq. and secondly to the late Earl Harcourt, Sept. 3, 1778. She had no issue; and survived his Lordship only nineteen months (see our vol. C. ii. 178, and our last volume, ii. 658.) The death of this excellent lady will be deeply lamented by a numerous circle of attached and devoted relations and friends, and the loss severely felt in an extensive sphere, in which her bounties and her charities were munificently and liberally dispensed.

**CHESHIRE.**—**Aug. 19.** At Chester,



aged 65, Capt. Jas. Murray Northey, R.N. He received his first commission in 1782; was Senior Lieut. of the Salisbury 50, when wrecked at St. Domingo in 1796; and was made Commander in 1800. He was subsequently appointed to the Lutine prison-ship in the Mediterranean, and Curlew sloop in the North Sea. In 1807 he regulated the impress service at Limerick. He obtained post rank 1806, and the out pension of Greenwich Hospital 1822.

Jan. 6. Aged 21, Laura-Summa, youngest daughter of Ralph Leycester, esq. Toft-hall.

CORNWALL.—Jan. 6. At East Looe, aged 70, Miss Martha Nicholas, youngest sister of Captain John Harris Nicholas, of the Royal Navy.

DEVON.—*Lately*. Aged 56, Retired Commander Joseph Coxwell, R.N.

Jan. 5. At Anderton House, aged 60, Ann, wife of Wm. Little, esq. a magistrate for Cornwall.

At Sidmouth, aged 22, G. Armstrong, esq. of the Colonial Office.

At Plymouth, drowned when swimming, Ensign Henry J. Dewes, 89th reg. eldest son of the late Capt. John Dewes, 28th regt. and nephew to Major Ridge, C.B.

At Eacot, aged 76, Richard Kennaway, esq. formerly Second Member of the Board of Trade in Bengal, during the administration of the Marquis Cornwallis, K. G. for which office he was selected about the year 1785, by that nobleman, with the late Mr. Charles Grant, as Third Member, for carrying into effect a new system of economy, and correcting the abuses in the commercial branch of the Company's affairs. Mr. Kennaway retired from the service in 1796, and passed the rest of his life in tranquillity and retirement.

Jan. 11. At Torquay, aged 24, Alexander Champion Streatfield, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Streatfield, of Charts Edge, Kent.

At Crediton, in her 104th year, Grace, widow of William Bryett, esq. surgeon.

DURHAM.—Nov. 26. At Durham, aged 34, Mr. George Andrews, bookseller and stationer.

ESSEX.—Oct. 31. Richard Campbell Bazett, esq. of Sewardstone-lodge.

Jan. 10. At Plaistow-lodge, aged 71, Harriet-Anne, wife of Walter Boyd, esq.

GLoucester.—Dec. 14. At Thornbury, aged 31, G. W. Hume, esq. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and of the Apothecaries' Company, &c.

*Lately*. At Gloucester, aged 86, Anne, relict of Mr. James Wheeler, formerly an eminent horticulturist and florist, and whose father was the author of "Wheeler's Gardeners' Dictionary." The family of

the Wheelers have resided in Gloucester for nearly a century.

Jan. 4. At Cheltenham, Jas. Vaughan, esq. of Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, late of the Madras Civil Service.

Jan. 13. At Clifton, Penelope, widow of Francis Lucius Austen, esq. of Kespington-park, Sevenoaks, aunt to Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart. She was the 5th dau. of Montague Cholmeley, esq. by Sarah, dau. of Humphrey Sibthorpe, D.D.

HANTS.—*Lately*. At Portsmouth, aged 60, J. Sutton Shugar, esq. Mayor of Portsmouth.

At Stamshaw, aged 66, George Grant, esq. banker.

Jan. 7. Aged 35, Wm. Palmer, eldest son of William Moffat, esq. Bursledon.

Jan. 14. At Southampton, Abel Ram, esq. of Ramsfort-park, co. Wexford.

HEREFORD.—Nov. 20. At Hereford, Miss Porter, formerly of Canterbury. Her suavity of manners, and gentleness of disposition, justly endeared her to her family and friends.

Jan. 7. At Woolhope, near Hereford, when on a visit to her mother, Mary, wife of William Vizard, esq. of New-street, Spring gardens.

HEATFORD.—Jan. 2. Aged 28, David Windsor, esq. of Long Croft, Bovingdon.

Jan. 15. At Totteridge, W. Henry, youngest son of J. Tawell, esq.

KENT.—Dec. 7. At Peter's, Thanet, Lieut. Rossin, R.N.

*Lately*. At Deal, aged 48, Lieut. Wm. Syfret, R.N.

Jan. 1. At Taywell, Goudhurst, aged 57, Samuel Berkwith, esq.

Jan. 15. William-Charles Goughly, esq. of Little Boudon, near Tonbridge.

LINCOLN.—Jan. 3. At Sudbrook-park, the Hon. Georgiana Sarah-Elizabeth Lambton, second dau. of Lord Durham.

MIDDLESEX.—Dec. 12. At Hanwell, aged 33, Jane-Elizabeth, wife of J. H. Carige, esq. She fell a victim to malignant fever and intense anxiety, while nursing her four children, under the same disease, which also proved fatal to her youngest daughter, Frances-Jane, aged 3, on the 15th. All the family, with two servants, were ill at the same time.

Jan. 7. At Isleworth, aged 84, G. Sibbald, esq.

At Hampton, Anne, widow of the late Sir George Yonge, Bart.

At Uxbridge, Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Isaac Cornett, of Waltham-abbey.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Oct. 20. At Birtley-hall, aged 23, Robert, only son of the Rev. R. Lowther.

SALOP.—Jan. 14. Mrs. Eliz. Newling, of Ford, dau. of the Rev. Charles Newling, M.A. formerly Treasurer of

Lichfield Cathedral and Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham.

Jan. 19. At Burlton-hall, Sarah, 2d dau. of the late Thomas Vaughan, esq.

SOMERSET.—Dec. 29. At Bath, Frances, widow of the Rev William Smith, Rector of Bransby, co. York.

Dec. 31. At Bath, aged 62, Russell Skinner, esq.

Lately. At Bath, Phillis, wife of Capt. Edward Seymour Baily, R.N. of Whildon Park, Devon, daughter and co-heir of the late Capt. Geo. Rooke, of the E.I.C. service.

Jan. 1. At Walcot, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Storey, esq.

Jan. 2. At Bath, aged 43, Capt. Lucas, E.I.C. service.

Jan. 5. In Mount Beacon-row, near Bath, at the great age of 103, Sarah Bristow, a native of Wells. Her husband died 17 years since, aged 92.

Jan. 8. At Bath, in his 83d year, Robert Tindal, esq. father of Sir N. C. Tindal, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

STAFFORD.—Jan. 2. At Barlaston-hall, Rosamond, relict of W. Mills, of Barlaston Hall, and W. Molineux Marston, esqs.

Jan. 8. Aged 80, the widow of Francis Eld, esq. of Seighford Hall.

Jan. 15. At Swinnerton Rectory, Jane, the wife of Henry W. Mackreth, esq.

SUFFOLK.—Dec. 28. At Bungay, Barbara, wife of the Rev. Samuel Pitman, of Oulton-hall, Norfolk.

Jan. 14. At Kentwell-hall, Elizabeth, widow of John Oxley Parker, jun. esq. of Chelmsford, eldest dau. of the late Robt. Service, esq. of London.

SURREY.—Jan. 1. Aged 66, at Surbiton Hill House, Kingston, J. Watson, esq.

Jan. 5. At Merton Cottage, aged 76, Edward Wyatt, esq.

Jan. 20. Elizabeth Eleanor, only dau. of C. E. Bisset, esq. of Peckham.

SUSSEX.—Oct. 22. At Worthing, aged 22, Robert William Scarlett, esq. eldest son of the late Sir Wm. A. Scarlett, Chief Justice of Jamaica (of whom we gave a memoir in our last volume, pt. i. 178), and nephew to Sir James Scarlett.

Dec. 31. At the Treasury House, Chichester, aged 16, Louisa-Elizabeth, dau. of J. M'Arthur, esq. R.N. of Southsea, Hants.

WARWICK.—Jan. 6. At Leamington, aged 70, Donald Harrow, esq.

WILTS.—Lately. In Devizes, at the very great age of 103 years, widow Crook, for several years an inmate of the poor-house of St. Mary, in the invariable enjoyment, until within a very few weeks, of

the most robust health, and in possession of all her faculties.

Jan. 7. Mr. George Whitmarsh, son of Henry Whitmarsh, esq. coach proprietor and banker, of Yeovil.

Jan. 16. Emily, wife of the Rev. F. W. Fowle, Perpetual Curate of Amesbury.

WORCESTER.—At Worcester, aged 55, Captain Storr, late of the Staffordshire Militia. Some years ago he married a lady at Windsor, whose fortune of £20,000. he entirely squandered, and was committed to Worcester goal for deserting his family.

YORK.—Nov. 27. Aged 48, Mr. Thomas Langdale, of Ripon, bookseller, 2d son of the late Mr. Langdale, of Northallerton.

Jan. 3. At Doncaster, after a painful illness, deeply lamented, Colonel George Holmes, C. B. late of the 8d dragoons. He was appointed Cornet in that regiment in 1795, Lieut. 1796, Capt. 1800, Major 1809, Lt.-Col. 1811, and brevet Colonel 1830. He had since retired from the service, retaining his rank. He served in Spain and Portugal, and wore a medal for the battle of Vittoria.

Jan. 9. At Brandesburton, Mr. Francis Graham, aged 102. In his youth he was famous for running, wrestling, and other athletic exercises. He retained his faculties to the last.

Jan. 16. At Askam Bryan, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John D'Arcy Jervis Preston.

ISLE OF MAN.—Dec. 3. In Ramsay, Lieut. William Monk, R.N. second son of John Monk, esq.

GUERNSEY.—Oct. 21. Capt. Godfrey H. James, half pay 96th regt.

SCOTLAND.—Sept. 12. At Edinburgh, Major Cheape, Bengal estab.

Dec. 29. At Elderslie-house, Renfrewshire, Miss Dorothy Dundas Speirs, daughter of the late A. Speirs, esq.

Lately. In Edinburgh, aged 86, the relict of Vice-Adm. Sir W. G. Fairfax.

In Inverary, Duncan Campbell, esq. late Sheriff-Substitute of Argyll.

At Glasgow, aged 74, Mr. Patrick Macfarlane, whose labours in Celtic literature, during the last 50 years, were very extensive.

At Diebeattie, in his 82d year, Old Keelybags, the well-known humourist mentioned in the "Waverley Novels," thus popularly called from his having supplied nearly all the store farmers in Galloway with red chalk or raddle for marking their flocks.

Jan. 2. At Aberdeen, C. Gordon, esq. of Ward-house and Gordon-hall, Aberdeenshire.

Jan. 7. Georgina, Graham Vittoria,

third dau. of late Col. Alex. Robertson, of Hall-craig, Lanarksh.

Jan. 16. At Corbie, Wigtonshire, Catherine, wife of the Hon. Montgomerie Stewart, brother to the Earl of Galloway. She was a dau. of Patrick Honeyman, esq. was married Oct. 23, 1801, and has left a numerous family.

Jan. 17. At Edinburgh, Mr. James Ballantyne, the eminent printer, and the proprietor and editor of the "Edinburgh Weekly Journal." Mr. Ballantyne has long been celebrated for his improvements in the art of printing, and for the degree of perfection to which he attained in beautiful and correct typography. By his excellent taste in the execution of works entrusted to his care, he gained the patronage and friendship of numerous men of letters, and the first publishing houses in London and Edinburgh. As a theatrical critic and journalist he occupied the first place in the profession.

IRELAND.—Nov. 15. At Nenagh, aged 72, Mrs. Dillon, relict of the late G. Dillon, esq.

Nov. 29. At Abbey View, co. Clare, Lieut. Thomas Jevera, h. p. 3d foot gds.

Lately. At King's town, Dublin, aged 66, Commander Terence O'Neill, R.N.

At Cork, aged 27, Mr. Robert Honner Toott, late of H. M. cutter Raven. He was mate of the Hecla, in Captain Parry's N.W. expedition of 1827, and drew all the charts constructed on that voyage; and was employed in the late survey of the coast of Africa, under Capt. W. F. W. Owen, R.N.

Meade Hobson, esq. late of Muckridge House, co. Cork, and of Newtown Lodge, Waterford.

Dec. 4. At Dublin, the Countess Elizabeth D'Alton Begg, relict of Ignatius D. Begg, of Mount D'Alton, co. Westmeath, esq. sister and co-heiress of Oliver Count D'Alton, and niece to Field-Marshal Richard Count D'Alton, Governor of the Austrian Netherlands in the reign of the Emperor Joseph II.

Dec. 17. In Dublin, Lieut. Matthew Phibbs, R.N. lately commanding the Coast Guard at Kilrush.

Dec. 29. At Merriem Avenue, near Dublin, aged 44, the Hon. Augusta, wife of James Caulfeild, esq. Comm. R.N. and aunt to Lord Crofton. She was the 6th and youngest dau. of Sir Edward Crofton, Bart. and Anne Baroness Crofton, and was married in May 1823.

Dec. 30. At Garry Castle, King's County, aged 67, Miss Ann Mary Prinsulx, sister of Thos. P. esq. of Guernsey.

Jan. 6. At Cahir, Edmund Mossey Wigley Greswolde, of Malvern Hall, co. Warw. Lieut.-Col. commanding the Enniskillen Dragoons.

ABROAD.—May 17. At the Mauri-

thus, Maria, wife of John Finnie, esq. eldest dau. of Col. Hazzard, R. Eng.

Lately. Near Midnapore, in his 21st year, of fever, whilst engaged with his regiment in quelling an insurrection, Ensign J. D. Pinder, of the 38th Native Inf. fourth son of Richard Pinder, esq. of York-place, Brighton.

At New York, U.S., aged 37, Mr. Thos. Cochrane, late printer and bookseller in that city, and brother to Mr. John Cochrane, bookseller, Melksham.

At the Havannah, Lt. Tulloh, R.N. late commander of H. M. schooner Pincher.

July 7. On his passage from Valparaiso, aged 28, Mr. Kenneth Wilson Nicholson, 4th son of the late Rev. Henry Nicholson, Rector of Moreby, Cumberland.

July 8. At Trichinopoly, aged 28, Capt. R. Burton, of his Majesty's 54th reg. son of Sir R. Burton, Sacket's Hill, Isle of Thanet.

Sept. 3. At the Mauritius, John Justin Cooper, esq. Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeal.

Nov. 1. At Pau, Basses Pyrennees, Thos. Errington, esq. of Clints, a magistrate for the North Riding of Yorksh.

Dec. 14. At Rome, Anne, 5th dau. of the late Ralph Clavering, esq. of Calahy Castle, Northumberland.

Dec. 18. At Milan, aged 35, Spencer Wm. Wolseley, eldest son of Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart.

Dec. 29. At Stuttgart, aged 68, Baron Cotta, Vice President of the Wurtemberg Chamber of Deputies. The decease of this eminent publisher will be felt as a national loss by his fellow-countrymen. Notwithstanding the elevated rank in Society to which he had raised himself, he was never ashamed to revert to the days when he was the only support of a large family, and was wont to trudge on foot to the book-fair at Leipzig. Cotta's typographical enterprises have spread his fame to the remotest corners of the reading world, and there was scarcely a scholar or litterato in Germany, from Schiller, Herder, Goethe, Humboldt, and Poselt, to the Royal Bard of Bavaria, whose writings did not pass through his hands as their publisher. Nor was there a branch of science, whose interests he did not promote through some periodical established for the purpose. He had typographical establishments in Munich, Stuttgart, and Tübingen; yet, he found time to become an active promoter of steam navigation on the Rhine and Lake Constance, and was affluent enough to invest large sums of money in the Germanic-American Mining Companies, and the Rhenish West Indian Trade Society. There are no establishments in Germany more truly deserving

of a visit, than his mechanical printing presses in Stuttgart, and his steam-presses and type-foundry in Augsburg. Cotta was, at the same time, one of the largest landholders in Wurtemberg; his farms were so many models of rural economy, and his flocks exceeded most in the southern part of Germany, both as to breed and number. He was a partner in several manufacturing establishments, and suffered scarcely a single scheme of real importance to his country to escape his participation. He had been a member of the Legislative States of Wurtemberg ever since the year 1815, and of late years acted upon their permanent committee. The incorporation of Bavaria and Wurtemberg in the same system of customs, and the negotiations for an union of those kingdoms with Prussia, so far as respects the like object, were in part the result of his unwearied zeal. The scheme for effecting a general commercial union amongst the several states of Germany,

was the favourite occupation of his later years; and he pursued it with a noble disregard of his own personal interests.

*Lately.* At Jamaica, at the extraordinary age of 146, Joseph Ram, a black, belonging to the Morice Halls estate.

At Paris, of apoplexy, the Princess de Lorraine-Vaudemont, the last of the Montmorencies of the elder branch.

At Giandola, near Nine, Dame Catherine, wife of Sir Wm. Maxwell, Bart. of Montreath, co. Wigton. She was the youngest dau. of John Fordyce, of Aytoun; was married April 23, 1803, and has left a numerous family.

Jan. 9. At St. Omer's, Major-Gen. Alleyne Hampden Pye. He was appointed Lt. in the 13th foot 1791, Captain 1795, in 6th West India regt. 1798, Major in 54th foot 1804, Lieut.-Col. in the army 1806, Colonel 1814, and Major-General 1821. He was for some years Deputy Quarter-master-general in Jamaica.

# BILL OF MORTALITY, from Dec. 26, 1832, to Jan. 22, 1833.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		148		50 and 60		85	
Males	772	1446	Males		607	1153	5 and 10	40	60 and 70	115		
Females	674		Females		546		10 and 20	41	70 and 80	74		
			20 and 30		72		80 and 90	38				
			30 and 40		88		90 and 100	7				
			40 and 50		93							
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old.....				351.								

# AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Jan. 30.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
55	4	28	11	18	1	32	7	32	9	39	5

In the PRICE of HOPS there is little variation.

# PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Jan. 26.

Smithfield, Hay, 2l. 5s. to 4l. 5s.—Straw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 13s.—Clover, 4l. 15s. to 5l. 0s.

# SMITHFIELD, Jan. 28. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Jan. 28:	
Veal.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.	Beasts.....	2,467 Calves 91
Pork.....	4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.	Sheep & Lambs	17,880 Pigs 160

# COAL MARKET, Jan. 28.

Walls Ends, from 18s. 0d. to 19s. 3d. per ton. Other sorts from 15s. 6d. to 17s. 3d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 46s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 45s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled, 70s. Curd, 72s.

CANDLES, 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

# PRICES OF SHARES, Jan. 28, 1833.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,  
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 238½.—Ellesmere and Chester, 75½.—Grand Junction Canal, 227.—Kennet and Avon Canal, 27.—Leeds and Liverpool, 455.—Regent's, 16½.—Rochdale, 92.—London Dock Stock, 59½.—St. Katharine's, 69½.—West India, 93.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 182.—Grand Junction Water Works, 59.—West Middlesex, 73½.—Globe Insurance, 141.—Guardian, 27.—Hope, 6.—Chartered Gas Light, 51.—Imperial Gas, 50.—Phoenix, 5½ pm.—Independent, 41.—General United, 36½.—Canada Land Company, 44½.—Reversionary Interest, 125.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 26, 1832, to January 25, 1833, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Dec.	°	°	°	in. pta.		Jan.	°	°	°	in. p.m.	
26	43	45	42	30, 10	fair	11	31	39	37	29, 85	fair
27	38	43	33	, 14	do. foggy	12	30	41	39	, 82	do. rain
28	32	34	40	, 05	cloudy, do.	13	39	44	43	, 90	cloud. hazy
29	40	41	39	29, 65	rain	14	40	45	39	30, 17	do.
30	39	39	37	30, 06	cloud. snow	15	40	42	40	, 15	do.
31	31	40	31	29, 83	do.	16	41	37	38	, 15	do.
J. 1	34	40	31	30, 40	do. rain	17	37	47	40	, 10	do.
2	43	48	43	, 02	do. do.	18	39	40	39	, 09	do.
3	41	44	38	, 40	do.	19	36	38	37	, 13	do.
4	37	37	31	, 50	do.	20	35	38	29	, 23	do.
5	34	39	32	, 30	fair	21	34	37	31	, 28	fair
6	31	37	31	, 40	do.	22	29	35	30	, 38	do.
7	31	38	37	, 54	cloudy	23	31	37	30	, 50	do.
8	36	40	39	, 60	do.	24	31	38	30	, 40	do.
9	33	34	30	, 54	do.	25	31	37	29	, 18	cloudy
10	29	32	28	, 20	fair						

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From Dec. 28, 1832, to Jan. 28, 1833, both inclusive.

South Sea Stock, Jan. 16, 95½.—24, 96½.

New South Sea Stock, Jan. 2, 83½.—9, 84½.—17, 83½.—22, 85½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,  
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

[PUBLISHED MARCH 1, 1833.]

London Gaz.—Times—Ledger  
Chron.—Post—Herald—Morn.  
Adver.—Courier—Globe—Stand-  
ard—Sun.—True Sun.—Albion  
Brit. Trav.—Record—Lit. Gaz.  
St. Jam's's Chron.—Packet—  
Even Mail.—English Chron.  
8 Weekly Pa.—9 Sat. & Sun.  
Dublin 14—Edinburgh 12  
Liverpool 9—Manchester 7  
Exeter 6—Bath Bristol 5  
field, York, 4—Brighton.  
Canterbury, Leeds, Hull,  
Leicester, Nottingham. Plymouth.  
Stamf. 3—Birming. Bolton.  
Bury, Cambridge, Carlisle,  
Chelmsf. Cheltenham, Chester,  
Coven., Derby, Durh., Ipsw.,  
Kendal, Maidst., Newcastle,

Norwich, Oxf., Portsm., Pres-  
ton, Sherb., Shrewsb., South  
ampton, Truro, Worcester 2—  
Aylesbury, Bangor, Barnst.  
Berwick, Blackb., Bridgew.  
Carmar., Colch., Chesterf.  
Devizes, Dorch., Doncaster  
Falmouth, Glouc., Halifax  
Henley, Hereford, Lanca-  
ster, Leamington, Lewes, Linc.  
L. chf. Macclesf. Newark.  
Newc. on-Tyne, Northamp-  
Reading, Rochest., Salish.  
Shields, Staff, Stockp., Sun-  
derl., Taunt., Swans., Wakef.  
Warwick, Whiteh., Winches  
Windsor, Wolverha., 1 each  
Ireland 51—Scotland 37  
Jersey 4—Guernsey 3

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Embellished with a Map and Views of  
DRUIDICAL REMAINS near LOUGH GUB, co. Limerick,

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICEBO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;  
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, Post Paid.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

• MR. URBAN, *Afield Hill*, Feb. 4.

OBSERVING in your last Supplement-ary Magazine (page 800,) a remark upon the coat of Nicholas, which seems to convey the idea that I myself was in error respecting it, I beg to point out to your correspondent Y. that the error (of escallops for sandboxes) is on the monument, of which my book professes to give a faithful copy. That it is faithful, appears from the copy sent by your correspondent H. in December (p. 580); but I beg to take this opportunity of stating to your readers that I do not guarantee the accuracy of any one epitaph in the volume; for I employed a person to copy them who did not understand Latin, and I printed it from his MSS. without altering a single letter myself, and only six copies were printed, for the purpose of correcting them in the course of my survey of the County.

The value of the book, however, such as it is, for the purposes of topography, will be shown by the following fact. Your correspondent H. quotes a part of an inscription (p. 821, col. 2) thus . . . . Nicholas, Esq. . . . . 1722, aged 63, which is all that is left. . . Now it appears to have been perfect when my agent copied it, for it is described thus: "Here lyeth the body of Anne Busfield, daughter of Edward Nicholas, Esq. who died the 9th of August, Anno Salutis 1722, ætatis suæ 63."

It would be important to know what is the cause of this inscription becoming defective in ten years; whether it is evidently a wilful erasure to conceal a right of inheritance, or whether it is worn out by accidental circumstances?

Yours, &c. T. PHILLIPS.

A. D. observes, "It is unpleasant to hear any one falsely accused, even of so venial a sin as credulity; and it is a trite remark that the apparent improbability of a story is no proof of its falsity. I am induced to make these remarks from observing in your Magazine for May last, in a review of 'The Tour of a German Prince in England,' amongst other instances of his extraordinary gullibility, the circumstance, related to him by Mr. Phipps, of a girl's head being cut off by the fragment of a rock which fell from the cliff above. In justice to the reporters of this singular occurrence, I must beg leave to mention that it is currently repeated in that neighbourhood without any expression of doubt being attached to it; and though I cannot exactly name the time, I am pretty certain it is within the last ten years that it was noticed in the provincial and other papers of the day, as having then recently taken place. I have little doubt, indeed, that any of your friends at

Whitby would be able to vouch for the fact, though I have not the means of doing it myself."

In reply to "the candid criticism of Mr. Hughes," (p. 14,) the Rev. W. L. Bowles "begs to offer a brief explanation. The poem was written at a time of much anxiety and depression of mind, and—may I say?—partly to divert my mind, under prospects of impending calamities. I will not say how rapidly it was written; but I was not aware of the mistake till I read the whole, with the pages put together. I then immediately discovered the mistake, and it was besides pointed out by a well-informed and sensible friend. Some copies were sent to London on sale, and the very few remaining of these copies were recalled, to publish the poem in my own name, with this and other corrections. The poem is probably the last I shall publish, and it would be well

'Solvere senescentem equum,' when such beautiful and sublime poetry appears in your Magazine, as the lines dated from Overton. I request you will do me the favour of inserting this explanation of a mistake publicly, but most kindly pointed out."

ANTIQUE is informed that Hallamshire is a district of Yorkshire, in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, a volume on the history of which was published a few years ago by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. The Talbota, not the Nevills, were Lords of Hallamshire; but it never gave the dignity of marquis or any other title of peerage.

MR. W. B. is informed that many of the "PRICES OF SHARES" are scarcely subject to any variation; and that those which are liable to any material fluctuation are regularly given.

B. (Dec. p. 400) is referred to Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, (by Bliss), vol. 1. col. 308, for an account of the life and works of George Lillie, who was a son of the celebrated grammarian William Lillie, and a prebendary of St. Paul's cathedral. He does not appear to have written any work which would now be strictly chased as heraldical, but his work referred to by Hohnshed is an abridged Chronicle, of which there are several editions, and of which the full title (not given by Wood) is, "*Chronicon, sive Brevis Enumeratio Regum et Principum in quos variata fortuna Britannia Imperium diversis temporibus translatum est. Georgio Lillio Britanno auctore. Francoforte, MDLXV. 4to. 86 leaves.*" A copy is in the British Museum, from the library of Queen Elizabeth. There are four letters of George Lillie to Dr. Starkey in the British Museum, Cotton. MSS. Nero. B. vi. 149, 157; and Harl. MSS. 6969, 16, 26.



THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1833.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE EARLY ENGLISH DRAMA.—No. I.

*The Works of George Peele: collected and edited, with some Account of the Life and Writings; by the Rev. Alexander Dyce, B. A. 2 vols. 8vo.*

THERE is no department of poetry in which the genius of English literature is more pre-eminent than in the Drama; there is none which is surrounded with so many obscurities, mistakes, errors of transcribers, blunders of printers, carelessness of authors, besides the ambiguities which Time itself casts on all objects as they retreat into distance. One singularity attending this subject is still, it would seem, unexplained, viz. the utter indifference with which the authors seem to have contemplated the enchanting scenes which they had raised; the want of common paternal care towards their offspring; the air of contempt with which they threw to the mercy of the winds and waves, those compositions which had burst forth in full beauty, like the fabled birth of the goddess, from their brain; which had cost much thought and toil of mind; which had spread delight around; extended the empire of imagination, and broken up anew the fountains of terror or of pity.

It may, perhaps, be said, that the authors of the early drama had no motives higher than that of procuring the daily means of subsistence; that they set no value on their productions; that money, not fame, was their object. "*Non famam obtinere, sed famam expellere,*" was their motto. If this feeling existed in some cases (and we have no doubt of the low and degraded motives of some of the lesser playwrights), it is impossible to suppose that it actuated men of the highest genius, and of feelings impressed, as their productions prove, with the most exalted and noblest emotions.

"Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise  
To scorn delights, and live laborious days;"

or, to use the words of the eloquent Rhetorician of Italy, "*Illis suberat ingens Cupido gloriæ, quæ etiam sapientibus novissima exiit.*"—No analogy that we could fairly bring would support such a conclusion; for why should the dramatic poets alone be found wanting in the possession of principles as honourable as useful. Is it possible that Shakspeare set no value on such productions as *Lear*, *Hamlet*, and *Macbeth*? were they alike produced without effort, viewed without delight, and dismissed without regret? We know that the former assertion is not true; and we have little reason to believe the latter. We know that Shakspeare assisted and strengthened his transcendent genius by all the resources which care and research could supply. History, romance, classical literature (as far as it lay open by translation), the works of the elder dramatists, and the page of living man, in every modification of social intercourse, was subjected to his ceaseless study; nor could his dramatic scenes have proved so masterly in their working, so successful in their effect, had he not paid the greatest attention to the mechanism of his art; and with an eagle eye watched the movement of the passions in the bosoms of his auditors, seized on what was prompt and effective, curtailed what was languid, heightened what was powerful, and like a skilful pilot conducted his bark through all the shoals of which the closest playwrights of modern days are entirely ignorant; and with the confidence of experienced genius, plunging through the breakers of the human passions, anchored it safely and securely in the haven of the human heart.

Is a mind so richly gifted, and so well acquainted with its strength,



likely to set no value on its acknowledged pre-eminence? Would it experience no delight in guarding and preserving the treasures it accumulated? This is surely not accordant with our experience of human nature? It was not the case with the Poets of the same age whose productions were not dramatic. In many a goodly folio, bright and beautiful, were the works of Drayton and of Daniel enshrined; the poems of Spenser came forth, adorned with all the blandishments of decoration, and set in rich carved frames of elaborate workmanship.

\* The margent was illumined al with  
golden railles [and waspes,  
And bice, cupictured with grasshoppers  
With butterflies, and freshe pecocke tailles,  
Enflorede with flowers and alymy snailles,  
In vivid pictures well touched, and quickly  
It would have made a man hole that had  
been right sickly, [bound,  
To beholde how it was garnishd and  
Encoverd over with gold of tissue fine,  
The claspes and bollions were worth a  
thousand pound, [did shyne," &c.  
With balaisie and carbuncles the borders

We have never heard a satisfactory solution of the difficulty attending this fact. The poems of Spenser were dressed in robes hardly less than regal; and reposed in perfumed cabinets of ebony and gold. Shakspeare's plays were left to the mercy of the prompter's copy, or the player's caprice; were incrustated with interpolations, maimed by omissions, and rendered unintelligible by misprints and false readings. The only writer of the day who is supposed to have superintended the editions of his plays, is Jonson. They had cost him infinite toil and research; were rich repositories of ancient and modern learning; and he knew the advantage they would derive from an accurate typography.

The author, whose name is at the head of our article, was unfortunately not sufficiently impressed with the same feeling; we doubt whether he were often in a state of mental clearness that would render his correction of the press of avail; certainly his plays have come down to us in such a state of imperfection as to leave an abundant harvest for the display of critical learning and conjectural ingenuity.

George Peele has left to posterity five plays, viz. "The Arraignment of

Paris," published in 1594, 4to; "Edward the First," 1593, 4to; "The Old Wives' Tale," a comedy, 1595, 4to; "King David and Fair Bethsabe," 1599, 4to; and "The Battell of Alcazar," 1594, 4to. Most of them were to be found only in the collections of the curious; and of one, "The Old Wives Tale," only three copies have survived the destruction of their fellows. Peele was one of the elder dramatists; his genius was in full blow when Shakspeare was only rising into fame; his plays are strange medleys of poetical rant, vulgar humour, disjointed plots, half formed character, and obscure allusions, mixed up with a good deal that is truly poetical in conception, sonorous in versification, and elegant and emphatic in expression. They are also valuable, because traces of his style and manners are to be distinguished in the more illustrious productions of those who succeeded him; and even Milton borrowed a jewel from the cap of Peele to place to greater advantage in one of his early poems. Mr. Dyce therefore has done valuable service to the drama, in collecting and editing the different productions of this curious writer; and he has done it in a manner that reflects high credit on his industry, his fidelity, and his dramatic knowledge. He has brought together from their various lurking places all the scattered notices that could enrich or illustrate the biography of Peele; he has collated with scrupulous exactness the various editions of the plays; and he has elucidated the obscure and difficult passages with general success. It cannot, however, be expected, by those who know the vital wounds which the texts of the old drama has too often received from transcribers and printers, that the ingenuity of a single person should repair the blunders of two centuries; that his sagacity should never be at fault, or his erudition never fail. Consider through how many commentators' hands the poor virgin muse of Shakspeare has passed; how slowly truth has been brought to light; how much has been effected by mutual co-operation; how one critic has improved on the suggestions of another; how labour and diligence have sometimes effected what genius and talent have missed; and how a Hanmer and a Capell have restored a reading which Johnson or

Tyrwhitt overlooked. Truly grateful to the Editor for what he has done so well, ours is at once a pleasing and humble occupation of assisting him in removing a few more weeds that have crept over the surface of his Poet's text; well assured that we are leaving a still larger amount, that has baffled our weak endeavours, to the enterprise of future scholars.

*The Arraignment of Paris.*

Vol. I. p. 10.—“Of yellow *oxlips* bright  
as burnish'd gold.”

The description of the *oxlip* in this line, shows that the poet used it for the crow-foot, or paigle; the buttercup of the fields. It is now applied to the larger *cowslip*. The word *paigle* is also given to a different flower from that which it originally designated, as will be more fully shown in a “Glossary of Suffolk Words” now in the press.

P. 26. — “At *Phæbus*’ hand to gain a golden prize.”

The Editor conjectures *Phæbe*’s, but surely not correctly; for Juno, who is speaking, could not foresee that the prize was to be bestowed by *Phæbe* or *Diana*. It was an after-thought. The peculiar propriety of the word “*Phæbus*” in the text is certainly not clear; and we think that the error may be deeper than a misprint in the last syllable.

*Edward the First.*

P. 81.—“At view of whom the Turks  
have trembling fled, [walls,  
And Saracens, like sheep before the  
Have made their cottages in walled towns.  
But bulwarks had no fence to beat you  
back.”

The Editor conjectures “wolves” for “walls,” in the second line; and adds, “The next line seems nonsense!” His conjecture we consider indisputable, as “walls” arose from the transcriber’s eye catching *walled* in the next line; but his criticism we do not approve. We restore the passage thus to its integrity.

“At view of whom the Turks have  
trembling fled, [racens  
Like sheep before the wolves; and Sa-  
Have made their cottages in walled  
towns.”

That is, have, at the approach of an invading army, fled from the open country to the defence of a fortified

town. This sense is illustrated by the succeeding line. Even within the walls they were not safe,

“But bulwarks had no fence to beat you back.”

P. 105.—“And whom your Majesty  
shall name [to be] our king,  
To him we’ll yield obedience as a king.”

The words enclosed in brackets should be dropped from the text.

P. 106. — “As erst at *Ida*’s hills  
The goddesses divine waited the award  
Of *Danaë*’s son.”

We are rather surprised to find no note of the Editor on this place; for his sagacity in detecting an error is seldom asleep. *Danaë*’s son is nonsense. The right reading is “*Dardan*’s son.” *Paris* was grandson of *Dardanus*. Proper names in old plays are peculiarly subject to error.

We are now arrived at a most perplexing passage, an accumulation of nonsense; but *nil desperandum* is the critic’s motto.

P. 128. — “*Lluellen*. God-a-mercy,  
Mortimer; and so farewell.  
*Nice*. Farewell and be hang’d, half *Si-*  
*mon*’s *sapons* brood.”

Mr. Dyce is silent, justly confounded by the magnitude of the corruption; but the editor of Dodsley, more confident in his powers, has the following note: “Perhaps *Sapon*’s is misprinted for *sapient*. It may be that *Peele* means, that *Mortimer* is one half of the brood of *Simon*, and the other half of the brood of *Sapor*, King of Persia.” We marvel how any man could look with complacency on such a wretched mass of crude guess work as forms this note. Confusion worse confounded. Why was *Mortimer* half *Simon*, half *Sapor*? Such are the productions of those persons who will speak, and yet have nothing to say. The passage is very corrupt certainly; but such is not the way to mend it. We are not confident that the whole of our restoration is right, but we try to attain the truth, by thinking before we write. The word *Simon* is right certainly; *Mortimer* is compared to him as a traitor:—brood is also right. The error lies in the other two words; and the real line we take to be this,

“Farewell, and be hanged, false *Simon*’s  
spawn and brood.”

“False” is indisputably right; it is

only a transposition of the letters forming "half;" the *h* in writing making *ae*. Turn to vol. II. p. 189,

\* And follow fast their foes, that un-  
awares

*False Simon* had betrayed in his snares."

And here we must observe that the Editor of Dodsley (Is. Reed?) has entirely mistaken the principles of conjectural criticism throughout; and therefore his restorations are generally wide of the mark. He considers what word is most *similar in sound* to the one corrupted, and adopts it; but people did not transcribe, or print from recitation, but from written copies. He ought to have attended to the *ductus literarum*, the forms which the letters and words would have assumed in the hand-writing of the time, however different the word may sound to the ear. Of this error Mr. Dyce is quite free, and proceeds on correct principles.

P. 130.—"Or with Leander swim the  
Hellespont,  
In deserts *Cenophrius* ever dwell,  
Or build thy bower on *Aetna's* fiery tops."

In the word "*Cenophrius*" is a gross misprint. The Dodsley Editor, faithful to his old principle, reads, "*Cenotrian*," though no one ever heard, or read, or dreamed of *Cenotrian* deserts. Thus substituting one nonsense for another; and leaving the metre still imperfect. Mr. Dyce in a query proposes "*Hyperborean*." This brings the rhythm of the verse right, and is good sense, but is too far removed from the text; the true reading is,

In deserts *Aethiopian* ever dwell.

We hope this requires no proof; if it should, we refer our readers to the maps of the Ancient World, where they will see that half Africa is called, "*the Aethiopian deserts*."

P. 133.—"Why should so fair a star  
stand in a vale,  
And not be seen to sparkle in the sky?  
It is enough Jove change his glittering  
robes  
To see *Mnemosyne* and the *stars*."

Well may the Editor say, "There is some gross misprint here!" It looks very ludicrous; but is easily brought to its real shape.

"It is enough. Jove changes glittering  
robes,  
And then he flies to see *Mnemosyne*."

P. 190.—"By this eternal sign of my  
defects,

*Friers* consecrate mine in eternal grief."

The Dodsley Editor reads, "Con-  
ceit of mine internal grief;" a very defective restoration. Read,

"*Friers* conjecture mine external grief."

P. 191.—"*Longhank*. The nearer (*Eli-  
nor*) so the greatest hope of health,"

We wonder that the Editor did not see that *Elinor* was a spurious introduction. In the first place it destroys the metre, which is right without it; in the second place, *Longhank* would not use the familiar term "*Elinor*" to his Queen, whom in the speech before he addresses,

"What cause hath moved your Royal Ma-  
jesty?"

In fact, the word has merely escaped from the names prefixed to the speeches, and wandered into the text.

P. 194.—"To prove this true, the  
greatest man of all

Within their learned volumes do record,  
"That all extremes (and all) and in nought  
but extremes."

Here Mr. Dyce reads,

"That all extremes, and in nought but  
extremes;"

and adds, "I believe a line has  
dropt out here;" but that is not the case; the whole corruption and confusion consisting in a single letter. Read,

"That all extremes and in nought but  
extremes."

We are now arrived at the "*Cruz  
Criticorum*;" the "most unkindest  
spot of all,"

P. 196.—"Ay, but when ladies list  
to run astray,

The poor supposed father wears the horn,  
And pleading leave their liege in Princes'  
laps."

Here the Editor observes, "Of the misprints in this line I can make nothing, and am obliged to say, with the Editor of Dodsley's *Old Plays*, that it seems wholly impracticable." We trust that we can set it right without difficulty.

Ay, but when ladies list to run astray,  
And leave their plighted liege in Princes'  
laps,

The poor supposed father wears the horn.

We take some credit to ourselves for the easiness with which this passage is brought to its original shape.

*The Battle of Alcazar.*

Vol. II. p. 88.—“Accompanied, as now  
you may behold,  
With devils coated in the shapes of men.”

*The first Dumb-show.*—Enter *Mahomet*  
and his son, &c. and then the  
Presenter speaketh,

“Like those that were by kind of murder  
mumm’d,  
Sit down and see what heinous stratagems  
These damned wits contrive——”

“Old copy mumm’d. If it be not a  
misprint, it must mean—made silent.”  
Editor’s note.

This passage is rather perplexing.  
We consider that one line has strayed  
from its place, and that the text was  
originally thus,

“Accompanied, as now you may behold,  
With devils coated in the shapes of men,  
Like those that were by kind of murder  
mumm’d.”

Then after the dumb-show,

“Sit down and see what heinous stratagems,” &c.

We consider mumm’d a misprint for  
nam’d; and the meaning to be,  
Like devils in the shapes of men, nam’d  
murderers.

See the second Dumb-show. Enter  
the Moor and two Murderers.

P. 115.—“Where Venus banquets all  
the water nymphs, [wave  
That with her beauty glancing on the  
Dionysians the cheek of fair Proserpina.”

Ed. “Check, quere cheek. The  
high-flown compliment to her Majesty  
is very far from intelligible.”  
If there is, which we own, a sort of  
misty verbiage about the passage, we  
still cannot see how the alteration of  
check to cheek tends to disperse it.  
We conceive the text to be right, and  
to be explained in the following manner:  
—Proserpine was almost as much  
celebrated for her beauty as Venus  
herself, and was all but her rival; but  
in this passage Venus is described as  
sporting in all the triumph of unequalled  
beauty, and despising all rivalry and all  
rebuttal; but why the check of Proserpine?  
because Venus was the main instrument of  
Proserpine’s rape by Pluto, when Diana and  
Pallas resisted. When Proserpine was  
seized she exclaimed,

O male dilecti flores, despectaque matris  
Consilia. O Veneris deprece series artes.  
And on this account Ceres reproaches  
her in bitter sarcasm,

“—En audet noti Cythereæ pudoris  
Ostentare suos post Lemnia vincula vultus?”

Again,

“Jam Veneri, et sociis junctis raptoribus  
itis?”

Thus “check” is the understood rebuke.

P. 133.—“Fiends, fairies, hags that  
fight in beds of steel.”

The Editor very properly would  
substitute “furies” for “fairies;”  
but how do they fight “in beds of  
steel.” We propose to read,  
Fiends, furies, hags that fight with bats  
of steel.

We now arrive at a passage whose  
corruption puts on so laughable and  
ludicrous a countenance as to make  
the grimmest commentator relax a  
moment from his usual majesty of demeanour.

*A Farewell, &c.*

P. 170.—“Bid theatres, and proud tragedians,  
Bid *Mahomet’s Poo*, and mighty Tamburlaine,  
King Charlemagne, Tom Stukeley, and  
Adieu!”

The Editor says, “Of this strange  
expression, *Mahomet’s Poo*, which is  
most probably an error of the press,  
I can make nothing.”

The fact is, that two letters have  
fallen out, probably from the word  
having been written in a contracted  
form, and the *s* that belonged to the  
word has got wrongly attached to  
*Mahomet*, but the true reading is clear.  
Bid *Mahomet, Scipio*, and mighty *Tamburlaine*.

*Scipio* was a great name among old  
poets and dramatists; and is seldom  
absent in the list of heroes. See  
p. 197 of this volume, where *Scipio*,  
*Cassius*, and the great *Pompey*, are  
named together.

We omitted to say, that in *David*  
and *Bethsabe*, p. 76, there is an expression  
that to our ears sounds as  
unmusical as a Roman trumpet to a  
Volscian soldier.

“O help, my *David*! help thy *Bethsabe*,  
Whose heart is pierced with thy *breathy*  
*swords*.”

We suggest whether it should not  
be, “breathed words;” but, if the  
text is suffered to remain, we can only  
say, that “breathy swords,” for the  
“swords of thy breath,” is more barbaric  
than any thing which we have  
met with in *Peele*. Google

At p. 223, vol. I. there is an error in the last line but one of the page, the word "for" being introduced twice by mistake. This should be,

"When I am spread, meat for my black  
cock,  
And meat for my red."

Not "for meat."

Vol. II. p. 19, the text ran thus,

"There will I live with my windy sighs,  
Night-ravens and owls to read my bloody  
side."

The editor conjectures "lure," which is without doubt the real reading. We only remark that it should be considered as a *disyllable* in pronunciation. So, p. 24, is "sure."

"As *sure* as thy soul doth live, my Lord."

P. 51.—"So *sure* art thou and thy men  
of war."

As our purpose has not been to review the edition of Peele, but merely to add our humble contribution to the work, we have not noticed many happy restorations and ingenious remarks on the text made by Mr. Dyce. We say honestly that very little has escaped either his diligence or his sagacity. He is evidently very familiar with dramatic criticism; is seldom or never wanting in knowledge; and possesses an unfailing accuracy that is very pleasant to depend on. To this we must add, that the book is got up with a commodiousness of size, elegance of typography, and correctness of text, that does credit to all parties concerned in the publication.

Benhall, Feb. 1, 1833. J. M.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 23.

WHILE I was lately examining some Roman antiquities at Drawdykes, in the parish of Stanwix, near the city of Carlisle, the farmer of the place showed me an ancient inscription cut in stone on the lintel of an inner doorway of the house, which he said had been frequently copied, but never, as far as he could learn, explained. It is of two dates; the first in the capitals of the fourteenth century; the other the initials (C. and K. B.) of some tenant and his wife in the sixteenth or seventeenth century, as they certainly do not belong to any proprietor of the estate.

The more ancient characters should, I think, be read *Alani de Peniton*, i. e.

the house of Alan of Peniton—two persons of which name lived, or were tenants in capite of property, in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, in the reigns of the two first Edwards; for in an inquest taken in 21 Edward the First, we find Alan of Penington possessed of property in Bochardeby, Cumbresdall, and Carlisle; and in 4 Edward II. Alan of Penington, senior, died possessed of two burgages in Carlisle, two cottages, and eight bovates of land in Cumbresdale, and eighteen acres of land in Bochardeby.\*

Also Sir Alan of Penington, knight, occurs as a witness, with Ingram Umfreville, and others, in a matter respecting Alexander King of Scotland, in 21 Edward I.;† and the name occurs twice in the Rolls of Scotland,‡ once to a bond, and a second time to a restitution of lands directed to the sheriff of Yorkshire. The family of Penington were seated at Muncaster, in the county of Cumberland, in the time of William the Conqueror; derive their name from Peniton, in Lancashire; and are now represented by Lowther-Augustus-John, Lord Muncaster. There was formerly a building at Drawdykes, called a castle, which was probably nothing more than one of the numerous border towers, which were designated with that title, both in Cumberland and Northumberland. The estate seems to have belonged, from a very remote period, to the family of Aglionby, one of whom, Thomas Aglionby, in Camden's time had certain Roman antiquities in his house, near the citadel in Carlisle, which were afterwards removed to Drawdykes, and built up in the back front of that part of the house, which seems to belong to the time of Charles the Second; and I see no other way of accounting for the inscription now under consideration having found its way to Drawdykes, than by supposing it to have been removed from one of the burgage houses of Alan of Peniton in Carlisle, into the collection of Thomas Aglionby, and been thence taken to its present situation, when the Roman antiquities were removed thither.

Yours, &c.

V. W.

\* Cal. Inq. P.M. I. 114, 214.

† Abb. Plac. 299.

‡ Vol. I. p. 11, 34.







## DRUIDICAL REMAINS NEAR LOUGH GUR, CO. LIMERICK.

(With Engravings.)

Mr. URBAN,

IN furnishing you with the particulars of a paper which was read before the Society of Antiquaries three years since, respecting a Druidical work, which I believe to be at once the least known and the most extensive in existence, I must express my regret that it was not in my power to make so complete and satisfactory a survey of the remains as I desired, or as the Council of that Society thought necessary for publication.

Nevertheless, as no one has since stepped forward to supply additional particulars, and as the Antiquary who meditates (and I know of more than one) a visit of examination, would in the present state of the country act prudently by "leaving his throat in England," there appears to be little chance of further details being speedily supplied.

Due allowance will I trust be made for my rough notes, when I candidly state that unfavourable weather, an inability at the time to walk any considerable distance, and the nature and extent of the ground which it was necessary to traverse, rendered my investigation in many parts extremely hurried and imperfect; although the greater portion of three days were devoted to it. Indeed it was not altogether a service free from danger; for I was actually sheltered by Mr. Baylee in his castle, from an assembly of the peasantry, who had collected upon observing me measuring some distances, and warned me off, declaring that "as the ground never had been measured, so it never should be measured; and that all tythe proctors and their surveyors were marked men."

It is the observation of my countryman Dr. Ledwich, that, on no subject has Fancy roamed with more licentious indulgence than on that of the Druids and their works; but in sending you such particulars as my notes enable me to put together regarding these magnificent and scarcely noticed Druidical monuments, I propose to confine my remarks within the limits of the topographer, leaving it to others better qualified than myself to raise theories on the facts which I have collected.

GENT. MAG. February, 1833.

Lough Gur (a name which almost tempts the verbal theorist to speculate from its affinity to the Hebrew גִּיר (Gur), a congregation), in and around which the Druidical works alluded to are situated, lies about ten English miles south of the city of Limerick, on the east side of the mail-coach road between that city and Cork.

The circumference of this lake may be estimated at nearly five English miles, and its greatest breadth of water at three-quarters of a mile. It contains six islands; four of which, however, scarcely deserve the name, as their appearance is merely that of tufts of trees rising out of the water. The fifth island on the western side of the lake is inconsiderable, but it is of extent sufficient to have been the site of a small castle, of which the base is still visible. This castle, which must have been a picturesque object, has been, I was informed, very recently pulled down by Mr. Croker of Grange for building material, although an abundance might have been otherwise procured without difficulty, and with the stones he has erected a lime-kiln on the opposite shore, to disfigure the romantic view from the windows of his residence.

The sixth or principal island called Knockadoon, or the fortified hill, is oblong in form, and contains sixty acres. It is now connected with the main land by two causeways, which approaches were respectively defended by a massive tower or castle, probably constructed in the fifteenth century by the Geraldines. The tower which protects the northern causeway is the larger and more perfect of the two. It still retains the name of the Black Castle, and is no doubt the strong-hold mentioned in the "*Pactus Hibernia*," where the treacherous capture of Lough Gur (in May 1600) is particularly described.

Lough Gur and the surrounding district was forfeited with the rest of the Desmond possessions, and became the residence of Mr. Baylee, who went into Ireland as a confidential agent to the Fane family. And the island of Knockadoon is still held by the representative of the Baylee's, under the

Count de Salis, the present proprietor; to whom the estate descended in right of his mother, who was a daughter of Lord Fane. In consequence of the state of civil warfare in which Ireland was involved, the Black Castle was the dwelling of the Baylee family until after the surrender of Limerick. About the year 1700,\* Mr. John Baylee built the present dwelling-house, in the fashion of the period, adjacent to the castle.

Having now briefly described Lough Gur, and glanced at its recent history, I come to the object of this communication; to give some account of the numerous Druidical remains by which it is surrounded. With the view of facilitating my account, I beg to refer to the accompanying Sketch of Lough Gur (*Plate I.*) which, though made from recollection, will, I trust, be sufficiently accurate for the purpose.

And here it is but justice to Mr. Twiss (although his name as an Irish tourist has become a term of reproach) to mention that the first notice of these remains occurs in his *Tour in Ireland*, published in 1775.

"I made an excursion," says Mr. Twiss, "of nine miles on the road to Cork, to see three circles of stones, supposed to have been thus placed by the Druids. They are near a small lake called Gur; the principal of which is about 150 feet in diameter, and consists of forty stones, of which the largest is thirteen feet long, six broad, and four thick. These kinds of circles are to be met with in many parts of Ireland. Se-

veral are described and engraved in the *Louthiana*, to which I refer. Near these on a hill is a small cromlech."

In 1785, the celebrated John Wesley appears to have visited these circles near the road, from the following passage in his *Journal*.

Saturday, May 14.—"I found a far greater curiosity, a large Druidical temple. I judged by my eye that it was not less than an hundred yards in diameter; and it was, if I remember right, full as entire as that at Stonehenge, or that at Stanton Drue. How our ancestors could bring, or even heave these enormous stones, what modern can comprehend!"

Ferrar (a bookseller in Limerick), who, in 1787, published a *History of Limerick*, censures Dr. Campbell, author of the *Philosophical Survey of the South of Ireland*, for omitting to mention "the Druidical ruin" near Lough Gur, but contents himself with merely quoting Twiss.

I think mention is made of these circles in a posthumous publication by the unfortunate Mr. Trotter, entitled "*Walks thro' Ireland*," but, as far as my recollection serves, it is little more than a very slight notice.†

In Fitzgerald's and M'Gregor's *History of Limerick*, published in 1826, the following account is given of these circles, when treating on the parish of Fedamore.

"Beyond the village of Grange, close to the public road from Limerick to Cork, on the left, are three curious stone circles.

\* On a pier of the stable gateway is sculptured the initials of Henry, the son of John and probably Susanna Baylee.

B  
H S  
1717

† The following is the passage alluded to. It occurs in a letter dated from Limerick, Sept. 2, 1817: "A mile or two from Bruff we discovered, in some fields adjoining the road, a large circular Druidical place of worship; the diameter was sixty yards, and the circle was formed by large upright stones; one very large one, much higher than the rest, about eighteen feet, stood in it. A smaller circular spot formed in the same manner, is not far from it. What may be the antiquity or exact uses of these circles, I cannot pretend to say. I have called them Druidical in compliance with the general style of speaking. They may have been used by other ministers of religion, before Druids were known! The antiquity of the customs and manners of Ireland is perhaps not fully known; it is beyond doubt very great. As a place of worship, where a simple and virtuous race offered their humble adoration to a great directing Deity, we viewed it with respect, and did not leave it hastily. The origin, dates, and peculiar rites of these rude circles, I however leave to antiquarians. Several young Irishmen accompanied us to, and remained with us at them. They conversed with interest on their probable uses, and derived much pleasure from our remarks, to which they replied with great acuteness and feeling. But as our time was short, we hastened to leave these rude memorials of the piety of former days. Since their erection who is it can say how many centuries—how many generations have floated into the tide of futurity?"

The first is forty-five yards in diameter, and consists at present of sixty-five large upright stones, but there were formerly many more. One of these stones is thirteen feet high, seven feet broad, and four feet thick. The entire circle is surrounded by a sloping bank about twelve feet in breadth, and six in height. At a short distance to the north of this, is another circle fifty yards in diameter, consisting of seventy-two smaller stones standing, and a little to the east a third, which is but seventeen yards in diameter, and composed of fifteen large rocks standing erect. A few yards to the east of these is a large stone lying flat, seven feet and a half in length, six in height, and four and a half in breadth, which is generally supposed to have been the altar for sacrifice.

So far Messrs. Fitzgerald and M'Gregor, whose further occasional references to the parts of this vast and interesting work, I will note where they occur. At these circles near the Mail-coach road, which have been thus slightly noticed by the tourists and topographers just mentioned, I propose commencing my account of the most numerous assemblage of Druidical remains in existence in any country, and with which I have discovered them to be in connexion. Indeed so obvious is the connexion between the various circles, pillar-stones, altars, and similar vestiges, that an examination of one leads the eye to discover others; and thus was I led on from one monument to another over a space of country, the circumference of which I cannot estimate at less than ten miles. Beyond this, even at a distance of above fifteen miles in a direct line from the lake, I found stone circles and other Druidical works, between which and those at Lough Gur, I was unable to establish a connexion, although it appears probable that such once existed.

Notwithstanding that the circles near the Cork Mail-coach road are pretty accurately described by Mr. Fitzgerald in the account quoted from his and Mr. M'Gregor's *History of Limerick*, I will give my measurements of them, without, however, asserting that mine are the more correct of the two.

No. 1 is 37 yards from the road, 165 yards in circumference, and 46 yards (Fitzgerald says 45 yards) in diameter. Sixty-three (Fitzgerald says 65) stones remain. The measurement

of the great stone, marked A, I found to be—

	Fitzgerald.	
	ft.	in.
Height . . . .	9	6
Circumference	20	10
Breadth. . . .	7	0
Thickness . . . .	4	0

The circle No. 2 is 46 yards north of No. 1. I found the circumference to be 184 yards, the diameter 54 yards (Fitzgerald says 50).

The third circle, according to my measurement, is 74 yards in circumference, and measured 55 feet 7 inches in diameter; Fitzgerald makes it only 51 feet, although we agree in the number of stones, viz. fifteen.

Some large stones, the dimensions of one of which is given by Fitzgerald, lie on the east of the circle No. 2, without any obvious connexion, and are marked in the plan.

In the centre or largest circle, No. 2, I did not without some trouble make out sixty-nine stones (Fitzgerald's number is seventy-two), from many being much sunk in the ground, and overgrown with weeds and brambles. I was informed that twelve of the largest stones had been recently taken away from the circle, and broken up to repair the road.

Many of the stones which compose the southern circle (No. 1), are considerably larger than those in any other of the circles about Lough Gur. On the largest (marked A), where a difference of two feet six inches exists between Mr. Fitzgerald's and my measurements, as to the height, I should observe that a countryman told me, he had seen a hole which was dug by the side of this stone to the depth of upwards of six feet from the surface, by some persons who had dreamed that money was buried under it, without their being able to come at its base.

Of the smallest of these three circles, although Mr. Fitzgerald says it is composed of "fifteen large rocks," I can decidedly state that the average size of the stones is less than those of the other circles.

And now for objects which have hitherto either nearly or entirely escaped observation. About one hundred and sixty yards in a north-east direction from the smallest circle (No. 3) is a single stone, marked B, and in the

same direction about a hundred yards further, within an inclosure called Croker's Paddock, stands the great pillar stone, generally observed to be in connexion with stone circles, marked C.

The measurement of the stone B is—

	ft.	in.
Height . . . . .	5	0
Circumference . . . . .	17	6
Breadth . . . . .	6	6
Thickness . . . . .	4	0

The measurement of C is—

	ft.	in.
Circumference of the base . . . . .	17	0
Greatest circumference . . . . .	18	9
Broadest face . . . . .	6	4
Height . . . . .	11	9

The great stone C is situated upon the west side of a rising ground, the opposite descent of which forms the shore of the lake; the smaller end is placed in the ground, and it inclines to the west. The soil of Croker's Paddock is entirely limestone, but this great pillar-stone is a hard breccia, which would take a high polish. It may here be worth particular remark, as I found the observation of much use in carrying on my investigation, that the stone used in this prodigious Druidical work is generally different from that to be procured on the spot.

Proceeding along the southern shore of Lough Gur by a road which strikes off from the Mail-coach road at a point called Holy Cross, on gaining the first rising ground, distant probably about half a mile from the circles just mentioned, I observed some large stones in a field on the right of the road, which induced me to examine the place. The first of these I found to be a large stone of a triangular shape, supported by three smaller stones, marked in the plan D, and represented in *Plate II.* in two points of view. The length of the tabular stone is seven feet and a half; at the larger

end it measures six feet across, and at the smaller, one foot. One of the supporters measures three feet and a half in breadth, and another six feet and a half; the third, which appears to be the largest, I was unable to measure, from its being completely covered by the tabular stone.

This altar is called by the country people Labigdiarmud (pronounced Labigermud), or Edward's Bed. At the distance of about fifty or sixty yards south of the altar, there are three large stones marked E and F. Two of these are very close to each other, and they measure respectively,

	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Length . . . . .	8	6	7	6
Breadth . . . . .	4	0	3	0

Returning to the road in a north-easterly direction, about forty or fifty yards from the altar, I found two large stones marked G, in *Plate I.* and represented in *Plate II.*

Their respective measurements are

	No. 1.		No. 2.	
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Length	8	0	5	6
Breadth	3	6	3	6
Depth	1	9	2	0

The ground on which this altar and these stones are situated, is called Ballynegillough, or as it was translated to me, Hag's town; \* and I was told that there had formerly been a nunnery here, and that some stone coffins had been recently dug up in the altar field.†

Some old walls‡ and trenches are still to be seen near a farm-house, marked in the plan. Archdale, in his *Monasticon Hibernicum*, mentions the nunnery of Negillagh or Monastar ni calligh near Lough Gur, which was dedicated to St. Catherine for the canons of St. Augustine.

On the left of the road is the New church, now in ruins, and from the base of the eminence on which it is situated, extending along the southern

\* I should be inclined to translate this—Nun's town. Cailleach in Irish signifies a hag, or old woman (in Hebrew Calach is old age); and as old women wore their heads covered up, so the name was applied to hooded nuns.

† Speaking of Lough Gur, Messrs. Fitzgerald and M'Gregor observe, "On Baillycailleah hill in this neighbourhood is a cromlech, near which a stone coffin was found a few years since, with a human skeleton. At less than half a mile south of this are two others, one of which has been lately broken down by a farmer, who had two of the stones taken to make pillars for his gateway."

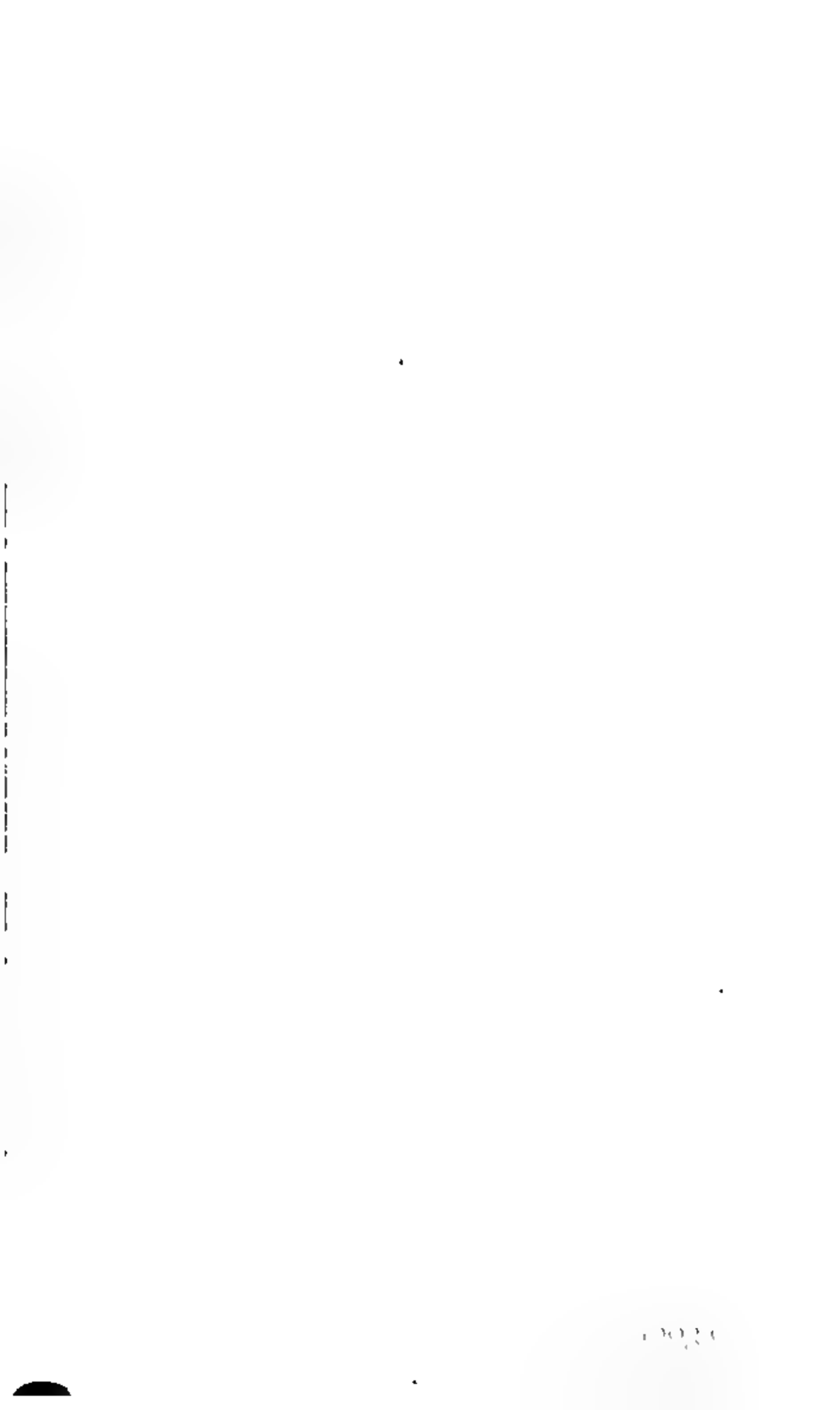
‡ "But what renders this place most remarkable is, that within a few yards of the abbey, are still to be seen the old walls of the house that belonged to a branch of the family of Brownes of Carnas, so famous for their exploits in Russia and Germany."  
—Fitzgerald and M'Gregor.

Plate IV

Homina

L.

(arrangement of the whole work)



shore of the lake, various Druidical works, marked H, are apparent; but it was out of my power distinctly to trace them. Three circles, however, are quite evident. That marked No. 1, is twenty yards in diameter, and at present consists of fifteen stones. No. 2 is thirteen yards in diameter, and I counted eight stones; from this to the water, two parallel lines of similar stones extend. No. 3 measures eight yards in diameter, and consists of seven stones. Between this and the New church, a serpentine passage, formed by parallel stones, may be traced, which terminates in the Red Bog, a track of low ground about a quarter of a mile in breadth. Beyond (that is to say, to the east of) the circle, No. 1, H, several very large masses of stone appear mixed with smaller ones, but I was unable to define any particular form; and still further along the shore of the lake, two circles, and other remains, are to be discerned.

The side of the road opposite to that on which these numerous vestiges are situated, rises rather abruptly, and is of a bold rocky character. Here several Druidical stones are evident, but my examination was too hurried to allow me to ascertain their relative positions.

The most remarkable, however, are those called by the country people "Labig yermuddagh a Grana," or Ned and Grace's bed. This bed was a complete oblong chamber formed by great stones, and covered by vast flags. It is marked I. in the plan, and in *Plate II.* is a sketch of its present appearance. The measurements of three of the largest stones, marked No. 1, 2, 3, is

	height.		breadth.		depth.		end.
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.
No. 1	7	6	3	6	1	6	—
2	7	6	6	0	1	4	3 0
3	2	6	5	6	1	0	—

The length of the chamber was thirteen feet and a half by six. A countryman named Garrett Punch, nearly opposite whose cabin it is situated, told me that an old woman had resided in it for many years, and on her death the co-

vering stones were thrown off, and it was left in its present state by "money diggers," who, to use my informant's words, "only found some burned bones in an old jug, that surely was not worth one brass farthing."

Above and about Labig yermuddagh a Grana, there were several great stones, but I could trace no decided forms, although I am inclined to think a straight road between rows of about thirty large stones, which have been displaced, led up to a mass of rock resting upon four supporters, and marked K. This tabular rock measured in circumference ten feet and a half, in breadth six feet, and in thickness two.

From hence I proceeded over some untilled rocky ground, in a south-west direction towards a singular natural formation, situated on a descent to the Red Bog, called Carriganahin,\* or the Mass rock, of the appearance of which the sketch in *Plate II.* will convey an idea. Among the natural rocks between K and the Mass rock, there are evidently several great stones of Druidical origin, but not to be clearly defined.

Many superstitious tales are current among the peasantry respecting this rock, and it was not without an evident feeling of awe that a countryman who accompanied me approached it. He blessed himself more than once, spoke in an under-tone, and at length cautiously pointed out to me what he called the holy chamber, a hollow in the rock, with evident marks of fire, and from which he affirmed there was a passage into the centre, although I could perceive no opening whatever. He, however, insisted that such existed, as he knew a man who had been taken into the grand room within, which resembled a chapel. This superstitious veneration may be attributed to the remarkable and artificial appearance of the rock itself, as well as to the tradition connected with its name, which is said to have been derived from a priest having regularly celebrated mass in the holy chamber, at a period when the Roman Catholic religion was under proscription.†

\* I have written this as it was pronounced. *Nahin* should be, correctly speaking, *nahin*, the Irish for covenant, law, *Naidm*, &c.

† "Near New Church before mentioned, on the south side of Lough Gur, is a very large high rock full of chasms and hollows, called in Irish the Mass Rock;



Returning from the Mass rock to the road which leads along the shore of the lake already described, I found many Druidical stones, at least so I judged them to be, as they were of a different stone from that of the soil. Three of the largest were distant about eight yards from each other, and measured

	No. 1.		No. 2.		No. 3.	
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
In length	8	6	8	0	9	0
Breadth	3	6	7	6	7	0
Thickness	2	6	2	6	2	0

Proceeding eastward by the road, about three-quarters of a mile brought me to the little village of Lough Gur Cross; and then turning to the northward, or nearly parallel to the Cork and Limerick Mail-coach road, immediately on my left, I found the tabular stone L, supported by three stones, and represented in Plate II. It measures in length seven feet; in breadth six at one end, and four at the other, and is about a foot in thickness. The largest of its supporters is nearly of the same dimensions, measuring seven feet in length, five feet and a half in breadth, and eighteen inches in thickness. Several large stones and masses of rock were lying near it, but my attention was drawn from them to the rising ground which lay before me and between the road and the lake. This eminence is called Carrig-galla,\* and upon it I found two circular works, marked M, constructed with regularly squared stones, resembling those used in building quays, placed and fitted one to the other, but without any appearance of mortar having been used. The height of this circular wall in some places may have been nearly ten feet, and it seemed as if built about a mound of earth, as the grass-covered inclosed space was level with the highest part.†

The road runs through a valley between Carrig-galla and the opposite

hill of Knockraah (or the Red hill), on which, distant about a quarter of a mile in a direct line, I found three stone circles, marked N. Of these No. 1 was the most perfect. It measured in circumference one hundred and ninety-two yards, and had two or perhaps three circles of stones within the outward one. The centre of these circles measured fourteen yards in diameter.

No. 2, to the north-east of No. 1, is distant from it twenty-four yards, and measures forty-three yards in circumference, and ten in diameter.

No. 3, which lies forty-three yards south of No. 2, is thirty-seven yards distant from No. 1, and measures twenty-eight yards in diameter, and one hundred and thirteen in circumference.

From the circles on Knockraah, I ascended by the road in a north-west direction about a quarter of a mile. The hill up which this road leads is called Ardacollegah, or the Height of the Halter, from having been formerly used as a place of execution by the Earls of Desmond. Here, in making the road a few years since, some stone coffins were found and several bones. In a field called Park a legaune, or Stone-field, to the left of the road, I observed several stones lying about, and remains of intrenchments, but nothing sufficient to warrant the conclusion that they were of Druidical origin, except a pillar-stone, marked O, which evidently appeared to be in connexion with the circles on Knockraah. The measurement of this stone is—in height, 9 ft. 4 in.; circumference, 14 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 6 ft. 9 in.; thickness, 1 ft. 1 in.

Descending from Ardacollegah, I approached the island of Knockadoon by the causeway formerly defended by the Black Castle. On my left I perceived three or four Druidical stones, probably part of a small circle, marked P.

which name it received from the circumstance of Mass being said in a hollow of this rock, during the civil war of the 17th century, when its public celebration was prohibited by the English Parliament."—*Fitzgerald and M<sup>r</sup> Gregor.*

I may add that the priest is traditionally said to have been Dr. Keating, the Irish historian.

\* Carrig, a rock. I am inclined to think galla should be Ceallac, contention, war, strife, from the appearance of the works, which may be presumed to be for military purposes.

† "On an eminence joining the lake on the east, similar fortifications (to those on Knockfennel) are found, surrounded with immense rough rocks, the ascent to which from the lake side is very rugged, difficult, and high."—*Fitzgerald and M<sup>r</sup> Gregor.*

This island, the Druidical works on which are so evidently in connexion with those by which they are surrounded, rises with a double crown. That furthest from Mr. Baylee's residence is called the Back hill. The nearest hill has a very small circular cairn on its summit, and in the valley between this and the Back hill there are some curious natural masses of rock, not unlike the formation of Carriganahin or the Mass rock before mentioned; particularly one which resembled a castle with circular towers so closely, that it was some time before I was convinced it was not artificial.

Near this rock, and running through the hollow between the two hills, a road or boundary, formed of large stones, may be traced descending to the water.

On the Back hill I came to a circle of small stones, No. 1, which measured thirty-five yards in diameter, and one hundred and twenty in circumference. There were six circles within the outward one, at about a yard from each other, and this was about the space between each stone, so that from the single stone in the centre it had the appearance of being entirely filled up with stones.

Close to the south side of this circle were four stones similar to those of which it is formed. The bearings of this circle were remarkable, being in a direct line with the Mass rock on the south, with the pillar-stone in Croker's Paddock on the west, and on the north with the pillar-stone in Park a league.

About eight hundred yards distant from No. 1, was a simple stone circle

marked No. 2, which measures eighteen yards in diameter, and eighty-four in circumference. From this circle, No. 3 is distant thirty-eight yards. It is situated upon a very abrupt descent of the hill (probably a hundred feet perpendicular), and a section would present nearly the hollow quarter of a circle, as its lower edge almost touches the water. No. 3 measures in circumference one hundred and eighty yards, and forty-eight in diameter. It appears to have been a compound, like No. 1, of circles within circles, but it is by no means in so perfect a state. Above it rises some fine craggy rock, in the east side of which there is a natural cave. The entrance is very low and narrow, but I was informed by Mr. Baylee that this cave was spacious within; and I have since been told that at various periods of danger, even so late as the year 1798, it had been used as a place of retreat.\*

Not far from this there is another natural cave, called the Red Cellar. Beneath the rock in which the former is situated, and close to the circle No. 3, are two semi-circles, and a straight wall of stones which descends to the shore.

A considerable hill called Knockfennel forms the north-western shore of Lough Gur. Immediately at its base, there is a square earthen work (R), and on one of its points a grass-covered cairn (S), composed mostly of very small stones, although some squared masses, like those on Carrig-galla, were to be seen. The diameter of this cairn is forty-five yards; and I was told that one precisely similar is on another and a higher point of Knockfennel.† (T)

\* Fitzgerald and M'Gregor state, "On the north side of the hill of Knockadoon, is a cave about 22 feet in depth, and generally about 12 feet broad, and ten high. The mouth of the cave, which is four feet broad and seven high, is hidden by an alder tree. The ascent is steep and rough, occasioned by huge rocks that have fallen in every direction towards the lake; and over the cave are irregular layers of large projecting rocks, rising about twenty-feet above it."

† "On the west pinnacle of Knockfennel is one of the strongest Danish forts in the country; it is circular, and about 360 feet in circumference. The wall that surrounds it is 10 feet in thickness, and must have been proportionably high from the quantity of stone that has fallen outside. That part of the wall that still remains is built of large stones nearly three feet every way, regularly fitted to each other, and the interstices filled up with smaller ones; but there is no sign of mortar. From this down to the lake, walls of similar construction extend, about 60 yards asunder, to the north side of the hill, where they terminate at some deep marsh or morass; these walls are connected by others of the same kind. On the east point of Knockfennel, which is very high, there is a smaller fortification, and along the valley, which lies between those high points, the remains of walls can be traced, terminating in like

Such is a brief description of the antiquities of Lough Gur. Along the road leading from its Cross towards Kilmallock, other circles and Druidical works are obvious, under a hill called Knockderk, marked Q in the plan.

Subsequently to my visit to Lough Gur, I discovered another Labigymuddah or Bed, as it was called, at the distance of about fifteen miles on Cromwell Hill; and about four miles nearer Lough Gur, a stone circle (through which a road had been carried) at Carrigeens, or the little rocks, a name evidently derived from it.

I cannot conclude without expressing regret that I am unable to furnish

a more correct account. In some places I have been obliged to trust entirely to memory; and when speaking even of the cardinal points, may possibly be in error, as I was without a compass, and only guided by my general knowledge of the country.

Let me, however, indulge a hope, that what I have stated may draw the attention of persons possessed of greater knowledge on the subject, and with the necessary means at command, to give a detailed and satisfactory description of these remarkable remains.

Yours, venerable Sir,

very devotedly,

T. CROFTON CROKER.

#### SOME ACCOUNT OF THE VILLAGE OF SCOPWICK, CO. LINCOLN.

Mr. URRAN, *Scopwick Vicarage,*  
Feb. 6.

I HAVE taken the most lively interest in investigating the history of this little village, which, from the evidence of existing monuments, I conclude has been occupied from the earliest times; and I cannot but indulge the reflection that every step I take has been imprinted with the foot of those free and independent tribes which were the primitive inheritors of the soil. Stukeley says, of this part of Britain, "we may be assured that this whole country was well inhabited by the ancient Britons, and that as far as the sea coasts, especially the islets and higher parts more free from ordinary inundations of the rivers; for the nature of this place perfectly answered their gusto, both as affording abundant pasturage for their cattle, wherein their chief sustenance and employment consisted; and being so very secure from incursions and depredations of war and troublesome neighbours, by the difficult fens upon the edge of the high country." But we have no records to satisfy our inquiries respecting their moral state, until long after Cæsar made his first descent upon the island; and even their localities, in this part of the country, can be determined by the spade and pickaxe alone.

No situation can be conceived better adapted to the habits of the Britons

than the village where I reside. Every requisite for the pastoral life which they led, is here furnished in ample abundance. A beautiful valley, refreshed by a stream of the purest water flowing from numerous springs which are never dry, surrounded by luxuriant meadows, with an extensive heath to the west, abounding in rich pasturage for their cattle, and sheltered on the east by groves of the sacred oak, was too tempting a situation to be overlooked; and there are reasons for believing that it was often contested by the neighbouring tribes.

On Scopwick heath are certain earthworks, which may be safely ascribed to the Britons; but some of them are so much reduced by the plough, that no idea can now be formed of their primitive dimensions, and I can only describe them from the testimony of old inhabitants, who remember their form before the inclosure of the lordship in the year 1797. The most important of these remains is an encampment, still known by the names of *Castle Banks* and *Double Dykes*, situated on the highest parts of the heath, and commanding a most extensive prospect. As far as Lincoln to the north, Sleaford to the south, Boston towards the south-east, and over the fens, the whole extent of country was visible almost to the sea-shore; while on the north-east the

manner, at the lake to the south and the deep grounds to the north."—*Fitzgerald and Mr. Gregor.*

view was only bounded by the wold hills about Spilsby and Louth. It was quadrangular, though irregularly constructed, and surrounded by a vallum and foss of such vast height, breadth, and depth, as to be perfectly inaccessible; the diameter internally was about eighty yards, and the banks eight feet high, within the memory of men now living; but it has vanished before the process of agricultural improvement, and its situation is only marked by the remains of its southern bank, which has been included within the boundary of an occupation road. About half a mile to the north is another camp of a similar form and dimensions on Blankney heath, which Charles Chaplin, esq. has preserved by planting, and it may now remain undisturbed for ages.

To the south-eastward of the former camp, and still on the high ridge of the heath, is a series of lofty conical mounds, though much reduced in altitude by the plough, which extend over this and the adjoining parishes, called to this day "Beacon Hills," and corresponding with another line of hills on the high lands skirting the fen, about five miles to the east. They are about half a mile distant from each other. When opened, they were found to be composed of a factitious earth. One is a gravelly soil upon a substratum of sand; another is composed of clay on a stony foundation; and a third is made of a very light sand, upon gravel. They are still of considerable dimensions, and one of them measures ninety yards in circumference; this contains in its bowels charred wood, burned bones, and other cineritious matter. Even the straw with which the fire was kindled retained its form, and perfect grains of wheat completely calcined were numerous. In another was found a quantity of human bones unburned. It is a well-known fact, authenticated by the testimony of Cæsar, that the Britons used these Beacon hills for the purpose of conveying intelligence to distant parts by means of a fire by night, and a smoke by day; and on very urgent occasions by the simple expedient of shouting to each other from their summit. And the system was so effective, that he tells us the people might be raised in the short space of twelve hours through a

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track of country 160 miles in length. And his assertion is amply borne out by the appearances in this district; for I am informed by an old and intelligent warrener, whose early life was wholly spent upon this extensive heath, that the range of beacon hills is so conveniently disposed, that when he and his associates were at a loss for amusement, they would place themselves on these eminences, where they could not only see each other distinctly, but were able to communicate with great facility, by telegraphic signs previously agreed on; although they were entirely ignorant of the primitive use or design of these extraordinary elevations.

But the most evident vestige of British occupancy which I have to record in this place,\* is a conical hill in the village, situated at the intersection of the ancient road from Lincoln to Sleaford, which is probably British, and a cross road called Bradley-lane. It bears the familiar name of Wilmore hill, a corruption of Ellyll Maur, the great demon, or perhaps Elmur, the tauriform god, both common objects of worship amongst the aborigines of Britain. It is remembered by the old people as being of great diameter, and twenty feet high. A vertical section of it was removed at the inclosure for the purpose of widening the road, and it was found to contain abundant marks of cremation mixed with clay; a sufficient evidence that it was originally cast up as a place of interment; and, from the presence of clay, which must have been brought from a great distance by a very troublesome process in those days, we may fairly conjecture that it was erected on an occasion of more than common importance. It may have been intended to commemorate a signal defeat, in which the chief persons of a tribe perished. Now it was a custom prevalent throughout all antiquity, not only to place the tumuli of distinguished persons near highways, to remind the passenger of his ultimate destiny, and to celebrate funeral games on the spot, but also to

\* A stone deity of the Britons has recently been dug up at Anwick in this neighbourhood, at my solicitation, by the Rev. S. Hazelwood, the vicar, on whose land it had been long buried. I will forward you an account of it as soon as my leisure will permit.

consecrate them to the tutelary deities whose protection it was considered desirable to invoke; and hence this mound was placed under the guardianship of Ellyll Maur, or Elmur, whose name it still retains with a slight variation. They were subsequently converted into places of worship and courts of solemn judicature by the tribe which resided near. And that this tumulus was used for the latter purpose, appears highly probable, from its peculiar situation, which commanded the whole valley and the hill on the opposite side of the stream, where the tribe, however numerous, might conveniently assemble to witness the proceedings; and also from the name of *Browd-le*, which its site still bears. It is not improbable but the hill might be further used as a place of inauguration for a newly elected chief, who was elevated at the summit to receive the congratulations and homage of his people, while the officiating Druid stood at its foot to invest him with the dignity of authority. Here the ancient bardic fires of rejoicing were periodically kindled on the eve of the first days of May and November; and the custom was continued down to our own time, and only ceased when the hill was finally levelled at the inclosure; but instead of the first, the fifth day of November was substituted after the reign of James I.

In Saxon times Scopwick appears to have been intimately connected with the adjacent village of Kirkby Green, for the land is described in the Domesday Survey as lying in common; and although they are named as separate hundreds, they are uniformly linked together thus: "In Chircheby hundred and Scopwick hundred, &c."; and had but one common church and priest, which I think were at Kirkby, not only from the name, but from the circumstance of its being first mentioned in the record. At the present time, however, the case is materially altered; for Scopwick is the largest and most populous village; although the vicar of Kirkby Green possesses a corn rent in lieu of tithes in Scopwick field. The parish was populous, and held by three Saxon Thanes, whose names were Godrick, Gardulf, and Aldene. The former had the manor, and his aula or court was at Kirkby in a situation near the church, distinguished at the present day by the

name of "Hall Close," and marked by the remains of a moat and foundations. Here were 85 families besides the lord, and six mills, with the site of a seventh, for which the fine stream which rises in the parish offered the most tempting conveniences; and I am not sure whether the families conducting these mills may not be added to the above number, as well as the occupiers of a berewick in the adjoining parish of Timberland within the soke, consisting of twelve families, which will make a total of 104 families. And this is a more abundant population than they unitedly contain at the present time; for in Scopwick there are only 57 families, and in Kirkby 15, which may account for the vestiges of foundations which exist in both villages, in situations where no buildings are remembered even by rustic tradition.

The most remarkable feature in the parish of Scopwick is the heath, a hilly track of considerable extent, now under cultivation of the plough, and forming a part of that great open waste which formerly stretched from Lincoln to Sleaford and Ancaster. Up to the year 1800, a great portion of this heath was used as a rabbit-warren; but at what period it was first appropriated to that purpose, I do not at present possess the means of ascertaining. It was under the plough when the Domesday Survey was compiled; for it is there recorded, that in Scopwick and Kirkby were 18½ carucates and 30 oxgangs of arable, and only 47½ acres of meadow: and the farmers recollect the high ridges and deep furrows which were marked on the warren, so different from the present mode of level management in that high and dry situation. A century later it appears to have been a sheep-walk; and at the dissolution of the monasteries it was a warren; but I am entirely ignorant of the precise period when the plough was withdrawn and the rabbits introduced.

Upon the heath is a farm-house called Scopwick Lodge, which derives its origin from a grant made so early as the reign of Henry II. by John Deyncourt, lord of Blankney, to the knights of Temple Bruer, whom he enfeoffed with two carucates of land in Scopwick field adjoining their own territories, and a bercary or lodge for the residence of their shepherds. This

was a most important and valuable gift to the Templars, as it included folds, pens, washpits, and every other necessary appendage to a sheep-farm. Here the shepherds erected mud-houses for shelter in the day-time from the sun or rain, and at night folded their sheep upon the land, and retired to repose at the Lodge. The same system prevailed down to a very recent period; and it is a remarkable fact, that though these folds, &c. were only fenced by banks of earth, they remained entire at the end of 600 years after the grant was made, and were only demolished by agricultural improvements subsequently to the inclosure. A short distance from the Lodge existed, a few years ago, a farmstead, known by the name of "the Old Grange." It was situated at the west end of a rectangular inclosure, within a stone wall, containing in the whole about fifteen acres of land. In ancient times it belonged to the prior of St. Catherine's without the city of Lincoln, to whom it was given by the above John Deyncourt for a grange, together with four carucates of land, and at that period it was called Hubbardhythe. Of this name no tradition remains, and even the wall and buildings have wholly disappeared; the foundations alone remaining, and over these the plough periodically passes. Nothing is left to mark the spot but the old well, and that is almost filled in; and in a few years there is every reason to believe it will also be swept away.

Scopwick Church is almost wholly new, except the tower, which is plain, with square bell windows, each divided by a mullion and transom to represent the Holy Cross, to which the church is dedicated; and to commemorate that solemnity, the feast of the Holy Cross is annually celebrated in the village. The existence of a small lancet window at the west end of the south aisle, determines the period of its original erection to be about the reign of Richard I. and was probably the penance imposed on some wealthy proprietor to excuse his personal attendance at the crusade. And what remains of the interior, viz. the columns and arches which support the roof, and separate the two aisles from the nave, are of an uniform style, except the eastern arch of the north aisle, which was evidently erected by a lady,

whose bust, beautifully executed, occupies the point where the archivolt emerges from the capital of the column. In this situation was probably a private chapel; but all vestiges are removed by which such a conjecture might be confirmed. In the south pier, at the entrance into the chancel, is a niche with a canopy, ornamented with pinnacles, crockets, and finials, which perhaps contained the holy rood in the absence of a loft for that purpose. The high altar was accessible by three tall steps which still remain. All else is new, and every ancient memorial has been carefully destroyed. The interior of the church has no monumental inscriptions; but within the altar-rails is laid an old stone, on which is carved in high relief, a knight on his back in tegulated armour, as I suppose, for it is very much defaced, with the cylindrical helmet, cross-legged, and hands on the breast, elevated in prayer. This monument appears to have been erected to the memory of a knight belonging to the adjacent establishment of Temple Bruer, which possessed considerable estates in the parish; and probably one of the preceptors, as it evidently belongs to a period anterior to their suppression.

The village is situated in a pretty valley, along the bottom of which meanders a crystal streamlet of the finest water; and the farm-houses and cottages are ranged on each side. It rises in the parish, and receives its waters from a series of quick springs, which in a dry season are limited to a few strong ones which are never exhausted; but after heavy falls of rain they burst forth with great violence and rapidity in every part of the valley; boiling and bubbling amongst the sand, and attracting attention equally by their force and purity. Even the road which runs through the village by the side of the stream, is not exempt from the operation of these springs, but is perforated in so many places, as to make boots and pattens in constant requisition; and hence the air, which in other respects is perfectly pure and salubrious, becomes impregnated with moisture, and is productive of agues and sciatica, which are prevalent in very wet seasons. With this exception, the village is peculiarly healthy, and the inhabitants are rather famous for their

longevity, as may be inferred from the following summary, taken out of the parish register, of burials for the last twenty years. During that period there have been 65 deaths, in this proportion :

Infants . . . . .	23
Under 10 years of age . . .	1
From 10 to 20 . . . . .	3
From 20 to 30 . . . . .	1
From 30 to 40 . . . . .	5
From 40 to 50 . . . . .	5
From 50 to 60 . . . . .	2
From 60 to 70 . . . . .	9
From 70 to 80 . . . . .	12
From 80 to 90 . . . . .	5
From 90 to 100 . . . . .	1

And during the above period the births have been 160. The population, according to the last census, is 272.

The village feast, which is celebrated in the week after Old Holy Rood, still retains some vestiges of ancient hospitality; and the most ample preparations are made in the preceding week for the important solemnity. Every cottage undergoes a thorough scarification. Mops, brooms, and whitewash, are in high request, and such scrubbing and scouring are not witnessed at any other season of the year; no, not at the formidable May-day. Each plaister floor is washed white, and decorated with a running pattern in black, produced from a composition of soot and water, to imitate a carpet or floorcloth. The visitors are expected with an eager anxiety; nothing else is talked of amongst the housewives of the village; every other consideration is absorbed in anticipations of the approaching week; and on the Saturday evening, a general delivery of game, provided by the liberality of Mr. Chaplin, the proprietor of the lordship, takes place, and every cottage is furnished with a hare for the solace of its inmates, whose hospitality is exercised by the invitation of their distant friends and relations, and innocent mirth prevails throughout the village during the early part of the week. I rejoice to witness their unsophisticated festivity, which, I am happy to say, the curse of political dissension has not yet embittered. And woe be to those unquiet spirits who employ their leisure and abilities in scattering the seeds of discontent and dissension through the country,

blasting the social enjoyments of the honest peasant, and destroying the peace and happiness of society by fomenting discord between the pastor and his flock, the landlord and the tenant, the servant and his master!

The peasantry in this village are happy, quiet, and contented. The farmers stand at a moderate rent, under a most estimable and kind-hearted landlord (Charles Chaplin, esq. who resides at Blankney in the immediate neighbourhood,) and give the labourers good wages and constant employment. In addition to which Mr. Chaplin has assigned to every labourer a rood of land, at a nominal rent, for spade cultivation at his leisure hours, which not only furnishes his family with vegetables for the whole year, but enables him to feed his pig (many of them feed two), and it is an agreeable sight to behold their chimney-corners decorated with ample fitches of bacon. Nor are their closets destitute of the invigorating beverage proceeding from Sir John Barleycorn; for the farmers give to each labourer four strikes of malt at different seasons of the year, which furnish a supply sufficient for their necessary wants; and to their credit be it spoken, though I have now been residing amongst them upwards of a year, and in constant and familiar intercourse with them as their pastor, I have never yet witnessed or heard of a single instance of intoxication in the parish. They duly appreciate the exertions which are made for their comfort, and requite them by a return of civility and decorum. Hence a place of punishment for disorderly persons has long been unnecessary in this quiet parish. The stocks have been for many years in a state of dilapidation and decay; and the ancient tumbrel or cucking stool, which was placed by the prior of Haverholm, under the authority of his charter, over the mill-dam, near the premises now occupied by Mr. Hodgson, for the castigation of female offenders, has been removed time out of mind.

The annual perambulations formerly observed here for the purpose of preserving the boundaries of the parish, have been discontinued from the period of the inclosure; and the subject is only introduced to place on record a custom which I have not elsewhere noticed. At different points



there were small holes made in the ground, which were re-opened on this occasion, and the boys who accompanied the procession were made to stand on their heads in these holes, as a me-

thod of assisting the memory; and several persons are now living, who, by this expedient, can distinctly remember where every hole was placed.

Yours, &c.

Geo. OLIVER.

## THE CENSOR.—No. XXII.

PROGRESS OF ANECDOTAL LITERATURE.

(Continued from p. 29.)

A NEW way of adding to conviviality by anecdotes, was invented towards the end of the seventeenth century. We have seen anecdotal volumes in plenty; but anecdotal cards were as yet undiscovered. The following advertisement appeared in the Gazette for December 28, 1691.

"Excellent New CARDS, containing on the four Suits, Morals, Precepts, Fancies, Tales, with Figures curiously Engraven, and Pips like other Cards. Pack 1. Published for the year 1692. Price one Shilling. Sold by Mr. Morden in Cornhill, Mr. Nott in the Pall Mall, and by most Stationers and Cardsellers: Retailers and Country Chapmen are supplied by Mr. WARNER, in Newgate-street, near Fetter-lane, London." Price 1s.

We cannot say whether a second set was ever published. Perhaps when the novelty was over, they pleased no longer. However, we have seen some of this pack, or of a similar kind, with a plate representing the anecdote or proverb, the text being given underneath; they are well executed, and it would be desirable to ascertain the engraver's name. The same idea might be made useful, by adapting it to the use of children, and so leading their minds to striking precepts or examples. The biographical cards, published by Messrs. Darton and Harvey, come pretty near to our plan.

Abel Boyer, a French protestant refugee, and author of a standard French Dictionary, finds his place in this catalogue. He was born at Castres in 1665, and quitted his native country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The incidents of his life are few, and his numerous works are now obsolete, except his Dictionary. He died at Chelsea in 1729. The Gazette of January 8, 1699, contains the following advertisement:

"The Wise and Ingenious Companion, French and English, being a collection of the Wit of the Illustrious Persons both

ancient and modern; containing their wise sayings, witty repartees, pleasant histories, &c. Calculated for the improvement of foreigners, being very useful for the one to understand the French, and t'other to learn the English Tongue; by Mr. Boyer, author of the newest and best French Grammar. Written for the use of his Highness the Duke of Gloucester. Printed for T. Newborough, at the Golden Ball in St. Paul's Church-yard, and I. Nicholson, at the King's Armes in Little Britain."

If the punctuation of this advertisement be correct, and the Companion was written for the Duke's use, the book will have the character of being compiled *in usum Delphini*, in which respect it is probably unique.

*Spence's Anecdotes* is the next work of the kind that remains to be mentioned. Most of the stories have been incorporated into Johnson's Lives of the Poets, so that when the entire collection was published a few years ago, from Malone's transcript, it was found to contain scarcely anything new. We will therefore make a single extract only, concerning the celebrated Le Sage, "I thank God (he used to say), I do not wish for any one thing that I could not pray aloud for,"—a sure proof of a well-regulated mind.

Our next specimen shall be from the *Doctus Nugas*, to which the fictitious name of *Gudentius Jocosus* is prefixed. This little volume was printed in 1713 (we have no memorandum of the place). The following *Librorum encomium* occurs at p. 282.

"Liber est lumen cordis, et corporis speculum, virtutum repertorium, vitiolorum confusorium, coronæ prudentiæ, diademæ sapientiæ, et honorificentia doctorum, clarificentia rectorum, comes itineris, domesticus fidelis, socius colloquentis, collega presidentis, vas plenum sapientiæ, via recta eloquentiæ, hortus plenus fructibus, pratum fluens floribus, mare sine fluctibus, principium intelligentiæ, funda-



mentum memorie, hostis oblivionis, amicus recordationis, vocatus properat, jussusque festinat, rogatus respondet fideliter, obediens contra fortunas luctor, atque verus tui doctor."

This jingling language will of course authorise a poetical imitation :

A Book is the light  
Of the mind and the sight;  
Of virtues the show,  
And of vices the foe.  
The praise of the prudent,  
The teacher's renown,  
A gem to the student,  
The governor's crown.  
The journey's attendant,  
A faithful dependant;  
A comrade in pleasure,  
A colleague in place,  
Of wisdom the treasure,  
And storehouse of grace.  
A garden well sown,  
A meadow well grown,  
A sea without storm,  
And the fountain of truth,  
Recollection's reform,  
And oblivion's reproof.  
It answers when ask'd,  
And when summon'd attends;  
'Tis obedient when task'd,  
And the surest of friends.

To enumerate the volumes which have been published since, "would be impossible, and would be useless if it were possible." The story-books of the last half century have been much too numerous to admit of making a catalogue, while their contents have too often been calculated for the lowest taste. The French *ANA* are the most distinguished of this class; they contain anecdotes of celebrated men, as *Menagiana*, *Diderotiana*, *Volteriana*, &c.; or humorous tales of different provinces, as *Gasconiana*, &c.; or professional anecdotes, as *Comediana*, *Arlequiniana*, &c. Of these, the *Santoliana*, or anecdotes of *Santueil*, are the best that we have noticed. Most of them are replete with vulgarity and profaneness, for which degradation wit and anecdote owe them no thanks; nor can we wonder, that the editor of the later ones, M. Cousin d'Avalon, withheld his name for some time. Some of them have furnished materials for Constable's volume of *Table Talk*; but that collection chiefly turns on literary topics, and is rather heavy. The example has been followed by the editors of *Addisonia*, *Brookiana*, *Walpoliana*, and others.

A small volume of "Thoughts, Re-

marks, and Observations," by Voltaire, was published from papers in the possession of his friend, the Marquis de Villevieille, by Joseph Piccini, author of the words to several operas, and son to Nicholas Piccini, the celebrated musical composer. A translation was published at London in 1802, 12mo, pp. xx. 208. The volume is like most of the author's works, highly objectionable, on certain grounds; but the following excerpts will probably be found pleasing :

"The man who said he was the very humble and very obedient servant of occasion, drew a picture of human nature.

"The victim of misfortune is consoled, if he believes himself celebrated.

"The comedies of Moliere no longer excite the same pleasure as formerly, because we have reached greater extremes of good and bad."

"In the verses that compose the Garland of Julia, there are none so agreeable as those of Desmaretz on the Violet,—

Modeste en ma couleur, modeste en mon séjour;

Libre d'ambition, je me cache sous l'herbe;

Mais si sur votre front je puis me voir un jour,

La plus humble des fleurs sera la plus superbe.

(If our readers will expect a translation, they must be satisfied with this hasty one :

Bashful of hue, contented with my place,  
Beneath the grass my modest leaf I hide;  
But once prefer'd fair Julia's brow to grace,

I should exchange humility for pride.)

"This Desmaretz was, notwithstanding, a wretched poet. He was like *Rosinante*, who galloped once in his life.

"Misers resemble mines of gold, which produce neither flowers nor foliage.

"Afflictions are in morals, what bitters are in medicine.

"All the principal facts of history should be applied to morals and the knowledge of mankind. Without this, reading is useless.

"Persons who pretend to nothing are the judges of those who pretend to something.

"I do not know an instance in the Turkish annals of any woman suffering capitally.

"The peach-tree is a native of Persia; the apricot, of Iberia; the cherry, of Cerasuntum in the kingdom of Pontus; the plum of Syria; the pomegranate, and the

orange, of Africa; silk, of China; cotton and flax, of Egypt. Almost every article that contributes to the comforts of life, is exotic.

"The first edition of the *Furioso* of Ariosto was in the year 1515, and the second in 1532; a distance of 17 years between them. Justice limps and is late.

"Avarice is the propensity of those who are void of taste.

"We should always forget ourselves in society; the subject of *self* never fails to excite the contempt or hatred of mankind.

"Pomenar, having a trial on account of some counterfeit money, paid the fees of the court with some of it."

A few observations on language are appended to these *Ana*, from which we extract these two:

"The Spanish language was fixed in the 16th century.

"Nothing is more rare than a good translation, because there are no two na-

(To be continued.)

## COINS ILLUSTRATIVE OF HISTORY.

(Continued from p. 8.)

### KINGS, &c. OF JUDÆA.

LITTLE need be said in this place of these Princes. Their coins, which are numerous, generally bear the date of the year of their reign; and, as far as they go, agree perfectly with the accounts of Josephus.

We have but few of the dates of Herod the Great, but those of Herod Antipas are as far as forty-three, which correspond with the accounts of Josephus, which make him reign about forty-two years. The reign of Philip over Ituræa lasted thirty-seven years, but no dates later than thirty-three have been discovered.

The dates of Agrippa I. are only as far as five, but he reigned eight years. Those of Herod, King of Chalcis, are only three; but he reigned at least five years. The numerous dates of Agrippa II. extend to thirty-five; he reigned from 49 A. D. to 94.

The dates on the Roman Imperial coins, or rather the mode of ascertaining their dates, having been alluded to in a former letter, it remains for me only to notice the dates on the coins of Cities of Syria and Asia Minor, and those on the Imperial coins struck at Alexandria in Egypt. Those of both classes are extremely numerous, and frequently of great importance to

tions that have the same ideas in regard to the same things."

It would hardly be imagined that any European princes could have kept buffoons for their amusement so late as our own times, but it is only of late years that they have disappeared from the courts of the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia. They were usually Armenians, and their office was to divert the sovereign while he sat at table, to relate anecdotes, and to perform farces in Turkish. They also walked before him as vergers, carrying a staff covered with silver bells. But latterly these provincial courts are become more polished, and the buffoons have been laid aside. The *zigans*, or gypsies, are still employed to sing national songs in the palace on festivals.\*

history. I shall confine myself however to a few general remarks, and a few examples to illustrate them.

The dates on the civic coins of Syria and Asia Minor are most numerous under the Roman Emperors; and the *æras* used by the respective towns generally ascertained by a comparison of some of those dates with the reigns of the Roman Emperors by whom the coins were struck.

In many we find the same date on coins of two Emperors, whose reigns were successive; this gives us at once the year in which one Emperor's reign terminated and the other began, which year being known, we immediately find the *æra* from which that date is counted; thus, on two coins of Amisus in Pontus, one struck under Caracalla, the other under Diadumenian, we find the date 249, which must correspond with 217 A. D. the year when Caracalla's reign terminated and that of Diadumenian commenced; and consequently the *æra* of the city must be 32 B. C. In this manner we find the *æras* of Aegæ in Cilicia, Chalcis in Syria, Neapolis in Samaria, Ascalon

\* Voyage en Valachie et en Moldavie, Paris, 1822, p. 123, (originally published in Italian.) Note of the French translator, M. Le Jeune.

in Judæa, Orthosia and Tripolis in Phœnicia, and various other cities.

The *eras* of some towns are also discovered by finding a date on a coin struck by an Emperor, whose reign began and ended the same year; thus on the Imperial coins of Antioch, struck under Otho, we find the date 118, which must of course answer to 69 A.D.; therefore the *era* of Antioch as an Imperial town must be 49 B.C.

The *era* of towns is also often found by comparing the dates of reigns which are far asunder, and by means of the coincidence of the interval discovering the date of the first or last year of either Emperor's reign; thus on a coin of Amasia in Pontus, struck under Commodus, we find the date 198, and on another struck under Alexander Severus, the date 228; and the interval between the two dates, viz. thirty years, being exactly equal to that between the two reigns, these two dates must correspond with 192 A.D. the last year of Commodus, and 222 A.D. the first of Alexander Severus, by which means we find the *era* of the town to be 6 B.C.

The *era* of a town may also be found by finding the interval between the first and last of an Emperor's dates on coins of the same city, equal to that between the first and last of his reign; thus, on coins of Gaza in Judæa, struck by Commodus, we find the dates 236 and 248, which, as he reigned twelve years, must have been the first and last of his reign, and therefore 56 the *era* of the city.

By these comparisons, and also in some instances by well-known events recorded on Greek Civic and Imperial coins, accompanied by dates, the *eras* of the towns where the coins were struck are discovered, and these in their turn frequently serve to mark the date of other events, whose chronology cannot otherwise be ascertained.

Many cities used two or more different *eras*, the dates of which are sometimes but not often found on the same coin; these, in some instances, are productive of confusion and uncertainty in Chronological arrangement; but the intervals between those *eras* being in general very great, they can seldom be mistaken, and when found on the same coin, they often illustrate one another.

The form of the letters also is some-

times of service in determining to what *era* a date belongs, particularly the letter *Σ*, which after 70 A.D. was almost always written *C*, but very seldom before.

Dates on coins are often useful in ascertaining the dates of others, which being exactly similar in type and fabric were probably struck at the same time.

#### COINS OF ALEXANDRIA IN EGYPT.

The last coins to be noticed are those of Alexandria in Egypt, struck under the Roman Emperors, which all bear the date of the year of the Emperor's reign, and are highly illustrative of the Imperial portion of the Roman history, a few examples of which it will be sufficient to notice.

The fact of Julia Aquileia Severa, the second wife of Elagabalus, being repudiated and afterwards taken back, is confirmed by the Alexandrian coins of that Empress, on which we find the date 4; those of Aunia Faustina, which bear 4 and 5, and those of Julia Aquileia, which again appear with the date 5. Gallienus is said by some writers to have been associated in the empire with his father in 254 A.D.; but the date 16 on the Alexandrian coins, shows that his reign must have commenced in 253.

The date 4 on coins of Claudius Gothicus, appears to contradict the historical accounts of this Emperor's reign, but as he died in Pannonia, the variance may be accounted for by supposing coins struck at Alexandria two or three months after his death.

The length of Probus' reign has been a matter of dispute, some making it five, some six and a half years. The date 8 on his coins, allowing for the difference of commencement of the Egyptian year, shows he must have reigned at least six years.

JOHN LINDEAY.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 2.

WITH submission to such of your readers as are versed in the numismatic history of Scotland, I venture to state my reasons for supposing that the coin described by "*C.*" and engraved in your last Supplement, may be ascribed to Alexander the Second, instead of to the first Scottish King of that name.

It is only from certain circumstances that the coins of these rude periods

can be arranged; for there are no dates to guide us, and no very remarkable distinction in the type. Perhaps the form of the letters is the best criterion; but even this is not always conclusive. However, without occupying too large a space in your Miscellany, I will state my opinion with regard to the coin in question.

In the first place the letters on the obverse are in shape and style precisely similar to those on the pennies of our third Henry, who was contemporary with Alexander the Second of Scotland. In the next, the double cross on the reverse is, though more rude, very like that on the coins of the English King. The coin described by "C." bears on the reverse the letters WALT, which, if continued, would probably read "WALTER," a moneyer whose name frequently appears on the coins of William of Scotland, the predecessor of Alexander the Second. In fact, this piece appears to me to be an imitation of the English penny of the same period; and I have little doubt that the money of the succeeding monarch, Alexander the Third, which was greatly improved in fabric, was, with the exception of the head, modelled from those of our Edwards, under whose reigns the English money assumed an intelligible shape.

If the foregoing remarks should not coincide with the opinions of those who have more attentively considered the subject, I shall be happy to hear, through the medium of your Magazine, the grounds of their dissent.

Yours, &c. J. Y. ASHMAN.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, Jan. 16.

ONE of the duties anciently enjoined on Garter King of Arms, in respect to the Order of which he is an officer, was "diligently and industriously to make inquiry after the valiant, fortunate, and renowned acts, both of the Sovereign and the rest of the Knights-Companions, which having learnt, he is to make a true and faithful relation of them to the Registrar, to be by him entred upon record for a perpetual memorial." "But (says Ashmole, Instit. of the Order, p. 200) we find very little of this hitherto done; and how sparingly inserted, the Annals themselves are but too evident witnesses." Little indeed has been done

in the strict historic form here designed, except the account of the Knights during the civil wars, composed by Garter Walker after the restoration: but that a work of this kind was really begun by Sir WILLIAM SEGAR his predecessor, in the time of James the First, will appear from the following specimen relative to the celebrated Prime Minister Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, which I have transcribed from his own writing, perhaps the only part of his design that was ever prepared. In the same volume in which this has been preserved is a hasty draught of a title and contents for "The Garter Book," in which he purposed to register on vellum, "The Knightes of the Order present, with their Armes and tymes of instalmentes, in nature of a breif Chronicle, conteyning their kindreds, dignities, offices, ambassyes, and other employmentes." MEAS.

"This noble Knight of the Garter, ROBERT EARLE OF SALISBURY, Viscount Cambrourne, and Baron Cecill of Essenden, was second sonne of the afforesaid Will'm Cecill, Baron of Bourleigh, Lord highe Th'rer of England, by his second wife Mildred daughter to Sir Ant<sup>o</sup>. Cooke of Guydyhall in the county of Essex, knight. This Lord being younge, yt pleased the Queene Ma<sup>y</sup>. of her great bounty favour and grace, and by her especiall election, to appoynt the office of Principall Secretary unto hym, as his first entrance into the affaires of state, and the rather that by his father's lyving example, counsell, and dayly experience, hee might be trayned and made fyt for that honorable care and charge, w<sup>ch</sup> sythens bothe tymes and occasions have worthyly put upon hym. In the yeare 1597 her Ma<sup>y</sup> sent hym Ambassador into France to Hen. 4. nowe Frenche King, concerninge matters of great ymport; w<sup>ch</sup> ambassy hee accomplished to the high content and mutuall satisfacc'on of both the Princes. And not long after his L<sup>ty</sup> retourne, his right honorable father deceasing, yt pleased her Ma<sup>y</sup>. also to bestowe upon hym his father's office of the Court of Wardes and Lyveries; wherin, as in all other actions els, belonging to a trustye and most faithfull Counsellor, hee continued to th'ende of her Ma<sup>ty</sup>'s most happy dayes; w<sup>ch</sup> when

GART. MAG. FEBRUARY, 1833.

they happened to expire, and that hee sawe her mortall raigne had chainged for a crowne of ymortallity, no man was [f. 243 b.] more forward, nor more willing, t'advauce the true and indubitate right of the lawfull successor then hymself; in so muche as 'in his owne person'\* he proclaymed or soveraigne Lord King James, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defendor of the faith, in the most eminent and publique places, bothe of the courte and cittye, the 24 daye of Marche, being the daye before the chainge of the newe yeares date, 1603. In wch yeare his Maty coming to his tower of London, and there bestowing the first fructes of his most royall bounty, this Lord (as the prime Baron of all others) was honored wth the title state and dignity of Baron of Essenden, the 13. daye of Maye following. The 20. daye of August 1604, his Maty created hym Viscounte Crambourne at Whitehall, and Earle of Salisbury the 4. of Maye 1605. at Greenwich, aboute wch tyme hee was appoynted one of the right hon<sup>ble</sup> Commissioners of the treaty of peace between England and Spayne, and was enstalled Knighte of the most noble order of the Garter at Windsor 1606. Sythens wch tyme, his righte honorable and most loyall endeavours for the good of his Prince and Countrey, I shall not need to enlarge upon, least by lighting a torche in the sonneshyne, I should goe aboute to expresse that wch ev'y man seeth and knoweth. Nor can yt be hidden to posterity his

exquisyte delighte in buylding (a thing amongst other his father's noble qualities left hereditary unto hym), for besydes an Hospitall wch hee hath founded neer Theobaldes [f. 244] for twelve aged maymed and decayed gent' souldiors, his greate care and charge hath byn suche for the levelling of that highe street called the Strand (wch before was a rude causeye, and barred waye) as being nowe (by his L<sup>ps</sup> example) beautifyed wth faire and goodly buildinges, yt maye fytly in his memory (according to the auncient Romaine use) be called *Via Cecilia*, or rather more worthily *Via regia*, because yt leadeth unto the Kinges Mat<sup>tes</sup> most royall courtes bothe of law<sup>e</sup> and residence. His entended workes at Hatfeild and elsewhere, tyme (by God's permission) shall accomplishe.

Hee hath yssue by his wife Anne (daughter of the right honorable Will'm Lo. Cobham, Lo. Chamb'l<sup>r</sup> to Q. Elizabeth) one sonne and one daughter. His sonne Will'm Cecill, Viscounte Crambourne, is a youthe of singuler hope and noble disposic'on, carefully brought upp in good l<sup>r</sup>es at the university of Cambridge, of wch Academ his right honorable father is Chauncellor, and their especial *Mæcenæ*. His L<sup>ps</sup> daughter the Ladye Frances (as yett but of tender age) is no lesse beautyfull then vertuous, and both increasing wth her yeares."—Ashmolean MS. 1113, vol. xvii. of Ashmole's Collections for the History of the Order of the Garter.

#### DISCOVERY OF ROMAN THERMÆ AT SILCHESTER IN HAMPSHIRE.

MR. URBAN,

*New Kent-road,  
Feb. 21.*

THE antiquary who would form a lively idea of the devastations perpetrated by the Saxon sword in the British cities, when no longer garrisoned by the legions of Rome, must view the ruined walls of Silchester.

"He that hath seen a great oak dry and dead,

Yet clad with reliques of some trophies  
Lifting to heaven her aged hoary head,  
Whose foot on ground hath left but feeble hold,

But half disbowel'd lies above the ground,

Shewing her wreathed roots and naked arms.

Who such an oak hath seen, let him record

That such this city's honour was of yore. †

Camden tells us (following the authority of Nennius, the abbat of Bangor, who wrote his *Historia Britonum* in the seventh century), that Silchester was called *Caer Segont* by the native Britons, as the capital of the Segontians (*Segontiaci*), whom he places on the confines of the *Attrebatii* or inhabitants of Berkshire.

\* At first written thus—'with his own mowthe.'

† Spenser, *Ruines of Rome*, stanza xxviii.

This opinion derives no small confirmation from the inscription found at Silchester in the beginning of the eighteenth century,

DEO . HER . . .  
SÆGON . . . .  
T . TAMMON . . .  
SÆN . TAMMON . . .  
VITALIS . . . .  
. . . HONO . . .

That is, *Deo Herculi Sægontiacorum Titus Tammonius Sæni Tammonii Vitalis filius ob honorem.\**

Whether Silchester were styled *Vindonum* (the *Vindomis* of Antonine) or *Callea* by its Roman colonists, is a disputed point.

Camden is for the first opinion. Horsley has controverted it on plausible grounds, and espoused the last.

However the difference above mentioned may be decided by the learned, it may be assumed with much certainty that Silchester was originally one of those British fastnesses embosomed in the woods, of the nature of which Cæsar has given a general description in his *Commentaries*.

*"Oppidum autem Britanni vocant quum silvas impeditas vallo atque fossa muniunt."*

There is, perhaps, some ambiguity in this brief account of British fortifications; but it must imply that the Britons inclosed a certain space in the midst of thick forests, with a rampire and a ditch; and, it is added, that the area thus circumvallated was sufficiently large to contain their flocks and herds. Just such a space is afforded within the circuit of the walls of Silchester, now inclosing a farm of upwards of a hundred acres.

The form of Silchester nearly approaches the circular, that of so many other British stations; it is an irregular polygon, described within a circle. Just such a shape would naturally be assumed by the construction of a rampire within the limits of a circle, by an abatis of felled trees. Where a line of such materials was made to change its direction, an obtuse angle would of course be formed. When the Romans colonized *Caer Segont*, they placed their massive wall upon the site of the old British bulwarks.

Dr. Stukeley, finding that the Ro-

mans had made four entrances to their station at Silchester agreeably to the usual economy of laying out their camps, and beholding undoubted evidence of their labours in the construction of its ramparts, concluded that the form must be a parallelogram with rounded corners; and as such we find it neatly engraved in his *Itinerary*. The plans preserved in the King's Library, made by Mr. John Stairs in 1741, and by Mr. John Wright in 1745, both land surveyors, show that it is really an octagon, with sides of unequal lengths.

Mr. Stairs defines the divisions of the streets, the result of "many years observation" of the growth of the crops which have been raised on their site. Where foundations remain, the moisture being impeded, vegetation is comparatively thin and scanty.

If Mr. Stairs' notes are not antiquarian imaginings, the interior of Silchester was laid out nearly in conformity with that of a Roman camp, according to the description of Polybius. A broad centre street with two lateral ones, crossed by an equal number at right angles. In the centre of the station are the foundations of a considerable building, probably the *Prætorium*. Here were discovered portions of some large columns, and an altar constructed of brick.

The massy walls of flint, bonded with layers of stone shaped like Roman brick, remained when I saw Silchester, in some places twenty feet high; on these, oak trees of considerable size were flourishing. The ruined rampart, by the decay of leaves and other vegetable matter which had been deposited accidentally upon it, had acquired in time sufficient soil to afford nourishment for such an extraordinary hanging grove. Round the walls was a foss an hundred feet in width, bounded by an external vallum of earth.

The lofty mound of the *Castrensian* amphitheatre, 150 yards in circumference, something more than a furlong from the eastern gate, has formed the dykes of a watering pond for cattle.

Silchester is said to have been destroyed by *Ælla* the Saxon chief, who marched into the interior of the country after he had stormed the station *Anderida*, on the southern coast of

\* See Gough's *Camden*.

Britain, placed by some antiquaries at Pevensey in Sussex, by others at Newenden, on the Rother, in Kent.

The exterminating nature of the Saxon warfare is shown by the following account from their Chronicle under the year 490. "This year Ælla and Cissa besieged Andredes-cester, and they slew all the inhabitants, so that not one Briton was left there."\*

When Silchester was laid waste there is little doubt but its unfortunate inhabitants incurred the same fate as those of *Caer-Andred*. The tradition of the country people is, that it was burnt by means of wildfire attached to the tails of sparrows; the roofs of the dwellings, being principally of thatch, readily ignited. For sparrows we have but to read fire-arrows, and the substance of the tradition may be true; at any rate we may conclude that fire destroyed the dwellings, while the sword cut short the lives of the miserable Segontians.

"Urbs antiqua ruit, multos dominata per  
annos: [passim  
Plurima perque vias sternuntur inertis  
Corpora, perque domos, et religiosa Deo-  
Lamina." [rum

"Licet ignis edax summa ad fastigia  
vento [ad auras."†  
Volvitur, exuperant flammæ, furit æstus

"An ancient and imperial city falls, . . .  
Houses and holy temples float in blood. .  
. . . . . with flames beset.  
Driv'n on the wings of winds whole sheets  
of fire  
Through air transported, to the roofs  
aspire." DAYDEN.

No favourable circumstances of site, either for commerce or for a monastic community, induced the more civilised descendants of these marauders to rebuild Silchester. The area of the city was gradually cleared for cultivation; a small hamlet was formed without the walls by the tillers of the soil, and a little Christian church replaced the lofty heathen temples of *Vindomis* or *Calleva*.

Often as the soil of Silchester has been turned over by the share, not a ploughing occurs in the successive seasons, but some relics of its civic importance continue to be found; coins,

inscriptions, penates of bronze, are taken from the furrows; particularly "little images," as a rustic of Silchester recently told an antiquarian visitor. Twenty-five years since, when I myself was at Silchester, the occupant of the farm showed me a beautiful gold coin of Domitian, some key-rings of bronze, and other articles, which he had obtained from the fields. In the farm-yard, which is placed just within the eastern entrance, lay two or three fragments of large stone columns. A gold ring found at Silchester in 1786 was exhibited by Lord Arden to the Society of Antiquaries; the hoop was formed into several squares, in the uppermost part of which was a head rudely engraved, and round it the word *VANVS*, in Roman Capitals. The other compartments were occupied by this inscription:

SE|NI|CIA|NE|VI|VA|S|II|NDE|.

The reading of the above legend, either from its blundered or its barbarous Latinity, appears very doubtful. Considering the two *I*'s in the eighth compartment as to be coupled with the *N* in the ninth, with a slight correction, we have perhaps "*Ne vivas in Indecentia*," the head being that of *Venus Urania*, the patroness of pure love and chaste enjoyments.

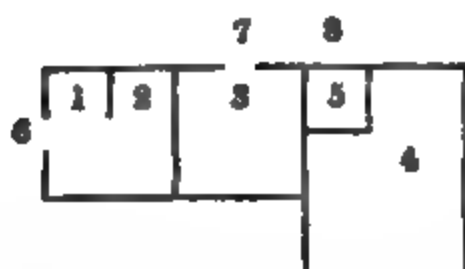
Few or none of the discoveries at Silchester have been more interesting than that which has recently been prosecuted by the zeal of the Rev. John Coles, the vicar of the parish, of which the following is a brief account. About the beginning of the present month some labourers employed in cutting a drain in the nine-acre field, within the walls of Silchester, and about two hundred yards to the south-westward of the church, struck upon some foundations of Roman buildings. The Rev. Mr. Coles being informed of the circumstance, obtained permission of Mr. Barton the farmer to prosecute the discovery, which he liberally did at his own expense, and inserted a letter in the *Reading Mercury* of the 11th of February to call the public attention to the matter.

In a short time the foundations of a large building, upwards of eighty feet in length, probably the *Thermæ*, or public hot-baths of the city, were revealed. The annexed lines will show the general disposition of the rooms of this edifice.

\* Saxon Chron. Miss Gurney's translation, p. 14.

† *Æneid*, lib. 2, l. 363, 736.





Nos. 1, 2, 3, were apartments, the dimensions of which I derive from a neat lithographic plan presented to me by Mr. Coles, and from the information of John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. No. 1—11 ft. 8 in. by 25 ft. No. 2—12 ft. 9 in. by 25 ft. No. 3—19 ft. by 25 ft. These were hypocausts, or sudatory apartments, the floors of which stood upon numerous round and square pillars of Roman brick, each about 3 ft. 4 in. in height. The walls were three feet thick. The easternmost chamber is No. 1; the floor of this room had been supported by seven ranges of pillars seven in a row; the three first rows from the east were circular, the remainder square. The diameter of the pillars nine inches; they stood on a plinth formed of a single tile of larger dimensions. The apertures 6 and 7 afforded a brisk draught to the præfurnium or furnace, and heat was thus diffused all over the floor of the sweating rooms, and to the general volume of air by flue-tiles placed as pipes, perforated with holes, in ranges against the walls.\* The floor was composed of large square tiles, on which, in a bed of cement, was probably laid a tessellated pavement. 5 was undoubtedly the natatio or water bath; here at figure 8 was a leaden pipe inserted in a tile, having a triangular aperture, through which the element was supplied. 4 was probably the apodyterium or frigidarium, the anti-room, where the bathers undressed, as 3 was the media cella, or tepidarium, where they were shampooed (to adapt a term in modern use) by the strigils of the *aliptæ* or *unctoræ*. See the highly interesting plan of an ancient bath in the island of Lipari, communicated by Captain Smythe to the *Archæologia*, in the arrangements of which, and of the *Silchester Therma*, there is a most remarkable conformity.† The anti-room was paved

with large square tiles, surrounded by a border of tesserae, each an inch square. A quantity of fractured window glass, full of air bubbles, and having a coarse surface, somewhat resembling the graining of wood, was found on the spot. Such a substance must have been peculiarly necessary in the sudatories, as light would be transmitted, while the cold external air was excluded.

But the most curious circumstance of the discovery is yet to be detailed; in the natatio, or water-bath, was found a human skeleton, and in the leaden pipe connected with it, upwards of two hundred Roman coins. The body could never have been deposited in such a spot in the ordinary mode of sepulture. What then is the obvious inference? When *Silchester* was stormed, one of its inhabitants had sought refuge in this place, hastily throwing his treasure,‡ for concealment, into the bath; here he fell by the Saxon sword, or was crushed under the falling ruins of the building; a faithful dog, whose skull was discovered near him, had shared his fate.

Yours, &c.

A. J. K.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 7.

THE late Sir Charles Playters, Bart. whose death you have recorded in p. 82, (his age was 73, not 76,) and his predecessor Sir Charles, were brothers to Sir John Playters, the eighth Baronet, who died in 1791. I believe there are no descendants in the male line of the Lionel you have mentioned in p. 83, or of any other branch of the family; and that the name is now wholly extinct.

Sir John Playters, the seventh Baronet, was twice married. His first wife was Anne-Caroline, daughter and heiress of John Turner, Esq. who died in his father's life-time, and grand-

‡ I have not yet ascertained one important point, the period of these coins, as I was unfortunately unable to repair to the spot while the excavation was in progress. They were, I believe, chiefly of brass. A small sum was paid for admission to the public baths; perhaps the individual whose remains were discovered had been the balneator, or bath-keeper, and the money secreted was the stock of his receipts. I am promised, by the politeness of the Rev. Mr. Coles, to be furnished, at a future time, with particulars of the excavation.

\* See a good specimen of these flue-tiles in the illustrations of the Roman antiquities found near London Bridge.—*Archæologia*, vol. xxiv. plate 45, p. 202.

† *Archæologia*, vol. xxiii. p. 98.

daughter of Sir Charles Turner, the second Baronet, of Warham in Norfolk. By this lady it is incorrectly, or at least imperfectly, stated in *Kimber's Baronetage*, vol. iii. p. 438, that he had "one son," his successor. In fact, he had three sons: 1. Lionel, who died an infant; 2. Sir John, who died unmarried in the year 1791, at an obscure inn in Essex; and 3. Sir Charles, who then succeeded to the title; he, according to common opinion, was idiotic, and died also unmarried, in 1806 (as you have correctly stated in p. 82). Sir John the seventh Baronet married secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Lewis, Esq. of Great Farringdon, in Berkshire; and had another son, 4. Sir William-John Playters, who succeeded his half-brother Sir Charles in the titles and in the estates of Yelverton, Alington, and Framingham, in Norfolk, and whose decease occurred at or near Yelverton, in the month of September last. Sir William was a person of eccentric habits; he sometimes went under a disguised name, and it is believed that for some unknown reason he was desirous to suppress the title; the omission of his name from the Court Calendar, after it had appeared in the edition of 1807, was therefore perhaps occasioned by himself. He married in 1782 Miss Patena Clarke, who died in 1826 without issue.

The nearest surviving connection of the family is Lieut. George Charles Degen Lewis, of the Royal Engineers, great-grandson of Joshua Lewis, Esq. above-mentioned, who died at Farringdon in 1775, in his 78th year. His only surviving son, (and brother to Dame Elizabeth Playters,) was Colonel George Lewis, of the Royal Artillery, who gallantly distinguished himself at the taking of Quebec, Louisburgh, the Havannah, and at Bunker's Hill, and during the revolutionary war; as also more particularly during the three years' siege of Gibraltar, where in 1783, he then being in command of that distinguished corps the Royal Artillery, totally destroyed with red-hot shot the floating batteries of France and Spain. Colonel George Lewis was buried at Chislehurst in Kent in 1791.

His son George Lewis, Esq. of the Castle estate, in the island of Trinidad, was a Captain of Royal Engineers,

and died on his passage from the West Indies to England in 1802, when honourable mention of his character was made in your vol. LXXII. p. 685. By Jane, daughter of William Deacon, Esq. of Portsmouth, he left two sons, the elder of whom, the before-mentioned

George Charles Degen Lewis, Esq. is at present a Lieutenant in the corps of Royal Engineers, and married in Feb. 1829 Jane, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Lempriere, Esq. Jurat of the Cour Royale of Jersey, and Seigneur of St. John's in that island. She died in Nov. 1831, at Montreal in Canada, leaving issue one son only, William Lempriere Lewis. Her sister Marianne was married in 1830 to the Hon. Algernon Herbert, youngest brother to the present Earl of Carnarvon.

Lieut. Lewis intends to petition his Majesty graciously to renew the Baronetcy to him, as next of kin to the Playters' family, which is found to be totally extinct, and in consideration of the services of his grandfather, his father, and himself.

The estates of Yelverton, &c. were, I believe, purchased by Sir William Playters' father, John Playters, Esq. the only son of Sir John Playters, the seventh Baronet, who died in 1766 in his 88th year. When or how the estate of Sotterley, the ancient seat of the family, passed away from them, I know not; but in an old edition of Paterson's Road-book, (I believe printed about 1785), I find it set down as "Sotterley Park, the residence of Michael Barnes, Esq."

Yours, &c.

A. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 19.

NO system of metaphysics can be said to be so perfectly new or original, that some lines of the features of others cannot be traced in it.

The system of Locke—that ideas are not innate, is not contradicted by that of Dr. Gall, which makes the organs or faculties of mind, not its operations and the product of its faculties, innate. But the system of Dr. Gall, when it first began to be taught in Vienna, was considered to be so novel and mischievous in its tendencies as to be honoured with an imperial interdict. The light it elicited was considered to be not only new, but injurious to the moral health of

the Austrians; the Court of Vienna therefore endeavoured to secure to its subjects the felicities of being unacquainted with the properties of this dangerous metaphysical lamp. It was, however, soon carried into other countries.

Still the theory that the seat of mind in the human being was in the brain, was no new doctrine when Dr. Gall began to teach it. His merit consisted in this—in pointing out and defining the offices of the various organs of the brain; and of teaching and disseminating his doctrines as useful and of the first importance to man. An animal furnished with a shell of the rudest form, belongs to a higher order of creatures than the various sorts of snails and zoophytes that have no such shell or skull\* to defend them; but an animal encased in a mere bare shell, however beautiful that skull or shell may be in form or colour, is a very inferior creature to the lowest grade of animals that have, as it were, crept out of their skulls, and become furnished with fins, or wings, or legs, or legs and arms, and left its skull to be the throne and temple of a vast variety of instincts and intelligence, from the lowest of the cerebral and vertebral races, to man the most perfect of the Creator's works belonging to our planet. Nemesius, who wrote in the fifth century, in his work "*De Natura Hominis*," describes the three ventricles of the human brain, and supposed that in the first of these, which he placed in the forehead, the senses had their seat, that the organs of memory held the middle cavity, and that reason resided in the hinder part. Albertus Magnus, in the thirteenth century, placed perception in the front, judgment in the middle, and memory in the back part of the head; and Peter de Montagna and other writers, in a still more extensive way, have assigned distinct offices to distinct parts of the brain, as may be seen in the

introductory accounts of different treatises on cranioscopy or phrenology. And in addition to the notices which I have seen advanced to show that a very general opinion has prevailed in past ages that the brain was the seat of mind, the following I hope will not be unacceptable to your readers.

Bartholomew Glanville, an English Franciscan friar in 1350, composed a work entitled "*De Proprietatibus Rerum*," which Dr. Batman, in 1582, published in English, and in it I find the following passages under the account "*Of the Braine*."

"The braine is divided into three celles or dens; for the braine hath three hollowe places, which phisicians call *ventriculos*, small wombes. In the foremost cell and wombe imagination is conformed and made; in the middle, reason; in the hindermost, recordation and minde. The foremost part is called *provs* in latine, as it were a fore ship; and the hindermost is called *puppis*, as it were the after ship. This *puppis*, the hinder part, is the less part. In these three cells and wombes bee three principal workings. For in the first, shape and likeness of the things be felt, is gendered in the fantasia, or the imagination." (50.)

"Then the shape and lyknesse is sent to the middle cell, and there be domes [judgments or decisions] made. And at the last, after domes of reason, that shape and likeness is sent into the cello and wombe of *puppis*, and betaken to the virtue of minde."—(Lib. v. cap. 3, folio 96 b.)

In an English translation of "*The Second Part of the French Academia*," published in London in 1594, there is a large account of the nature and composition of the brain; and of its members, parts, and offices, from which the following are extracts.

"Although wee cannot see with our eyes, nor well vnderstande and conceiue, howe the soule worketh by her instruments, neuertheless God giueth vs a certaine entrance into some knowledge thereof by the matter and forme which they have.

\* In the north of England a *shell* is often called a *skell*, as an *egg-skell*, a *cockle-skell*; and the word, when applied to that plate-armour in which different sorts of fish and land reptiles are encased, is called a *scale* or *scales*. So also the shields, or cottages of shepherds and fishermen, on the East of Scotland and Northumberland, are, in Westmoreland and Cumberland, called *scales*; and in more modern and polite language *shields*—i. e. coverings or protections. The *testæ*, or earthenware vessels of the Romans, had their name from being applied to uses to which shells were put before the invention of earthenware; and the basins of balances in our country, were called *scales*, because shells were used for weighing in before scales of copper or other metals were invented.

And, therefore, it seemeth that the little bellies of the braine have such wayes from one another, to this ende that by them the spirites that are made and imprinted by sensible and intelligible kindes and images, might passe and be communicate one with another."—P. 150.

"And if any desire to knowe more, particularly in what parte and place of the braine every particular sense hath his lodging and seate for to exercise his office in, wee may judge hereof somewhat by experience, which teacheth vs that they who have received some blowes, or are vexed by sicknesses about the former ventricles of the braine, haue their common sense, their imagination, and fantasia, perished, when the instruments about these partes eyther suffer or haue suffered violence. If the same happen to the middle ventricle, the like is seene in the defect of reason; if to the hindermost ventricle, the memorie faileth, as it hath befallen many vpon the receipt of a blowe in that place; yea, which is more than that, experience doeth not onlie shewe this when blowes and diseases light vpon the head and braine, but it appeareth also in the composition and making of all parts of the body. For, according as the head shall be either well or ill framed and proportioned, either before, in the midst, or in the hinder part thereof, or in all three together, so shall a man finde greater excellencer, moderation, or defect, in the internal senses, which exercise their offices in the head, as well particularly as generally. Therefore it is not without reason sayde in our common speech of him that hath a good spirite, sense, and iudgement, that his head is well made; and contrariwise, that his head is ill made that wanteth these things. For whatsoever the inhabitant or workman is that labourerth, the lodging in which hee dwelleth, or the tooles and instruments which hee useth, are of great moment to further or hinder him in his works."—Pp. 166, 167.

Yours, &c.

V. W.

Mr. URBAN,

IN the series of letters I have commenced upon the construction and designs of ancient buildings, for the information and instruction of the "*Misimist*," I shall not limit my remarks on any subject to the compass of a single epistle. Most of them will require several letters; the chief difficulty will be to make a selection from among a multitude of examples which claim attention either for their antiquity or their design. I may, from professional engagements, find it more convenient to proceed in this manner than to pursue my course on any sys-

tematic plan, and you will not require from me any further reason for this decision.

I shall now lay before you some remarks upon Domestic Architecture—a subject which, independent of professional considerations, has claims on my attachment from my early devotion to it, and my acquaintance with the greater number of its most interesting remains. I have already published a brief sketch upon this subject in my History of Eltham Palace; but, as my object in the Introduction to that work was to assist the reader in assigning the several detached fragments of that once magnificent assemblage of buildings to their respective positions, on a plan which claims a very early origin, and which proved so complete and noble in its arrangement that no considerable change was effected in it at any subsequent period, I did not touch upon the styles of architecture, namely those of the Norman, which indeed present us with no examples of quadrangular mansions.

The "*Misimist*" may start when I assert that the Normans built houses whose interiors were as destitute of the conveniences of fortresses as the mansions of the nineteenth century; nay, it is certain that many modern houses present a sterner character than those in which our Norman ancestors resided, though I am afraid would yield sooner to an attack than the firmer walls of the peaceful habitations of the twelfth century. The Norman house at Southampton, described in my former letter, exhibits windows of unusual breadth, and not raised more than 22 ft. from the ground; and its doors seem to have been proportioned for more free egress than we notice in the larger mansions of a subsequent period. I am able to distinguish two ranks or orders of Norman houses, namely, those which belonged to the gentry, and those which were occupied by persons of an inferior degree, who required less room, but who were still ambitious of the best ornaments of architecture. The example at Southampton must be placed among the former number. Its front was 112 ft. 6 in. long; but, as it is a single wall, we can form no notion of the arrangement of the rooms. The moated house at Appleton in Berkshire, must also belong to the same class. The remains prove

this house to have been a rich and elegant specimen of architecture. But its exterior has been so much altered, though its form and size have not been materially changed, that it is uncertain whether it ever possessed more formidable means of defence than was afforded by a still perfect moat. It is probable that the owners of these houses, whoever they were, lived in opulence scarcely inferior to that of the Abbots of Lewes, in their stately palace in Southwark, the remains of which, in a fine style of Norman architecture, have been lately discovered and demolished. These interesting relics presented a closer approximation to an arrangement on the quadrangular plan than any I have ever seen.

There is a vaulted chamber of noble dimensions and elegant design, on the ground floor of the episcopal palace at Norwich. It is the basement of a long line of building at right angles to the Cathedral to which it is joined, and it remains in finer preservation than the rest of the house, which is of various ancient and modern dates.

The superior extent and grandeur of the houses attached to Monasteries, or belonging to their superiors, compared with others, seem to be proved by a comparison of the remains of both. These were built out of the revenues of opulent communities, and may have combined comfort and beauty—a union which was not often within the reach of individuals. The magnificent dimensions of the habitable apartments of Fountain's Abbey, and their architectural excellence, leave no more doubt of the attention that was directed in those early times to domestic convenience, than of the happy genius of the architects in the adaptation of their style of building to the various purposes to which it was applied. But the houses of every class were alike exposed to accident, alteration, and decay, and it is no wonder, at the distance of seven centuries from the period in which Norman domestic architecture flourished, that our data for its history should be scattered, and comparatively inconsiderable.—It may seem inconsistent and absurd to those who, without reason or observation, have concluded that the habitations of the Normans were castles, or that all their

houses were to a certain extent made defensible, to assert the contrary as the fact.

“Within a palace, and without a fort,”

numerous castles there certainly were at the period of which we are speaking, and their huge towers of defence, with windows increasing in number and in size as they increased in altitude from the ground, frown upon us in ruins from their rugged heights, at Richmond, Goodrich, and Rochester; but the absence of a portcullis, of a corbeled parapet, of loops, and other modes of defence, is as observable in Norman houses as in many which were erected in after, though perhaps not more settled times.

The plan which in later ages was amplified into the splendid group as once seen in the palace at Westminster, and as still appears at Thornbury and Haddon, originated with Norman architects. Its established distinctions are two stories covered with a steep roof; a chief room, with one or two of very inferior dimensions adjoining, on the same level; and an external staircase.—Another but a variable distinction is the division of the floors or stories into principal—for the use of the family; or common, for the security of valuable stores. Sometimes the chambers were arranged on the groundstory; and sometimes the apartments on both floors are found to be equally neat and commodious. The economy in houses of this class must have been on a very limited scale; the wants of the tenants were few and simple, and were easily supplied. There was space enough for hospitality, and this doubtless was both sought and gratified. An enclosed staircase was a luxury not coveted, or at least not often obtained by the Normans; and their successors long afterwards were, with few exceptions, strangers to the convenience of this appendage in their larger houses. A few steps therefore, rudely piled against the wall, gave access to the door above. Steps thus contrived were easily removed on the approach of danger, and this doubtless was the chief reason for raising the floor of the principal chambers high above the ground. Another reason may be adduced from the necessity

there was for shelter for stores without enlarging the boundary of the house, the height of which might be increased at less cost than its bulk.

The Norman circular chimney rose from a basement which rested on the ground, and was attached to the wall like a pilaster buttress—an exemplar which became so magnificently ornamental in Pointed architecture. This was the common rule; but the Norman houses at Lincoln present an exception of great ingenuity and elegance. The Normans regarded chimneys as ornaments to the exterior of their houses, and there is no proof that its removal from the side to the centre of the rooms was ever required. We are very imperfectly acquainted with the design of Westminster Hall as it was completed by William Rufus. Its proportions were neither enlarged nor diminished in the fourteenth century, when the triple aisles of Norman construction were destroyed, and the present magnificent roof of timber elevated on the external walls in a single span; but the means by which it was originally warmed have disappeared.—My observations thus far tending to point out the principle upon which the internal arrangement of Norman houses was regulated, will apply essentially to all the remaining

examples. The rule, so to call it, appears to have been, to give the utmost space to one of the chambers, which was entered by the principal door, and was the means of communication with the rest of the apartments. A large and well-built chimney distinguished the exterior; the interior was sometimes improved by a lofty ceiling; and the windows were larger and handsomer than any others. Difference of dimensions, and number of rooms, which in those days may have been necessarily the chief distinctions between the abode of wealth and the habitation of competency, required an enlargement of the approved system, but did not require a new arrangement by which the hall, or first great room, gave place to an inferior position in the plan, or yielded any of its assigned honours. In houses with many rooms, the hall of entrance and of audience was the apartment for purposes of state and ceremony. In those of more limited convenience, it was humbly imitated in a commodious room for the common purposes of the family. Fortresses included all the comforts of domestic life known to the age, and within their limits comprised the most splendid existing apartments of Norman architecture.

AN ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUARY.

## CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

### ON THE PSEUDO-BABRIAN FABLES OF ÆSOP.

MR. URSAN,

FEB. 10.

IN the Philological Museum, No. II. p. 280, I find an amusing article on a subject that once made some noise in the literary world, in consequence of its being handled by two scholars, whose equals the present age boasts not,—I mean Richard Bentley and Thomas Tyrwhitt; but which, after it was suddenly dropt by G. Barges in the Classical Journal, No. 53, p. 32, seemed little likely to attract the attention of future scholars. It appears, however, to have lately found favour in the eyes of a rising critic, George Cornwall Lewis; and he has accordingly devoted some pages to a question, so full of difficulty, that a young scholar can scarcely take a single step with-

out stumbling; and it is with the double view of correcting some errors, into which G. C. L. has fallen, and of stating some facts not generally known, that I am induced to put pen to paper.

To commence, then, with the very first words of G. C. L.'s article. Instead of defining, what the Latin word shows at once, the meaning of *fable*, derived from *fabula* or *fabella*, whose root is *fabar*, 'I was telling,' just as *tale* is derived from *tell*, he ought to have stated that *Mῦθος* is a fable connected with some religious story; *Ἀῖος* a fable inculcating a moral or political precept; while *Λόγος* is a mere story, unconnected with religion, morals, or politics. Thus the long story told by Plato in the *Protagoras*, relating to Prometheus, is a *Mῦθος*;

the short fable\* told by Hesiod, about the Hawk and Nightingale, is an *Αἶνος*; while the tale told by Aristophanes in Σφήκ. 1401, about Æsop and a drunken woman,† is merely a *Λόγος*. In consequence, however, of the *Λόγος* being frequently a parody of the *Μῦθος*, the words came very shortly to be confounded with one another; but never to such an extent as to be used in the same sentence. Hence in the fragment of Æschylus quoted by Schol. Aristoph. Βατρ. 309. Ὡς δ' ἐστὶ μύθων τῶν Λιβυστικῶν λόγος, there is a latent error; which, till better MSS. are discovered, may be thus corrected,

\* Ἀ δ' ἐστὶ μύθων τῶν Λιβυστικῶν λέγω,·  
 Πιπλύνει' ἀτράκτω τοξικῇ τὸν ἀκτὸν  
 εἰπεῖν, ἰδόντα μηχανὴν πιπρώματος,  
 ἄρ' οὐχ ἰσ' ἀλλων ἀλλὰ τοῖς αὐτοῦ πε-  
 ροῖς  
 ἀλίσκομαι γὰρ :

words probably spoken by Achilles after receiving his death-wound from the bow of Paris, guided by the hand of Apollo.

With regard to the laws of the Pseudo-Babrian Choliambics, G. C. L. conceives that a spondee was occasionally admitted into the fifth foot, just as a spondee is sometimes found in the fifth foot of an hexameter. But in the three instances of this licence, quoted from Suidas,

- I. Ἐγώλλεν, ἄς εὗρισκε λευκανθίζού-  
 σας—
- II. Ο δ' ἐκλυθεῖς πόνον τε κἀνὴς πά-  
 σης—
- III. Λίβυσσα γέρας· ὁ δὲ ταῶς εἰπή-  
 λης—

it is manifest that they are fragments, not of Choliambics, but of verses *πολυτικοί*, or as we should now call them *doggrel*, when compared with the per-

fect *Scazon*; since the only law they were required to keep is, that every line must consist of twelve syllables. Hence we find in another verse, quoted by Suidas, even the augment omitted, Χλωρὴν αἰὲ βόσκοντο χείματος ποιῆν: for to suppose with G. C. L. that in αἰὲ βόσκοντο, the ε can be elided by or coalesce with εἰ, is to suppose what never did nor could take place. Nor is this observation, touching the real nature of the metre in the lines quoted by Suidas, without its use; as it enables us to see that the *political* verses, found not long since in the Vatican MS., are probably of a date anterior to the time of Suidas, and belong therefore to the tenth century, a period when such kind of doggerel was much in vogue, as we learn from the *Chiliads* of Tzetzes, written in *political* *Trochaics*; a writer to whose *stultus labor* we probably owe the conversion of elegant *Scazons* into most inelegant *political* doggerel.

Independent, however, of the improprieties in metre, the verses are objectionable on the ground of faults in idiom and dialect. For, as Porson has shown, *ἀνία* in Attic Greek has the ε long, but short in Ionic. Hence, if *κἀνὴς* be here, as it should be, a Cretic, it must be in the Ionic dialect, of which no undoubted instance is elsewhere to be found in these fables. Besides, *λευκανθίζούσας* is a compound perfectly inadmissible in Greek; and, were it otherwise, *ἀνθίζούσας* would make nonsense here; because *ἀνθίζω*, like *καρπίζω*, is a verb active, of which *ἀνθέω* is the neuter form. These reasons then would be if taken singly, and are much more so when united, sufficient to prove that the verses, as found in Suidas, are corrupt; and we must, therefore, read—

\* Of this fable the following was the Socratic representation:—

Ἰέραξ Ἀηδόν', ἣ ποτ' ἦδεν ἐπὶ δένδρῳ  
 κατ' ἔθος, ἰδὼν ὄνυξιν εἶλε λαιμαργοῖς,  
 ἀπορῶν τροφῆς· ἣ δ', οὐ θέλονσ' ἀνακρίσθαι,  
 λιτὰς μεθῆκε τάσδε μὴ βορὰν εἶναι,  
 "Τὴν γαστέρ' οὐκ ἄρ' ἦν οἷα τ' ἐγὼ πληροῦσθαι."  
 Ἰεράκος ὀρνέ' ἐστὶ πολλὰ καὶ μείζω."  
 ὁ δ', "Ἀφρων ἂν ἦν ἄν, φησὶν, εἴ γε τῶν χειρῶν  
 ἔτοιμ' ἀφείς τὰ μὴ φανερά· δύναιμα."

To the moral of this fable is to be traced the English,—*A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.*

† The word in the original is *κῆνος*, whose literal translation would be,—*Forbidden to eat polite*; nor is the joke, conveyed in the words,—*ἀντὶ τῆς ἀκαταστάσεως τοῦ Πυρρῶς γέρας*, one that can be transferred to another tongue, without entering upon a subject ill-suited to these pages.



- I. "Ἐπῆλθεν, ὅς εὗρεσκε λευκὸν ἀνθρώ-  
σας—  
II. 'Ο δ' ἐκλυθεῖς πάντων τε κἀδύνης  
πάσης—  
III. Δίδυσσεν Γέρανος καὶ Ταύρος ποτ' εὐ-  
πήληξ  
χλωρὴν ἄμ' ἐβόσκοντ' ἀχείματον  
ποιήν.

Where, be it remembered, that ἀχεί-  
ματον ποιήν is absolutely requisite to  
obviate the absurdity of supposing  
that grass would be green in the win-  
ter, or that the Crane and Peacock,  
birds found originally only in warm  
climates, and who equally, in the lan-  
guage of Homer, χειμῶνα φύγον καὶ  
ἀθέσφατον ὄμβρον, would feed for ever  
on winter grass; instead of being de-  
scribed as *living together* during the  
*stormless spring*: for such is the mean-  
ing of ποιήν,—although, like ἄροτος, it  
is sometimes used to designate the  
whole year, as we find in Callimach.  
Epigr. 182,

Αἴγυπτος προπάροιθεν ἐπ' ἐννέα κάρφετο  
ποιάς—

and Rhian. Fragm. quoted by Pausa-  
nias,

Χεῖματα τε ποιὰς τε δύο καὶ εἰκόσι πάσας.

The next error into which G. C. L.  
has fallen, relates to his unsuccessful  
attempt to correct a verse deformed by  
an anapest;

Φρίξας δὲ χαίτην ἔκθορε φωλάδος κοί-  
λης—

where, says G. C. L. we ought to read  
Φρίξας δὲ χαίτην φωλάδος ἔθορ' ἐκ κοίλης.

But such a verse would be at va-  
riance with the canon of Dawes;  
which ordains that the second sylla-  
ble of a tribrachys shall not fall on  
the last syllable of a word; a rule that  
is absolutely without a single excep-  
tion. The emendation of G. C. L. is  
therefore perfectly inadmissible. Be-  
sides, φωλάδος cannot be said of the  
cavern itself, but only of the animal  
inhabiting the cavern, as appears from  
Theocritus, quoted by G. C. L.

ὦ λύκοι, ὦ θῶες, ὦ ἀν' ὄρεα φωλάδες  
ἄρκοι—

Nor, lastly, can κοίλης by itself mean  
a cave. We must, therefore, read  
Φρίξας δὲ χαίτην ἔθορε φωλάς ἐκ κοίτης,  
where κοίτης, in English *lair*, is the  
neat and certain correction of Berger.

In p. 282, G. C. L. asserts that

'Socrates in the Phædo says, he had  
never made verses before he was in  
prison.'

Now the words of Socrates in the  
Phædo, §. 4, are,

ἐννοήσας ὅτι τὸν ποιητὴν θεοὶ, εἴπερ  
μέλλει ποιητὴς εἶναι, ποιεῖν μύθους καὶ  
οὐ λόγους· καὶ αὐτὸς οὐκ ἦν μυθολόγι-  
κος· διὰ ταῦτα, οὐς προχείρους εἶχον  
καὶ ἡπιστάμην μύθους τοὺς Αἰσώπων,  
τούτων ἐποίησα, οἷς πρώτοις ἐνέτυχον.

But in these words Socrates neither  
says, nor does he even imply, that he  
never made verses before he was in  
prison; nor is it easy to understand  
the origin of G. C. L.'s error, unless  
he confounded οἷς πρώτοις with οἷς  
πρώτοις.

But the greatest mistake committed  
by G. C. L. is where he infers that,  
because Diogenes Laertius distinctly  
states that only one fable of Socrates  
was extant, the fable found in the Va-  
tican MS. and similar to the one  
quoted by Xenophon in Mem. Socr.  
ii. 7, 3, cannot be, as G. Burges sup-  
poses, the production of Socrates.

The words of Diogenes are,

ἐποίησε (Σωκράτης,) μύθον Αἰσώπειον οὐ  
πάνυ ἐπιτετευγμένως, οὗ ἡ ἀρχὴ  
Αἰσώπος ποτ' ἔλεξε Κορίνθιον ἄστυ νέ-  
μουσι,

Μὴ κρίνειν ἀρετὴν λαοδικῶ σοφίῃ.

But of the little credit to be attach-  
ed to the solitary evidence of Diogenes  
on any contested point of history, this  
is not the place to speak, especially as  
he is supported by the testimony of  
Suidas; who, though frequently a  
mere transcriber of Diogenes, has in  
the present instance derived his in-  
formation from some other source, as  
appears from his words,

Σωκράτης ἀπέθανεν ἔγγραφον οὐδὲν κατα-  
λιπὼν ἢ, ὥς τινες βούλονται, ὕμνον εἰς  
Ἀπόλλωνα, καὶ Ἄρτεμιν καὶ μύθον Αἰ-  
σώπειον δι' ἐπῶν.

To the assertion, however, that So-  
crates left any thing written behind  
him, may be opposed the testimony of  
Cicero; who asserts that 'Socratem  
nihil literis mandasse.' Whence it  
appears that Cicero at least knew no-  
thing about the solitary fable, men-  
tioned by Diogenes and Suidas; while  
to both these comparatively modern  
witnesses may be opposed Plato him-  
self, whose words are,

περὶ τῶν ποιημάτων, ἃ πεποιήσας, ἤρπασεν  
αὐτοὺς τοῦ Αἰσώπων λόγους—

Now would Plato have made use of the plurals *παιάντων* and *λόγους*, had Socrates put into verse only one of the fables of Æsop? I humbly opine not. Or would Plutarch have thus written in ii. p. 16, C.

ὁ Σωκράτης ἐκ τίνων ἐνυπνίων ποιητικῆς ἀφάμενος—τοὺς Αἰσώπου τοῖς ἔπεσι μύθους ἐνέηρμοζεν, had Socrates written only one fable? St. Augustine, it is true, asserts that 'Socrates Æsopi fabulas pauculis versibus persequutus est, verba et numeros suos adhibens rebus alterius, sicut nobilissimus discipulus ejus Plato commemorat;' but all that we gain from this passage is, that St. Augustine has inserted the words *pauculis versibus*, of which there is *neque vola neque vestigium* in Plato, from other sources; while his translation *verba et numeros—adhibens rebus*, plainly confirms the reading *ἐνέηρμοζεν* for *ἐνέμιζεν* in Plutarch, and proves also that the words *ἐνέειπας τοὺς—λόγους*, are in fact an explanation of *τούτων ἐποίησα*, i. e. *I put them into verse*.

But the strongest evidence, though of rather a late period, is that of Avienus, who, in his letter to the Emperor Theodosius, prefixed to his translation of Æsop, says that '*hæc pro exemplo fabulæ et Socrates divinis operibus indidit*;' a fact that was first distinctly proved, I suspect, by Ansonius; to whom we are indebted for the Latin metrical version of *Reynard the Fox*, commonly attributed to Hartman Schopper, doubtless on the ground of his having in some few places modernised the poem, and added a prose commentary, not to be found in either the old German story of *Reinech's Fuchs*, or in the French *Roman du Renard*, lately published, and attributed to 'Marie de France,' the French translator of Æsop's Fables.

Since, then, it appears that Socrates did write more than one fable, and that all the fables were not written in prison, there is nothing to contradict, but much to confirm the opinion of G. Burges, that the fable discovered not long since in the Vatican MS. and written in *political* iambics, and but little removed from the original Scæzon, was the identical fable spoken by Socrates, and of which the prose representation has been given by Xenophon. To this conclusion we are led the more readily, by considering that, if Socrates did not write the fable in question, it must have been

written either before or after his time. Now, had the fable existed already, Xenophon would not have given it at length, but would have merely referred to it; and if it were first made known in Xenophon's prose, then the versifier must have infused into a dry skeleton the *vivida vis animi* of poetic diction in a way to which I can find no parallel in literature.

Nor is this the only passage in the writings of the disciples of Socrates, where allusion is made to the Fables of Æsop, and which, it is fair to infer, were spoken by Socrates in verse. Indeed nearly twenty such can be discovered in Plato alone; the most remarkable of which is the story of Prometheus, as told in the *Protagoras*, §. 30, where Heindorf says he finds much at variance with the style of Plato; and he might have added that the conclusion of the story exhibits the following Choliambics.

καὶ νόμον τοῦτον  
παρ' ἐμοῦ τίθει, τὸν μήτε δυνάμενός  
γ' Αἰδοῦς

Δίκης τε μετέχειν, ὡς νόσον πόλεως κτείνων;

while the preceding portions of the same story may be compared with the following fable, first published by Tyrwhitt, as prose, though written in *political* iambics; the first line of which even now preserves the form of the original Scæzon, while the last is mere prose, the handy work of the monk Maximus Planudes.

Λέγουσι πρῶτον (ὡς τὰλλα πλασθῆναι,  
καὶ χαρισθῆναι αὐτοῖς παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ,  
τῷ μὲν ἀλκῇ, τῷ δὲ τάχει, τῷ δὲ πτερὰ,  
τὸν δ' ἄνθρωπον γυμνὸν ἰστῶν' εἶπειν,  
ἐμὲ

μόνον καταλιπεῖν ἔρημον χάριτος·  
τὸν δὲ Δία εἶπειν ἀνεπαίσθητος εἰ  
τῆς δωρεᾶς, [καίτοι] τοῦ μεγίστου τετυ-  
χηκώς·

λόγον γὰρ ἔχεις λαβὼν, ὅς παρὰ θεοῖς  
δύναται, καὶ παρ' ἀνθρώποις τῶν δυνα-  
τῶν

δυνατώτερος (πολλῷ) καὶ τῶν ταχίστων  
ταχύτερος· καὶ τότ' ἐπιγνοὺς τὸ δῶρον  
ὁ ἄνθρωπος προσκυνήσας καὶ εὐχαριστή-  
σας ᾤχετο.

Such is the form of the fable (No. 84), as found in the Bodleian MS. with the exception of *πολλῷ*, which I have inserted to complete the verse. But what was its form originally may be partly guessed, by comparing a similar fable (No. 3) in Latin verse, dis-

covered some twenty years ago amongst the Perotti papers at Naples :

Arbitrio si Natura finisset meo  
Genus mortale, longe foret instructius.  
Nam cuncta nobis attribuisset commoda,  
Quæcunque indulgens Fortuna animali  
dedit,

Elephantis vires et Leonis impetum,  
Cornicis ævum, gloriam Tauri truci,  
Equi velocis placidam mansuetudinem,  
Et adesset Homini sua tamen solertia.  
Nimirum in cælo secum ridet Jupiter,  
Hæc qui negavit magno consilio Homini,  
Ne sceptrum mundi raperet nostra audacia.  
Ergo contenti munere invicti Jovis  
Fatalis annos decurramus temporis,  
Nec plus cœnemur, quam sinit mortalitas.

To this elegant fable allusion is evidently made by Horace in the words,

Fertur Prometheus addere principi  
Limo coactus particulam undique  
Desectam et insani leonis  
*Plum stomacho apposuisse nostra.*

And again in his  
Cælum ipsum petimus stultitia.

Nor ought I to omit the Anacrontean

Θύοις κέρατα ταύροις,  
Ὀπλὰς τ' ἔθηκεν ἱπποῖς;

while the expression 'in cælo secum ridet Jupiter,' is the very counterpart of Horace's 'Deus Ridetque, si mortalis ultra Fas trepidet,' and of Æschylus's *Τελῆ δ' ὁ δαίμων ἐν ἀνδρὶ θερμῷ*, in *Æn.* 543.

(To be concluded in our next.)

#### FRAGMENT OF EURIPIDES.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 19.

IT is singular at the present day to find a literary imposture admitted into your pages, which, granting even its success, can only serve to injure the interests of real learning. I allude to the pretended Fragments of the Bacchæ of Euripides, which have appeared in some recent numbers of your Magazine, under the signature of X. Y. and to the elaborate defence set up for them by A. Q. It requires no great share of penetration to discover that the fabricator of the 'Fragments' and the defender of them are one and the same person; and if for the initials X. Y. and A. Q. we substitute G. B. you may rely upon it we shall not be far from the truth. Indeed there is such a peculiar mode of reasoning that pervades this writer's papers, as to stamp him at once their author. I,

for one, protest against all such fabrications, which can only serve to exercise to no purpose the wits of a future generation, in contending about the genuineness or spuriousness of what is so evidently the offspring of clever but mis-directed scholarship; and I think the learning expended in framing such counterfeits, would be employed much more usefully in illustrating what is genuine. X.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 22.

I HAVE been anxiously waiting for a development of the particulars relative to X. Y.'s discovery of the pretended fragment of Euripides. He has, however, favoured you with a second portion, without condescending to elucidate the subject; and I do think, in justice to yourself and your intelligent readers, he is imperatively called upon to explain all the circumstances of the discovery. It ought, indeed, to be a general rule in literature, as it is in law, to take nothing for granted until it is proved in evidence; and as there have been so many literary frauds imposed on the credulity of mankind, there is every reason to believe the present instance is not an exception.

On examining this fragment, it certainly appears too *Hellenistic* to be the production of a mere modern scholar; and it may possibly be that of a mediæval Greek writer. X. Y. may have discovered it on a Palimpsest manuscript, as he informs your readers; and observing some similarity to the style and sentiments of the Bacchæ of Euripides, he has at once come to the conclusion, though rather illogically, that Euripides must be the author. Or otherwise it may be possible that X. Y. has concocted the whole, with a few verbal additions and alterations, from some of the Greek writers of the Lower Empire; and, unless the matter is explained, I shall certainly come to that conclusion.

From the able and elaborate defence of A. Q. in the Supplementary number, one would naturally suspect that the two Correspondents were in actual collusion; and from the frequent mention of the name of the learned editor of Æschylus, published by Valpy, it might be not unfairly presumed that he was in the secret.

Yours, &c. QUÆRER.

*Selections from the Choric Poetry of the Greek Dramatic Writers, translated into English Verse by J. Anstice, B.A. Professor of Classical Literature at King's College, London, and late Student of Christ Church, Oxford.*

OUR attention has been so lately called to translations from the remains of the Greek stage, that we are almost afraid of surfeiting our readers with a *cumbe repetita*. But as the present volume is the first of its kind emanating from the King's College, London, (for Mr. Dale's Sophocles appeared, if we rightly remember, previous to his *ci-devant* appointment as Professor of Poetry in the London University,) we have been induced to take up Mr. Anstice's Selections, less on account of the work itself, than of the situation he holds as Professor of Classical Literature.

Of the associations connected in our mind with the idea of such a situation, we can hardly trust ourselves to speak, when we remember the ridicule thrown by the present Bishop of London, in his review of Butler's *Æschylus*, on the German translations, done by Christian Godofred Schütz, of some Choral pieces in the Seven Champions of Thebes; a ridicule which we fear our continental neighbours will be disposed to return with interest, when they perceive that a Professor of Classical Literature, under the very eye of the late Reviewer, has been idling away his time in tagging couplets together, instead of devoting himself body and soul to the furtherance of that literature of which he is installed Classical Professor. For this misapplication, however, of the purposes for which such a Professorship was instituted, we have to blame not Mr. Anstice himself, so much as the taste of the times, when Classical Literature, properly so called, is at a terrible discount, and must continue to fall in value, as long as the present rage for superficial knowledge is basely pandered to by the charlatans of the day.

As the Selections are made from various Greek dramatic writers, whose peculiarities in thought and language are visible in every line they wrote, especially in their lyric poetry, Mr. Anstice has shown, we conceive, any thing but a classical and correct taste, in putting different authors into the same dress, and that the one least suited

to the measures of the original. We are aware, indeed, that Sir Walter Scott endeavoured, with what success let the total oblivion into which his sing-song poetry has fallen, best tell, to raise the Octo-syllabic verse to the dignity of poetry; but we think that Mr. Anstice should have 'repaired to other founts' than to the shallow rill of the 'Lady of the Lake,' to drink in drafts of divinest inspiration, ere he presumed to translate *Æschylus*; and had he done so, it could never have been said of him, that he has mistaken the small-beer of Scott for the brandy of Byron.

To such an extent, however, has Mr. Anstice carried his idolatry of the late Novelist of the North, but of whose poetry nothing can possibly live, except the introduction to 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel,' that he has ventured to make even Greek hexameters run on four feet in English; and misled by 'the fatal facility of the Octo-syllabic verse,' to use the language of Byron as applied to Scott himself, he has adopted the same measure for his translation of the Aristophanic Tetrameter Anapest; while, with an equal want of tact, a fragment of Menander, who never wrote any thing but Senarians, is converted into one-half Lyrics, and the other the eternal Octo-syllabic.

But though we are thus quicksighted, as regards Mr. Anstice's want of taste in the choice of his measures, we are no less alive to the beauties of his translation, and especially of some pieces found in the notes. We allude particularly to his version of the fragment of Sophocles in praise of Venus:

A thousand titles Venus bears,  
A thousand changing forms she wears;  
Now passion wild; now frenzied madness;  
Now strength, now death, now, pining  
All that can tranquillize or stir,  
All opposites unite in her.  
All beings her behest obey,  
All hearts become in turn her prey.  
She swims with fish the stormy main,  
She walks with quadrupeds the plain,  
She dwells in huts with mortals,  
She cleaves the sky with birds of air,  
Enters alike the wild beasts' lair,  
The Gods' celestial portals.  
Nor one of all the heavenly band  
May dare defy her unarmed hand,  
Nay—though the tale be treason,  
Without a spear, without a sword,  
She rules the universal Lord;  
Nor against her may aid afford  
Divine or human reason.

An equal tribute of praise is due to the translation of Electra's celebrated speech, when she takes into her hand the urn, supposed to contain the ashes of her brother. We cannot, however, bestow the same approbation on the translation of the passage in the Agamemnon, where Paris\* is compared to a lion's cub; and which it appears Sir Walter Scott has imitated in 'The Abbot;' although the latter, whose intimacy with Æschylus was we suspect very little, more probably remembered the well-known fable of Æsop, where a shepherd, having found a wolf's whelp, carries it home, and brings it up as a pet, just as Byron did his bear at Cambridge, until the subsequent diminution of his flock by the full-grown favourite, proved to the owner the truth of the vulgar saying, that 'what is bred in the bone, will never be out of the flesh.'

He, who the Lion's whelp hath nurst

At home, with fostering hand,

Finds it a gentle thing at first,

Obedient to command;

Amid the playful children sporting,

The aged Sire's caresses courting,

Like infant, clasped in fond embrace,

Rubbing against the hand its face,

And fawning for its food:

Soon, other instincts may he trace,

The heirloom of its savage race,

Its native thirst for blood.

Requiting ill its master's care,

It banquets on forbidden fare,

On many a fleecy flock it falls,

Its rage the vassal train appals,

With gore the chambers flow;

It ranges through the desolate halls,

Grim minister of woe!

With this, by no means a favourable specimen of Mr. Anstice's powers, should be contrasted, what we think his *chef d'œuvre*, his translation of a Chorus in the Iphigenia at Aulis; although it is plain he has totally missed the meaning of the concluding Epode; an error, however, into which

a better scholar than Mr. Anstice might have fallen, as the passage is very corrupt, and to be made intelligible only by reading something after the following fashion:

Iph. A. 1085, ed. Herm.

σὲ δ' ἐπὶ κάρᾳ

στέφουσι καλλ-

κόμαν πλοκὸν Ἀργεῖοι

βαλίαν, ἄν τε πετραῖων

ὑπ' ἀντρων ἔλε θῶς

ἀνευρὼν (Μενέλαος)

μόσχον ἀκέραιον, βρότειον

λαιμόν αἰμάξων τότε, οὐ συν-

ίγκτα λέκτρα τραφέϊσαν ἐν

βοιβδῶ ἀηδεῖ βουκόλων

παρὰ δὲ μητέρι νυμφοκόμῳ

(γόνιμον) Αἰακίδαισι γάμον.

Respecting the appellation *Θῶς* given to Menelaus, it is sufficient to refer to the Epigram of Antipator,—

Τὸν πρὶν ἐρημώταν θῆρα Μακεδονίας:

and to state, that both *Θῶς* and *θήρ* alluded probably to the armorial bearings of the respective parties; just as we find in Shakspeare mention made of '*Richard the ravenous and destructive boar*,' in evident allusion to his coat of arms.

We ought not to forget to observe, that the volume contains translations from other writers, besides those mentioned in the title-page, both ancient and modern; and that the time requisite for the acquisition of Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and German, has precluded of course the possibility of Mr. Anstice doing more than skimming the surface of Classical Literature; an agreeable amusement enough for a man of education, but one for which a Professorship was hardly necessary to be founded, as it neither requires first-rate talents, nor such a withdrawal from worldly occupations as the pursuit of Classical Literature, if it be intended to benefit others, unfortunately demands.

\* We find, however, that Mr. Anstice has followed Wellaver in applying this simile to Helen, as if a single circumstance can be mentioned, in the early part of that lady's life, at all bearing on the question; while we know, on the other hand, that, when Paris was born, his mother Hecuba, who, after dreaming she should be delivered of a firebrand, was told to kill her child, for, if it lived, it would be in very truth her country's torch, but, refusing to destroy it, chose rather to send it to the shepherds of Mount Ida; where the young scapegrace, the Lothario of his day, first seduced poor CEnone; and on his return to Troy, became such a favourite at his father's court, on account of his personal beauty, that he was sent on an embassy to Greece, and there falling in love with Helen, eloped with the lady of Menelaus, and thus plunging his country in a war of extirpation, verified the destiny of his fatal birth.

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*The Principles of Church Reform, by Thos. Arnold, D.D. Head Master of Rugby School.*

*Dissertations vindicating the Church of England with regard to some essential points of Polity and Doctrine, by the Rev. John Sinclair, A.M. of Pembroke Coll. Oxford.*

*Plan of Church Reform, by Lord Henley.*

*Outline of a Plan for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales, by H. S.*

*Ecclesiastical Reform. Vindication of the Church of England. A Letter by Joseph Sparrow, a Layman of the Church of England.*

"THERE will come a time," says the learned and pious Hooker, "when three words uttered with charity and meekness shall receive a far more blessed reward than three thousand volumes written with diadainful sharpness of wit;"—and he immediately adds, "but the manner of men's writing must not alienate our hearts from the truth." Thus we cannot refuse to Dr. Arnold's pamphlet (the first in the above list) the praise which attaches to charitable intentions, or to considerable skill in argumentation; yet is his scheme, we affirm, Utopian and destitute of practicability. A leading journal of the day, the strenuous advocate of changes in secular and ecclesiastical polity, in reviewing this volume has come to the same decision; concurrent opinions proceeding therefore from sources totally unconnected, are likely to be right.

"The problem is," says the Doctor, p. 29, "to unite in one Church different opinions, and different rites and ceremonies; and first let us consider the case of a difference of religious opinions. Before such an union is considered impracticable or injurious to the cause of Christianity, might we not remember what and how many those points are, on which all Christians are agreed. We all believe in one God, a spiritual and all-perfect being, who made us and all things; who governs all things by his Providence—who loves goodness, and abhors wickedness. We all believe that Jesus Christ his son came

into the world for our salvation; that he died and rose again from the dead, to prove that his true servants shall not die eternally, but shall rise as he is risen, and enjoy an eternal life with him and with his Father."

"We all believe that the volume of the Old and New Testament contains the revelation of God's will to man; that no other revelation than what is there recorded has ever been given to mankind before or since; that it is a standard of faith and a rule of practice, so that we all acknowledge its authority, although we may often understand its meaning differently."

All this is very true, and who indeed shall presume to limit the mercy of God in extending the benefits of Christ's passion to all practical believers in the great scheme of salvation, or even to those out of the pale of the faith, to whom it has never been offered, which difficulty St. Paul seems to have fully answered;\* but however latitudinarian the Church may be as to the union and happiness of sincere Christians in a future state, that latitudinarianism in secular things seems utterly inconsistent with its worldly stability. Certain outward and visible sacraments are established, a succession of authorized teachers has been appointed, and regard has been had that all things in the church visible should be performed in decency and order. It is to the praise of the Church of England, when she reformed, and purified herself from the idolatrous errors of Popery, that she sought not to reject those sublime formularies of prayer which had been preserved, amid many corruptions, in the missals of Rome. The invocation of saints and the deifying of the Virgin she rejected as of no authority from Scripture; but when the traditions of the church were matters of decent devotional observance from time immemorial, those traditions she properly and stedfastly retained.

Dr. Arnold observes,

"The friends of the established Church justly extol the substantial excellence and beauty of the Liturgy. It can hardly in-

\* Epistle to the Romans, chap. ii. verses 12, 13, 14.

deed be praised too highly as the solemn service of the Church, embodying one of the best representations of the feelings and language of a true Christian in his confessions, his thanksgivings, and his prayers. But while we reverence the Bible above all other books, we yet should never think of studying it to the exclusion of others, so and much more may we say of the Liturgy, that even allowing it to be the best conceivable religious service in itself, still it ought not to be the only one." p. 66.

The Doctor is wrong in *limine*. His comparisons have no analogy. The Bible is for the general instruction of mankind, yet so constructed that it may be referred to as a rule of action for all individual cases. The Liturgy is for the public worship of God in the places peculiarly set apart for that purpose. Private prayer is left to every man's judgment according to his necessities. Dr. Arnold thinks it would be a great good, that instead of the liturgy different services should be performed at different times of the day and week within the walls of our churches (p. 67). He says "there are times when we should enjoy a freer and more social service, and for the sake of the greater familiarity, should pardon some insipidity and some extravagance." This last sentence involves, we conceive, a brief demonstration of the impracticability and inexpediency of the Doctor's suggestions. What! are we in a church, to bend the worship of God to our own state of feelings, instead of raising our own feelings to a decent conformity with it? Are our prayers to be insipid and extravagant that we may be pleased? Of what avail could such a service, such a devotion, be in the eye of the great Source of purity and light?

"Considering," says Dr. Arnold, "that some persons would like nothing but the liturgy; that others, on the contrary, can endure no prayers but such as are extemporaneous; that many more have a preference for one practice or the other, but not so as to wish to be confined to the exclusive use of it, there seems no reason why the national church should not enjoy a sufficient variety in its ritual to satisfy the opinions and feelings of all."

Dr. Arnold has forgotten the success of the experiment made by the fanatical and puritan legislators of Cromwell's time, in substituting a Directory for the public worship of God for the Book of Common Prayer, and

the spirit which dictated it.\* Schisms assume new shapes and forms, but they differ not in their essential characteristics. Undoubtedly Dr. Arnold contemplates in sincerity, by his scheme, a more general extension of unity in the visible Church; but with all charity we should not have the weakness to forget that human nature is human nature under all circumstances, and that concession to caprices of opinion in things indifferent, neither makes converts nor friends. The error of secular government is only repeated in the ecclesiastical, namely, that concession to faction on the score of expediency makes peace. To such experimentalists we would say, You may weaken to its base a civil constitution or a church by your policy; you may produce anarchy and universal conflict; you will in the end leave men without any sense of loyal obedience to the state, without vital religion and its moral obligations. Like the builders of Babel, you are erecting a tower by means of which you seek to attain the highest heaven; like them you will be repelled and defeated by the discordant correspondence which you seek to hold with labourers whose spiritual language by schism is totally unintelligible to each other.

The antidote to the erroneous positions of the first pamphlet will be found in the Rev. J. Sinclair's, written in a manner equally calm, temperate, and dispassionate, but, in our opinion, with a much sounder view of the subject.

Under the heads of Episcopacy, Liturgies, Infallibility, and Mediation, he defends the constitution of the Church of England as founded on pure and primitive principles; he proves the soundness of its doctrinal tenets, and shows that the Roman Bishops in the first ages of Christianity, were not allowed to claim either infallibility or supreme jurisdiction.

"When Byzantium was raised to the same imperial eminence (as Rome) by the name of Constantinople or New Rome, the Byzantine patriarch was declared by the second General Council, held A.D. 381, to be of equal dignity with his Roman brother. Precedence only, or

\* See an account of this book in the "Notices of Tavistock and its Abbey," in our vol. c. pt. i. p. 412.



nominal priority, was reserved to the episcopate of the ancient capital. This reservation was confirmed a century afterwards by the fourth General Council, held at Chalcedon, in the decrees of which, the reason given for this nominal priority of old over new Rome, is merely political, and has nothing to do with spiritual concerns. 'The fathers,' say the members of this later council, (referring to their predecessors,) 'have justly assigned the eldership to the seat of elder Rome, on account of the kingly or imperial authority of the city,' (διὰ τὴ βασιλείαν τοῦ πόλεως Ῥώμης); and they have assigned equal privileges (τὰ ἴσα προέβηκεν) to new Rome, rationally judging that the city which was honoured by the imperial power and by the residence of the Senate, and which enjoyed equal privileges with royal Rome, its elder sister, should, like her, be exalted in ecclesiastical rank, (πόλεως καὶ τῶν ἱσάν ἀπολαύουσας πρεσβείας τῇ πρεσβυτέρῃ βασιλίδι Ῥώμῃς,)" p. 240.

The following is a striking remark, proving episcopacy coequal with the earliest periods of the church. Speaking of the objections raised by dissenters against the episcopal office, the author proceeds thus:

"Our dissenting fellow-Protestants have another favourite topic which savours more of declamation than argument. The fearful cry of No Popery is raised against us; the people are instructed to believe, by the constant working of alliteration on their ears, and of repetition upon their minds, that Popery and Prelacy are one and the same thing; bishops are represented as a kind of emissaries and precursors of the Roman pontiff; and episcopal jurisdiction as a kind of fringe from the scarlet robe that bedecked the mother of abominations. To these flourishes of dissenting rhetoric we may quietly reply that nothing would more delight a Romanist than to find this charge substantiated. He would feel that in this contest with his Protestant antagonist he had the vantage ground at once conceded. For if Episcopacy be a part of Romanism, inseparably connected with the rest of that system; and if, as dissenters themselves admit, episcopacy was established about the year 140, then Romanism is proved far more ancient than Protestants can safely or rationally allow. Instead of tracing Romanism at the furthest, as we do, to the fourth or fifth centuries, we must date it back to the middle of the second, to the very times which we account the best and purest ages of the Church. This indeed would be a Papal triumph." p. 127.

Church endowments are much more ancient than generally supposed. At the very beginning of the third century we find from public records that landed property, even within the limits of Rome itself, was attached to certain Christian churches, (vide p. 135). Peculiar titles to the highest order of church officers are of great antiquity. The calling the bishop's seat a *throne* has been much cavilled at by sectaries, though no differences can be more absurd than those which arise about mere terms, habits, or things indifferent, further than they are of decent observance. The chair of the bishop is stated to have been called his apostolic throne, because St. James, the kinsman of our Lord, was its first occupant. A mitre called *petalum*,\* for its form, is mentioned to have been worn by bishops of preceding ages.

As early as the second and third centuries the Bishops were saluted with such titles as these, *Apices et principes omnium*—*Principes sacerdotum*—*Summi sacerdotes*—*Pontifices maximi*—*Vice Christi*—*Papae benedictæ, gloriosissimi*—to which may be added the lordly appellation *deorum*, vide p. 139, all proving that the apostolic Church of God in its primitive age had its dignitaries, and that they do greatly err who endeavour to exalt its spirituality at the expense of those distinctions which maintain its outward respectability. Both are perfectly compatible with each other. And here we revert to the publication which we had first under review, to quote in an appropriate place, a sensible observation of Dr. Arnold, its author, relative to Bishops sitting in the House of Lords.

"Dissenters have blindly joined the unbelievers against the Bishops holding seats in the House of Lords. Never was there a question on which fanaticism and narrow-mindedness have so completely played into the hands of wickedness. The very notion of the House of Lords is that of an assembly embracing the highest portions of the most eminent professions or classes of society. Accordingly, it contains, speaking generally, the most considerable of the landed proprietors of the

\* The *petalum*, *coronet*, was originally a thin plate of gold which the Jewish High Priest wore on his forehead, inscribed with the tetragrammatic name of God, *יהוה*.

kingdom, the most distinguished individuals in the army and navy, and in like manner a certain number of the heads of the clerical profession and of the law. It is not that the Lord Chancellor and the Bishops are the representatives of their respective professions, in the sense of being placed in Parliament to look after their particular interests, nor is it at all for the sake of the clergy or the lawyers that they sit in the House of Peers, but for the sake of the nation—that the highest national council may have the benefit of their peculiar knowledge and peculiar views of life. Now it is manifest that all of what are called the liberal professions exercise a certain influence over the minds of those who follow them, for good or for evil. . . . As then in an assembly consisting of men of one profession only, the evil influence becomes predominant, and pedantry and narrow-mindedness are sure to be its characteristics, so when men of different professions are mixed, the evil of a professional spirit is neutralized, while its advantages remain in full force; and in proportion to the great number of professions thus brought together in one assembly will be the universality of its tone, and at the same time the soundness of its particular resolutions. . . . A Bishop, if *translations* were at an end, would have nothing to hope for from courtliness or faction, he would gain nothing by basely voting for government—nothing by ambitiously and unfairly molesting them.”—(Principles of Church Reform, p. 65.)

We return to the Rev. Mr. Sinclair's work, where he remarks on the universality and apostolical antiquity of Liturgies, to which such irrefragable testimony is borne in the ancient work by Prosper of Aquitaine,\* entitled, “The Calling of the Gentiles.” Commenting upon the exhortation of St. Paul to Timothy, that first of all supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks, should be made, or perhaps prepared *seasonably*, for all men, the writer says,

“This law and rule of prayer has been so religiously and unanimously observed by all Christian priests and people, that there is no part or quarter of the world where there are not forms of prayer suited agreeable to this pattern.” p. 203.

And Bishop Bull bears testimony in the most decided terms to the above being the right interpretation of the

\* Prosper of Aquitaine, styled by the Romanists St. Prosper, flourished about the middle of the fifth century.

Apostle's meaning, and that it was so understood by the primitive church.

“Hence, in all the Churches of Christ over the world, however distinct from each other, we find set forms of prayer suited and conformed to this direction of the Apostle.” (Bull's Sermons, vol. II).

The disadvantages of extemporaneous prayer are most convincingly set forth; the party cannot be aware what the speaker is about to say; many doctrines and sentiments may be expressed to which the hearer will hesitate to say Amen with truth. None of these objections can in any degree apply to the Liturgy of the Established Church.

“The officiating minister, having to read a service previously composed, is under no inducement to be ostentatious of intellectual ability. His piety is not embarrassed by ill-directed mental exertion. He can never in the use of long established compositions be suspected in the remotest degree of insinuations against any member of his auditory. The benefits of a Liturgy are not less striking in reference to the congregation. Assured of the excellence, authority, and correctness of the prayers and praises they are required to unite in offering, they lose no time in critical examinations. Their thoughts flow naturally and undistractedly in a channel to which they are accustomed, and which they know to be safe. They feel secure against the obtrusion of what is vulgar, presumptuous, affected, or familiar. Our public prayers, brought by frequent revision to a perfection otherwise unattainable, have no abruptness, no marks of haste, nothing confused, nothing unintelligible. Their tone of feeling accords with congregational worship. They avoid all needless interference with points of doubtful disputation. Composed long before these questions had arisen which now agitate the church, they cannot be interpreted to the exclusive encouragement of any favourite sect or party. Disagreement with such doctrines as are expressed in our formularies would argue disagreement with the illustrious composers of them in the earliest and purest ages of Christianity.”

A very proper exhortation follows to the study of the Liturgy, of the reasons and objects of the prayers it contains, so that the reader may fix the attention of his congregation by his earnestness, while they by audible responses shew “that they pray with the spirit and the understanding also.”

The next pamphlet (Lord Henley's) proposes sweeping alterations in the

investment and distribution of Church property; the principal feature is, that the Church revenues, as the present persons who enjoy them shall drop off by decease or voluntary resignation, shall be vested in a corporation to be called the *Commissioners for the Management of Ecclesiastical property*; this commission is to be composed of a mixed body of Church Dignitaries and great Officers of State. By the 7th article of his prospectus, his Lordship would exclude the Bishops from sitting in Parliament. We have already quoted an ecclesiastical Reformer to shew the inexpediency of such a provision. It would, indeed, be the final blow to Church and State alliance. No longer would the voice of Christian Bishops be heard as moderators in the Council of the State. By such a measure the monarchy would crumble away and merge in Republicanism; a form of government repugnant to the habitual sentiments of Englishmen, unfavourable to the courtesies and kindnesses of highly polished and christianized society, and only calculated for small or infant states. We ever find that when republics advance in riches and civilization, they insensibly tend towards aristocratical and monarchical forms, however their old designations may remain, for certainly "things exist before their names."

H. S.'s plan to commute the tithes is, that they should be assessed by a competent Commission, their yearly produce paid into provincial courts, and in cases in which they belong to a college or ecclesiastical body, the money awarded should be invested in the 3 per Cent. Consol. Bank Annuities, they to receive the interest until a proper investment can be made of the principal in land.

Lay impropiators to receive the annual amount awarded absolutely from the Provincial Court. If their interest therein be doubtful, the money to be invested as above, until the just claimants be decided on.

All these schemes look fairly enough upon paper. God grant that they may work as smoothly. Our opinion is, that gradual amelioration, not sweeping changes, should be operated, if we would repair and uphold the fabric of church and state. Who that has any forethought or any experience in history, does not tremble for the building when it is proposed that so many of

its ancient pillars should be replaced by others of quite a different form, and of untried materials?

Mr. Joseph Sparrow's name is not unknown to us by his advertisements of fine old port and sherry at moderate rates, by his letters circular on church and state matters to the Bishop of Winchester and the Duke of Wellington, by his pamphlet on his ill-success as a suitor, &c. &c. printed some time since under the singular title of, "*Hotch Potch, or Camberwelliana.*" He now favours us by a letter on Ecclesiastical Reform, which unfortunately was *too long* for the Times, and *too late* for the Christian Remembrancer. Mr. Sparrow seems to have a taste for polemics, and probably might not dislike to be a lay Commissioner under one of the plans for reform of church polity. He evidently means well, and entertains a laudable attachment for the tenets and liturgy of our venerable church. He very properly corrects the vulgar error so extensively propagated, that the Church is rich as a body, and points out what is so often by her enemies slurred over in silence, that an exceeding large proportion of the tithes superstitiously given to abbey by the patrons of rectories, were conferred at the suppression on laymen subservient to the views of the crown. That the representatives of these lay impropiators still retain them, either without deduction, or with a very small payment by way of pension to the vicarial ministers who serve the churches. Certainly the stipends of very many of the parochial clergy are miserably too low. Yet how exemplarily and nobly have they submitted with content to their condition, consoled doubtless by a trust in Providence, and by the consideration of the high and eternal objects of their ministry. This state of things may be bettered. In the mean time, reverencing what is good, tried, and approved, let us be cautious of adopting rash experiments.

Charitable towards Christians out of the pale of our communion, yet firm in the faith "delivered to us by the saints," and in the forms hallowed by ancient usage and by their own internal excellence, let us advance, each in his individual station, the interests of true and vital piety, and shew

—— Religion was intended

For something else than to be mended.

*Memoirs of Doctor Burney, arranged from his own Manuscripts, &c. By his Daughter, Madame D'Arblay. 3 vols. 8vo.*

IT was with sincere pleasure that we received our copy of the *Memoirs of Dr. Burney*, of which the leading materials were either left by himself, or supplied by his affectionate and accomplished daughter, the Evelina and Cecilia of a most interesting age; for many years may be expected to elapse before we can again bind in conviviality such men as those who composed the Literary Club of Samuel Johnson. Nor was it without considerable emotion that we read, in the preface of Madame D'Arblay, her allusion to "many changes and successive afflictions" that, for a long time, deprived her of all power to pay the tribute which she owed to her honoured father's remains. "Now, however, that, most unexpectedly, she finds herself sufficiently recovered to attempt an acquittal of this debt," we greet in the most friendly spirit her long forsaken pen, and peruse with respectful attention the record she supplies to perpetuate her father's fame and her own.

Charles Burney was born at Shrewsbury on the 12th of April 1726. His grandfather was James Macburney, a gentleman of considerable patrimony at Great Hanwood, a village in Shropshire. He was late in life appointed land steward to the Earl of Ashburnham, and had a house in Privy-garden, Whitehall. In 1727 he walked as Esquire to one of the Knights at the Coronation of King George the Second.

The father of our doctor (his son) also James, was brought up at Westminster School, under the celebrated Dr. Busby. He had the honour and happiness to be flogged into diligence by that great disciplinarian; and, in addition to his school exercises, he had become an admirable dancer, performed well on the violin, and was a portrait painter of no mean talents. He lost the favour of his father by marrying a young actress of the Goodman's Fields Theatre, by whom he had a large family; though Charles was his last son by a second marriage with Mrs. Ann Cooper, a Shropshire young lady of bright parts and great personal beauty—she had even a considerable fortune for those times. Her

husband finally settled to portrait-painting for a profession, and quitting Shrewsbury, established himself in the city of Chester, where his agreeable qualities procured him the friendly countenance of the Earl of Cholmondeley.

From some cause unexplained, his son Charles was left in Shropshire when his parents removed to Chester; and not only in infancy, but during boyhood, remained under the care of an uncultivated and utterly ignorant, but worthy and affectionate, old nurse, called Dame Ball, in the rustic village of Condover near Shrewsbury. From this nurse he went for education to the free school at Chester. His early talents for music fixed that art for his profession; and his earliest musical instructor was his eldest half-brother, Mr. James Burney, who then, and more than half a century afterwards, was organist of St. Margaret's, Shrewsbury. He easily outstripped that brother, by his unwearied application to all the slavery of conquering unmeaning difficulties—an accidental but fortunate arrival of such men as the celebrated Felton and the first Dr. Hayes at Shrewsbury, while they gave encouragement to his diligence, led his ambition into a right path. He at least kept up the little *Latin* he had acquired; practised both on the violin and the spinette, transcribed all music within his reach, attended punctiliously to his brother's affairs, and found time even to indulge himself with occasional angling, for which he had a great passion.

On quitting Shrewsbury, to return to his parents at Chester, he carried with him an application that was not to be broken by fatigue or even rest; and in this state of silent progress in his studies, he was introduced to Dr. Arne, on the passage of that celebrated musician through the city of Chester. The Doctor was so struck with young Burney, that he proposed to his father to complete his musical education, and treat him as his favourite pupil, on the usual conditions. In the year 1744, at the age of seventeen, the young musician, with his father's consent, set off in raptures, in company of Dr. Thomas Arne, for the metropolis.

Dr. Arne was a genius of the most brilliant order in his profession, but in

life he was a voluptuary, with little regard for reputation. Shall we be surprised to find that he never sounded the depths of science in his particular art? He was fertile in melody, and brought to the theatre all that the theatre then required from music, and his popularity satisfied him entirely. He had every thing to gratify and delight those whom it was his interest to please, and he sought nothing, whatever he might suspect to lie, beyond this. In the house of the doctor's sister, the enchanting Mrs. Cibber, in Scotland Yard, young Burney soon became known to most of those who gladden life. He was distinguished by David Garrick, and by Thomson the poet. He found out elsewhere for himself, Kit Smart and Dr. Armstrong, and his oldest friend in life, Miss Molly Carter. He was so amiable in his manners, that his acquaintance invariably became his friends, and in every desirable way contributed to his advancement.

The biographer who writes for more than the purposes of the moment, cannot fail to discern frequently that predisposition of causes and effects that strikingly leads on distinguished individuals to the attainment of all their objects. About this time Mr. Burney, by what the unthinking call accident, was led in the easiest possible manner into a connection with every character in fashionable life, whose patronage or friendship he would have missed, or slowly attained, without it. That singular man, Fulk Greville, the modern rival of Lord Herbert of Chesham, among his accomplishments wished to possess a more than common knowledge of music, by attaching to himself some professor of the science. But he required, in one with whom he was to associate, mind and cultivation, as well as finger and ear; and having but a mean opinion in general of the musical tribe, he one day gravely asked Kirkman, the great harpichord maker of the day, whether he knew any young musician who was fit company for a gentleman? Kirkman, somewhat piqued, replied that, "he knew many, one in particular, who would equally become a palace and an orchestra." Greville caught at this (to him) phenomenon, and requested that an interview might be contrived between them, in which the object under trial and judgment,

should be totally ignorant of the ordeal, and therefore incapable of preparation or artifice. From this not very liberal essay, the result was so favourable to Burney, that Mr. Greville actually paid 300*l.* to Dr. Arne, to release his pupil from the articles still binding upon him, and secured, in his new friend, both the artist and the gentleman; one, in fact, meriting, and soon possessing, a very high place in his esteem. Mr. Greville invited him to Wilbury-house, and he had the advantage of accompanying the man of his time most sought after, into scenes of the highest patrician indulgence; we say advantage, because Burney through life never made a shipwreck of his principles; his passions were his virtues, and led him, even among the lost and irreclaimable, safely as to his fortune, and unsullied as to his integrity and his habits.

To add to the pleasures of such a patronage, Fulk Greville conceived an ardent affection for the most accomplished young lady of that time, Miss Fanny Macartney. A wedding took place between them, private from mere whim, and young Burney had the high honour of giving the hand of the fair bride to his protector and friend. This lady is known to all our readers in her wedded state, as the author of the celebrated "*Ode to Indifference*," a quality which we are not surprised to find was never shown as to her ceremonial father on the greatest occurrence in her life. Perhaps no example of this kind was requisite to inspire Mr. Burney himself with the passion for Miss Esther Sleepe, who subsequently became his wife. He describes her with every graceful attribute about her; and the reader must be cold indeed who does not warm to so fascinating a delineation. But his situation was dependent—he was himself a bond-slave, subject almost entirely to the will of others; and every thing like the attainment of the joys of home, enriched by this fair excellence, seemed at a hopeless distance. His beloved Esther pressed upon him, "patience for the present and forbearance." Mrs. Greville, in the mean time, had presented her husband with a daughter, destined, under the name of Crewe, to be the rival of her mother's beauty and accomplishments. Mr. Burney, in addition to his father's

office as to the mother, had the honour of standing godfather to her child; and in his two Fannies completely absorbed, Mr. Greville, however quick at other times, had no eyes to discern what was passing in the bosom of his young associate. To add to his distress, the family made him acquainted with their design of going abroad for some time, embracing him of course in this arrangement; a circumstance which they naturally considered of the most welcome nature to one anxious to extend his musical science. He was so overwhelmed by this intelligence, that it drew from him an explicit confession of the state of his heart, and from his friends such remonstrances and dissuaves, as a prudent regard for his interest alone excited. With a wounded spirit he imparted this conference to his fair partner. He would have sacrificed even their friendship to his love, but she would not listen for a moment to such a decision; and their at least temporary separation seemed inevitable, when he requested her picture to be worn in absence next his heart, and she sate for him to Spencer, one of the first miniature painters of his time. By the aid of this bosom friend, he so regained his apparent tranquillity that the Grevilles thought he had recovered his senses, and dismissed his idle attachment. They ventured some light railery upon his change, but he testified his consistency by an agony so appalling, that they were glad to change the subject. However, in vindication of his choice, he silently took from his bosom the miniature of his charmer, and placed it fearfully, almost awfully, upon the table before them. The gay couple seized, examined, and admired the charming original in the speaking intelligence and sweetness of the portrait; and Burney, in a rapture of delight, stood enjoying their emotion.

At length, with a laugh, Mr. Greville exclaimed, "But why, Burney, why don't you marry her?" With an ingenuous transport, that could not escape, and must have charmed a shrewd observer, Burney started forward, and merely uttered the words "May I?" A short pause that ensued was construed by the lover into consent, and he hastily quitted his patrons to communicate his "free condition" to his destined bride. All notion of his going abroad was now at

an end. The Grevilles and their infant daughter set out a trio, on their tour, leaving "Benedict" a happy, because a "married man."

From the connexions of his wife, Mr. Burney's first house was in the city, where he soon acquired scholars, and his prospects daily opened to him a most extensive and lucrative practice, — when Sir John Turner, the Member for Lynn Regis, proposed to him the situation of organist in that royal borough, and the Mayor and Corporation handsomely raised the salary from twenty to one hundred pounds a year—engaging at the same time to secure to him pupils from the first families in the town and its neighbourhood. Here again fortune befriended him, for his health had greatly suffered by his town residence and ardent application. Leaving Mrs. Burney, therefore, for the present, whose approaching confinement rendered her stay, for some time at least, indispensable, as soon as his strength enabled him to bear the journey, he entered upon his new duties, which he combined as usual with his literary studies. At first it may be supposed the young musician felt the *mus* of the neighbourhood somewhat below concert pitch; but in a little time his reputation opened the doors to him of many noble mansions, and the hearts of persons of the highest attainments.

In this his retirement Mr. Burney, about the year 1755, received the plan issued by Dr. Johnson of his Dictionary of the English Language. The great genius of the "Rambler," and the virtues that equalled that genius, inspired Mr. Burney with the wish to become acquainted with him. On this occasion, therefore, with infinite modesty, he addressed that great man, and tendered his best exertions in promoting the success of that important work. Mr. Burney's letter bears date the 18th of February 1755, and Dr. Johnson replied to it on the 8th of April. Thus honourably commenced an acquaintance of the greatest advantage to Mr. Burney and his family, for to none in after-life did the sage's heart warm more steadily and zealously than to the Burneys.

After a few years passed very successfully in Norfolk, satisfied that the great mart of talent was really the metropolis, Mr. Burney, his wife, and their young family transplanted them-



atives to London, and avoiding the confinement of the city itself, he fixed upon Poland-street, then a beautiful and airy situation, and inhabited for the most part by persons of distinction. But the first and truly happy year of their abode was unfortunately the only one Mrs. Burney was to enjoy; an inflammatory disorder soon hurried away from a distracted husband, and a young family of six children, the beloved wife, mother, friend, counsellor, and guide of this interesting circle. Of these children James the eldest had been sent to sea as a midshipman, in the ship of Admiral Montagu. The second son, Charles, was then a mere child. He was subsequently educated at the Charter-house, and finally left his name among the English trio of Greek scholars, with two co-rivals only, Porson and Parr. None of his daughters were yet of an age to render a companionable solace to their afflicted parent.

The first step necessary was to look to the education of his children, and under the auspices of Lady Clifford, a Roman Catholic, resident in Paris, Mr. Burney at length made the necessary dispositions for placing them with a Madame St. Mart, who was accustomed to receive *en pension des jeunes Anglaises*. He could only spare two of his daughters at one time, and for reasons which appeared convincing at the moment, Esther and Susannah were the two whom he left with Madame St. Mart.

Greatly benefited himself by the libraries and conversations of Paris, Mr. Burney returned much lightened in spirits, to devote himself in London to unwearied tuition and study; nor was it till he had remained a widower six years that he determined upon supplying, as far as that could be done, the chasm endured in his domestic life. He married a widow of Lynn, Mrs. Stephen Allen, a lady of great merit, well known to his first wife. His four daughters, Esther, Frances, Susan, and Charlotte, received, with the most respectful alacrity, the step-mother whom their father had chosen to repair the ruins of domestic comfort in his family. The Paris scheme was now abandoned. The youngest daughter Charlotte was sent to a school in Norfolk. The second, Frances, was the only member

of the family who never was placed in any seminary, and never was under any governess or instructor whatever.

It is not our design to touch upon the musical Tours of Dr. Burney. He has narrated them himself; nor can we enter into the voluminous "History of Music," or the "Collections as to Astronomy;" his "professional practice," or the yet more delightful friendships that dignified his town life, from the time he began to reside in Queen-square, when he came back from France and Italy. Of all these matters Madame D'Arblay has given a faithful, we are sure, and a most interesting detail. There is great skill in the gallery of portraits which she hangs up before us; and they will go the round of extracts to which such detached members of any structure are liable in this age of anecdotes. Nor can we more than allude to a feature of the work, which gives a new air and character to the whole; which closely combines one of the daughters with her father's importance for the rest of his existence; and sometimes renders even Dr. Burney but a secondary object in the polished circles which solicited the honour of their society.

We refer to the autobiography of the amiable authoress.

We have left ourselves but little space for isolated extracts, but we must gratify our readers with one letter from Mr. Burke, whom Dr. Burney supposed he might have offended by an independent vote. We understand Mr. Burke himself canvassed on this occasion. It was a Westminster election.

"To Dr. Burney.

"My dear Sir—I give you my sincere thanks for your desire to satisfy my mind relative to your conduct in this exigency. I am well acquainted with your principles and sentiments, and know that every thing good is to be expected from both. God forbid that worthy men, situated as you are, should be made sacrifices to the minute part of politics, when we are far from able to assure ourselves that the higher parts can be made to answer the good ends we have in view. You have little or no obligations to me,\* but if you

\* The presentation of the organ of Cheltenham College, a noble suite of apartments, and a liberal salary, was literally all that this illustrious man ever had the power to acquire for his accomplished friend.



had as many as I really wish it were in power, as it is certainly my desire, to lay upon you, I hope you do not think me capable of conferring them in order to subject your mind or your affairs to a painful and mischievous servitude. I know that your sentiments will always outrun the demands of your friends; and that you want rather to be restrained in the excess of what is right, than to be stimulated to a languid and insufficient exertion.

EDMUND BURNEY."

We are now arrived at the point at which we necessarily, not willingly, must state the objections we have to make to the work before us. That which is the chief, and indeed hardly allows us to think of any other, is the very uncommon style in which Madame D'Arblay alone, for Miss Burney never did so, has now thought proper to write her native language. It cannot proceed from the use of the French tongue, for that is one of pure convention; and good company regulates every turn and point of admissible phraseology among the nation. It somewhat reminds us unluckily of the *Euphuism* invented or perfected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by John Lilly, Master of Arts, by which every thing was rendered so excessively fine, that plain sense sometimes bewildered its comprehension by endeavouring to divine the meaning. This is chiefly effected, in the volumes under criticism, by a studied violation of idiom, and a redundancy of epithet. We know that an adjective cannot stand alone in speech; but that is by no means the case as to the noun. Adjectives thus thrown at every substantive as he appears, are much oftener impediments to his progress than decorations to his person; but let us look at one of the most elaborate displays of this vice in composition. The reader must understand the reference to be to a fashionable gaming-house of the day:

"An ecstacy of expectation, hope, ardour, and fire, that seemed to cause a mental inflammation of the feelings and faculties of the whole assembly in a mass. As the evening advanced, the busy hum of commonplace chatter subsided, and a general and collected calmness ensued, such as might best dispose the gambling associates to a wily deliberation, how most coolly to penetrate into the mystic obscurities that brought them together. All, however, was not yet involved in the gaping coldness of stones. Still such cheeks as were

not too dragged or lagged to exhibit them, were able to give graceful symptoms of self-possession, by the pleasing and becoming dimples produced through arch, though silent observance."—Vol. i. p. 38.

After reading this painful glance at a Hell of not the clearest imagination, we willingly thought of her distracted Harrel at Vauxhall—his last agonizing kiss of his wife—his springing over the table, and being out of sight in a moment;—and we heard in horror the distant report of the pistol which had terminated his career of vice and folly.

But where little, beyond the common, calls for illustration, we have the same studied excess of the descriptive. Many men have been exhausted by labour, and travelled in bad weather; nay, have got cold, and taken to their beds with rheumatism; but their sufferings were surely never before commemorated in such language.

"His solicitude led him to over-work and over-hurry his mental powers, at the same time that he inflicted a similar *Ad-rum* upon his corporeal strength. And while thus doubly overwhelmed, he was assailed, during his precipitated return, by the rudest fierceness of wintry elemental strife; through which, with bad accommodations and innumerable accidents, he became a prey to the merciless pangs of the acutest spasmodic rheumatism, which barely suffered him to reach his house, ere long and piteously it confined him a tortured prisoner to his bed."—Vol. i. p. 228.

This should have reminded Madame D'Arblay of the exquisite portrait of Will Marvel, in the 49th Idler of Miss Burney's friend Dr. Johnson, of whom the sage says—"He has accustomed himself to sounding words and hyperbolical images, till he has lost the power of true description. When his dreadful story is told in proper terms, it is only that the way was dirty in winter, and that he experienced the common vicissitudes of rain and sunshine." Her exuberance and copiousness are finely touched by the same great Critic, when he exposes the terrific diction in No. 36 of the same work. He says, "Every thought is diffused through so many diversities of expression, that it is lost like water in a mist." Of the latter fault take the following example. It is in her first volume.

"The social powers of pleasing were

now first lighted up by the sparks of convivial collision, which emanate in kindred minds from the electricity of conversation."

The magnet, however, has equal charms with the electric fluid. We have "the magnetising powers of *har-rowing* and *wining*," and a hundred other powers are bestowed upon it.

Her ear too seems to have a fondness for the uncouth in expression.

"His disposition was not of that *effeminately sensitive cast*."—"The torpid blight of *swallowless misery*."—The impressive and piety-inspiring painter (the poet Thomson).—The piercing eye of penetration."

That which pierces always penetrates.

The least of her faults is the frequent conversion of neutral verbs into verbs active, against the practice of our great writers.

But we have not yet quite finished with the subject of this modern Euphuism, and shall leave it, after earnestly putting a single question. Suppose that any professor of Euphuism should take it into his head to improve the diction of "*Rasselas*" in this way, what would be thought of the initial paragraph so infested? Every reader would exclaim indignantly in the language of Milton, attributed by him to a far greater,

"Remove the swelling epithets, thick laid  
As varnish on a harlot's cheek,"

and give us the majestic and yet easy language of Johnson. We copy the paragraph to save reference; the reader himself may insert the epithets so lamentably wanting.

"Ye who listen with credulity to the whispers of fancy, and pursue with eagerness the phantoms of hope; who expect that age will perform the promises of youth, and that the deficiencies of the present day will be supplied by the morrow; attend to the history of *Rasselas*, Prince of Abyssinia."

Under the heads of the several nouns, the Gradus of Euphuism will easily supply him with the requisite adjectives, with the old quaint rule *ad lectorem*.

"In omnibus utere delectu; assume que maxime ad rem faciunt *Epitheta* et *Synonyma*."

There are a few blunders which a corrector of the press should be too learned to pass. We find a date for datum. And Dr. Burney's motto, from

Dante's *Purgatorio*, is itself in purgatory, till it shall be made to convey something like Italian meaning. It is thus exhibited by the printer:

"*Il catarono allor si dolcemente,  
Che la dolcorra ancor dentro mi suona.*"  
Vol. i. p. 225.

Dante supplied toward this what follows;

"*Cominciò egli allor si dolcemente  
Che la dolcezza ancor dentro mi suona.*"  
Il *Purgatorio*, c. 2, v. 113-4.

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*The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral of Hereford.* By John Britton, F.S.A. 4to. pp. 74.

THE structure which forms the subject of illustration in the present volume of Mr. Britton's national work on "*Cathedral Antiquities*," is less indebted to the pencil and the graver than many others of our splendid cathedral churches; and as this neglect is not owing to any deficiency in regard to beauty or interest, it is to be hoped that Mr. Britton's publication will on this account receive that patronage which the subject demands, and that the author will have reason, at least in this instance, to change his just tone of regret and disappointment at the want of public encouragement he has experienced; and though age may have somewhat crept upon him, and Time may have given him some "*cuts and scratches with his scythe*," we may still be allowed to hope, that, cheered with a better prospect of success than he has hitherto secured, the worthy author will, ere he comes to "*a final settlement*" with the enemy, have sufficient vigour to finish his series of "*Cathedral Antiquities*," with satisfaction to his readers and credit to himself.

Hereford Cathedral is a building in which we should be inclined to look for specimens of genuine Saxon architecture. Whether any such exist or not, is, and perhaps will remain, a matter of controversy; and in this place we have no opportunity to enter upon a field of discussion so wide and so fruitful. The subject, however, is one highly deserving of inquiry, and full of interest to the architectural antiquary, who in this cathedral will find an ample material for such an investigation.

It appears by unquestionable histo-

rical evidence, that a church on the site of the present was built by Bishop Athelstan in 1012, which structure was shortly afterwards destroyed by fire, in an incursion of the Welch; but that the building was only damaged by the invaders, is evinced by the fact that Athelstan was buried in 1055 in the church which he had built, and which, therefore, could not have been utterly destroyed. The Norman bishop Lozing, who came in at the Conquest, and held the see for a period no longer than sixteen years, has the credit of erecting the present structure, which we should think is highly improbable. The question has not been suffered to remain unnoticed; and a well-informed member of the Church, Mr. Garbett, contends, that a considerable portion of Athelstan's church still exists. We have no hesitation in adding our support to this conclusion; and we should think that it would not be difficult, for one well acquainted with our ancient architecture, to determine from actual inspection the present extent of the Saxon remains and the Norman additions.

The cathedral now under review is one of those which have suffered most from the hand of Wyatt, and we read with pleasure the severe but just remarks of Mr. Britton upon his devastations. Not content with rebuilding the part which had fallen, the Innovator took upon himself to alter the architecture which remained perfect, and to meet his views of "gothic" architecture. The Norman triforium and clerestory were altered into a flimsy imitation of the pointed style. This unsightly part of the structure is not represented in the engravings which illustrate the present work, but instead of these fantastic and uncalled-for alterations, Mr. Britton gives a view of the nave in its original state, and with the true feeling of an antiquary adds,

"I could no more reconcile myself to have a drawing and engraving made of any part of such a building (I will not miscall it architecture), than I could re-engage any of Batty Langley's 'gothic,' or the 'bricklayers' gothic' of the present day, which Church Commissioners unfortunately and heedlessly encourage." p. 45.

The engravings, sixteen in number, represent the detail and genuine effect of the structure; and at the same time

that we applaud the ingenuity with which the abominations of Wyatt have been kept out of sight, we are pleased with the taste displayed in the selection of some very curious and singularly beautiful pieces of architecture. The Lady Chapel, one of the earliest examples of the pointed style, is well and ably illustrated. We join with our author in his wish for the restoration of this structure to its pristine appearance; and reflecting upon what has been effected at another "Lady Chapel," we hope this desirable object will soon be accomplished.

A view of a portion of a kind of secondary transept displays a variety of Norman architecture almost unique; the acutely-pointed arch is joined with the Norman column, the latter being elongated into a slender shaft, yet retaining on its octagonal capital the divided ovolo which characterizes the Norman detail. The whole forms a combination of great beauty and elegance.

There is a singular style of architecture prevalent in parts of this church, which is distinguished by the lines of the arch being nearly straight, the arch showing in its elevation two sides of a triangle. Although this form is not peculiar to Hereford Cathedral, it is met with in that building to a greater extent than perhaps in any other. The examples here given appear from the mouldings to be very early.

In taking our leave, for the present, of Mr. Britton, we feel satisfaction in adding, that, in regard to interest, this volume is equal to any of the others published by the author, and in point of execution the engravings are marked with the same accuracy and elegance which distinguishes their precursors.

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*The Pitney Pavement, discovered by Samuel Hasell, Esq. of Littleton, A.D. 1828, and illustrated from his notes, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. pp. 20.*

THERE are few persons who, journeying on the high road from Langport to Glastonbury, would imagine that the agricultural district through which they were passing was once thickly studded with habitations. When the green expanse of King's Sedgmoor is pointed out, the "bloody doom" of the rash Monmouth would

rash to their remembrance; but their surprise would be great, when told that here, under the sway of the imperial eagle of Rome, "a large town with its numerous residences" rose in all the splendour which the luxury of that mighty empire could devise, and that too on ground now occupied by the arable field and the orchard.—Little does the ploughman dream that the ground over which he drives his team was once the site of a town as extensive, or perhaps greater, than Somerton or Glastonbury; and even if his attention is occasionally arrested by a fragment of a wall, or an accidental urn grazing against his ploughshare, he passes on, ignorant of the origin of these relics; for no tradition informs him of their former history, and no ruins point out to his visual faculties the existence of the mansions which now lie inhumed beneath his feet.

Here, then, will the labours of the antiquary, in bringing to light these hidden treasures, and asserting their value as inestimable documents illustrating the early history of the country, be truly appreciated. We learn from our histories the fact that the Romans once had possession of this island, but the extent of civilization they introduced, the mode of life of the conquering settlers and the conquered natives, the habitations they erected, and the degree of refinement to which the country arose under the imperial sway, can only be accurately studied in the researches of the antiquary; and pre-eminent in this line of inquiry is the name of Hoare.

The present pamphlet was originally printed for private distribution, but by the kind permission of Sir R. C. Hoare the publishers have been allowed to print for sale an impression of one hundred copies, which must rather be regarded as a sample of the invaluable works of its author, than as adding a leaf to the laurel so justly earned by the indefatigable investigator of Ancient Wiltshire.

That an unusually fertile field of antiquarian investigation remains unexplored in the neighbourhood of the Pitney Pavement, will appear by the statement of the author, that

"The remains discovered at and near Littleton are not confined to a single villa, but indicate a large settlement and extensive population."

Numerous villas have been more or less explored, and much remains to be done at Littleton and other places in the neighbourhood; but the principal object is the pavement at Pitney, being part of one of the most interesting villas that has been discovered in our island; the ruins of which cover about an acre and a half of ground.

Its former splendour is evinced by the mosaics. In the principal apartments are four pavements of great beauty, which, in common with the numerous specimens of this mode of decoration discovered in various parts of our island, prove that this expensive system of embellishment had been introduced in its best style into Britain; here it is remarkable, as showing the extent to which Roman grandeur had been spread, for we see it is not confined to cities, but extends even to a countryhouse in an obscure town.

In the principal pavement are nine figures in good preservation, besides four well-drawn busts. Another room, divided into square compartments, shows mosaic paintings in compartments alternating with the Grecian feet.

A third room has the figure of a young man in the act of striking at a serpent, which is darting furiously at him.

These are the principal mosaics which are ornamented with figures, and they are illustrated by twelve engravings of the subjects represented. The following is Sir Richard's interpretation:

"When I saw the two first figures that were discovered, I thought that the pavement would relate to Heathen mythology, and that these figures personated Bacchus, seated as usual, and Neptune with his trident; but when, on a more minute examination of the entire pavement, I observed various instruments in the hands of the figures, I was obliged to alter my opinion, and transfer the Heathen mythology to English costume, though it will be seen that the two are intermingled with each other; which may be traditionally accounted for by the long-continued residence of the Romans amongst the Britons. I consider, therefore, that this fine villa belonged to the *Præses Loc*, or lord of the manor, who had his vassals settled around him employed in certain manufactures, such as mixing, coining, &c. The same subject is carried on in the next apartment, where we see three boys dancing in a state of exultation, as if

rejoicing in the prosperity of the works; and in another room there is a young man endeavouring to destroy the serpent, or hydra. On an impartial view of these pavements, we shall immediately perceive that they all relate to the "Prosperity of the Mines."

The value of the discoveries at Pitney is greatly enhanced by their importance as an historical evidence that the Britons adopted the arts of the Romans to a very high degree.

"The pavement at Pitney may be deemed unique, as portraying a mixture of British and Roman costume; so that we may safely conclude them to be the work of the Romanised Britons, probably towards the latter period of the residence of the Romans in our island, the coins being mostly of the Lower Empire."—p. 19.

In this instance, we see that the Britons had so far adopted the Roman customs as to be enabled to build a villa on the plan of the houses of their instructors, and to enrich the same with decorations vying with the most splendid of the undoubted works of the Romans. It would be an interesting investigation to trace the remains of buildings erected by the Britons after the Romans finally quitted the island. The period which elapsed between that event and the domination of the Saxons, and indeed to a much later period, is a blank in the antiquarian history of the country. Let us hope that it will be one day supplied by researches similar to the present, and that we shall see a complete history of the architecture, manners, and customs of this country, from the earlier period, without a single hiatus.

In conclusion, we join with the author in paying the merited tribute of praise to Mr. Hasell for the care he has taken in the preservation of these curious remains; and we trust that the publication of this pamphlet will be the means of awakening in the people of Somerset a zeal for exploring the relics of olden time in this neighbourhood, and that the apathy which the author complains of in his concluding sentence will no more prevail.

*Memorial presented, by the Inhabitants of Mauritius, and Brief Narrative of Events in June and July 1832.*

IF colonies are the pride of nations, they are equally objects of great consideration to the parent states; they poli-

tically partake of the moral character.

much delighted, and which delighted Europe under numerous blandishments, aided by the "*Chauxière indienne*" of J. H. Bernardin de S. Pierre.

All the world remembers the follies of revolutionized France towards her colonies, and the satisfaction with which the acquisition of this pre-eminent portion was hailed by England. The new connection, however, was early marked by disunion, which many distractions, both foreign and domestic, have obscured from British observation. That disunion seems unhappily to have extended rather than been closed by intercourse; and, whether or not it be that the presumed regenerated France offers new charms to its favoured Isle, it is quite certain that disunion is now wider than ever. Evidence of this is found in the present Memorial.

Its preamble uselessly attracts us to an antiquarian topic, but we must dismiss it by remarking, that we imagine that the name of *Mauritius* was not originated by "the Dutch," but by the Portuguese discoverers, as it is preserved by the French "*Maurice*," from a "dark people," such as the Portuguese denominated "*Os Mouros*," the Moors, or the more appropriate Latin, *Mauri*.

The Memorial commences by announcing the admirable French colonization of gentlemen in 1715—the "parental solicitude" of the mother country—the completion of its beneficence by the Kings Louis XV. and XVI.—its consequent opulence and felicity—the abolition of the slave trade by the colonists themselves, and the respect obtained from the republican philanthropists of France in withdrawing the decree for immediate and general emancipation. Even Napoleon favoured them, while he invaded their rights, assigned to them a dictator, and formed a military station of

this Eastern Gibraltar. From his wars, however, distress and oppression followed, till, after a long fidelity (notwithstanding British proclamations of relief, &c. privately circulated) the colony was induced to capitulate to a large military and naval force, and thus, on the 3d Dec. 1810, became a dependency of Great Britain.

Mr. R. T. Farquhar took possession as Governor, and promised to preserve inviolate the convention.

"Nevertheless," says the Memorial, "the system adopted by the government was in direct contradiction to those public asseverations. The colony soon groaned under the weight of an overpaid administration, which worked piecemeal the destruction of its laws and institutions. To pay the enormous expense, even the war taxes were augmented, and all the public burthens increased almost beyond endurance; at the same time, injustice went so far as to exclude from every office those very inhabitants by whom they are paid; and that precisely on the ground of their being colonists;" whereas, "in former times the colonists had been preferred to their European fellow-citizens by virtue of a Royal Ordinance," &c.—p. 10.

Again:

"A few only are permitted to act as inferior clerks, to perform the duties of raw uneducated English boys, sent from home to hold employments which they are notoriously too ignorant to fill," &c.

The church, the law, municipal power, are said to have shared the same fate—monopolies in trades—licences for almost every purpose—colonial schools neglected—"all the bitterness of despotism!" "Laws are drawn up in England by persons utterly unacquainted with the country," and which "alternately provoke anger and mirth." "A 'Protector' of them discovered, only after landing in Mauritius, that he had forgotten to learn French."—p. 15.

We have rather abridged these extracts because the Memorial is too verbose and vituperative; not an object—but, according to it, evinces mis-government. At p. 17 we have some hopes of satisfaction from the good reception of an agent by the Secretary of State, and consequent ameliorations, from which "the dawn of a better day seemed at last breaking upon the Mauritius;" but its brightness seems to have been of short duration. The colonists, it would seem, "of their own accord,

proposed a scheme of general emancipation, by which all rights and interests were reconciled;" but "the Order in Council of the 2d of last November produced a universal consternation throughout the island." We will not quote the extreme case stated, p. 19. Then "all the judicial situations being filled to the common satisfaction both of the government and people," the *Procureur-General* was dismissed to make room for 'Mr. John Jeremie, of Guernsey.' Mr. Cooper is also appointed to two offices incompatible with each other; but Mr. Jeremie is the grievance!—from a pamphlet he had published, and some information from St. Lucia, where he had possessed office, and from his being called and considered by the blacks "the Great Liberator."

Our business is not with the political part of this subject, but to state how the island has been treated according to this pamphlet. The complaints on the mismanagement of office require explanation.

We have considered it our duty to preserve a brief view of these transactions, so far as they have been thus brought before us; the details of course becoming matter of history, and the current circumstances of the highest importance at the present moment of conflicting interests. There will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of the period embraced in this Memorial, notices of the events of this fine Colony. The present review is a necessary adjunct. We wish the Memorial had been free from some defects, but heartily hope that it may produce felicity to both government and colony.

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*The Comet. Scientific Notices of Comets in general, and in particular of the Comet of 1832, whose Revolution is of Six Years' and Three Quarters Duration, by M. Arago, Astronomer of the Board of Longitude and of the Royal Observatory at Paris, &c. &c. Translated from the French, by Colonel Charles Gold, C. B. late of the Royal Artillery.*

HOW much stronger is our consciousness of any extraordinary impending danger than of the tenure from day to day, revocable in an instant, by which our lives are held. Thus the cholera, or the comet, will



alarm those who have never given a thought to the thousand accidents and diseases incident to human existence.

To tranquillize the fears of his timid readers, M. Arago discusses the probabilities that a comet should come in contact with the earth. They travel, he observes, "in paths of extremely elongated ellipses, and they move in all imaginable directions. In returning from their points of Aphelion\*, they constantly traverse our system, they penetrate within the interior of the planetary orbits, often they even pass between Mercury and the Sun. *It is not then impossible that a comet may come in contact with the earth.*" Having thus, to the terror of the nervous, acknowledged the possibility of such a collision, he hastens to state how extremely small is the probability.

"This will appear evident at the first glance, if we compare the immense space in which our globe and the comets move with the small capacities of those bodies. Mathematical calculations go yet much further; as soon as a determinate hypothesis is formed of comparative diameters of the earth and a comet, a numerical estimate affords the probability of the question. Let us suppose a comet, of which we only know that at its perhelion it is nearer the sun than we are, and that its diameter is one-fourth of that of the earth. The calculation of probabilities shows, that of 281,000,000 of chances there exists but one which can produce a collision between the two bodies; the danger therefore of death to each individual resulting from the appearance of an unknown comet, would be exactly equal to the risk he would run if in an urn there was only one single white ball of a total number of 281,000,000 balls, and that his condemnation to death would be the inevitable consequence of the white ball being produced at the first drawing. Every man who is willing to make use of his reason, however he may be attached to life, will laugh at so small a danger."—p. 63.

That an over security on this subject may not however be indulged, it must be observed that the chance of collision will exist to all eternity, and that no numerical aggregate whatever can bear any comparison with infinite time. Through infinite time, therefore, the existing chance will surely have the greatest preponderance.

\* Aphelion, the most distant point of the ellipse in which the comet moves from the sun; Perhelion the nearest.

The following important assertion is made under the chapter which inquires whether comets have ever fallen into the sun, or into any of the stars? The comet of 1680 having passed nearer the solar surface at that period than on its preceding apparitions, the decrease in the dimensions of the orbit will continue on each succeeding return to its point of perhelion. The comet of the year 1680 will then terminate its career by falling upon the sun. Our ignorance of the density of the sun's atmosphere, or of that of the above comet, render it impossible for us to calculate when an event will happen of which the annals of astronomy afford no reason to suppose that there has been any parallel since the origin of historical record.

Nothing proves that the planets have anciently belonged to the sun, as Buffon has affirmed, and that they were separated from it by a shock common to all, and acting upon them at the present day; consequently it is a mere gratuitous assumption to suppose that a comet had any share in forming our planetary system, and that, in the beginning of things, a star of that species had fallen upon the sun. *Accident becomes design* when overruled by Providence, yet the idea of the heavenly bodies setting out on their eternal course at the command of their Creator is most agreeable to human perception and to probability. "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy work," says the Psalmist. The Mosaic account records a gradual and deliberate organization: "And God made two great lights, the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night; he made the stars also." Gen. chap. i.

The Heathen has adopted or conceived the same relation:

"Cùm, quæ pœne diu massâ latuere sub illâ,  
Sidere cœperunt cœto effervescent exilo.  
Nou regio foret illis suis animantibus orbis  
Astra tenent cœlestis æolum."

The fixed stars are suns, about which, in all probability, planets and comets circulate. There are, in the celestial regions, stars exhausted of their fire, and quite obscure. Newton thought that by the falling of comets upon stars of this description they would recover their ancient splendour. The more likely solution seems



to be, that they are rendered luminous by certain electric states.

"Such is the case of two pieces of charcoal placed in a vacuum, one touching a wire proceeding from either pole of a pretty strong Voltaic pile, whilst the other is in communication with the opposite side of the said pile: for, as soon as the surfaces of the charcoal are very near, they assume a resplendence far surpassing all known terrestrial fires, and to such a point as to designate the light so emanating by the name of *solar light*." p. 72.

From the extraordinary length of the tails of comets, (instances are given of 123,000,000 of miles,) it may happen that the earth may occasionally attract to itself the matter of which they are composed; but there is no reason to imagine that volcanic fires, storms, floods, droughts, or pestilence, are occasioned by their influence. The imaginings of sensible men have frequently (for who is wise at all times?) a dash of the ridiculous; cometary influence, according to one author in 1668, indisposed *all the cats* in Westphalia; in 1746 caused an earthquake in Peru; another shot forth an *aérolite*, which entering a tower in Scotland, broke the works of a clock. The passage of the earth through a comet's tail, happens several times in a century; but such is the rarity of their nebulae, that we pass through them imperceptibly. Dry fogs, which some have supposed to be occasioned by these meteors, disappear at a distance from the land. Of this, the fog called *Harmattan*, is a most remarkable instance. The *harmattan* is a wind blowing principally during December, January, and February, from Africa towards the Atlantic ocean. Its duration is two, three, five, or six days.

"A particular sort of fog, and thick enough to exclude at noon all but a few red rays of the sun, rises always when the *Harmattan* sets in. The particles of which the fog is composed, deposit themselves on the grass, and on the skins of negroes, to a degree which makes them all appear white. The nature of the particles is not known, only that the wind carries them on the ocean but a short distance from the coast. At one league at sea for example, the fog is considerably abated, and at three there is scarcely any trace of it, although the *Harmattan* still blows with all its force. The extreme dryness of the *Harmattan* is one of its characteristics; if this continues for some time, the branches of the orange and le-

mon trees wither and die. The binding of books (not excepting such as are well fastened in trunks, and covered with linen,) becomes warped. If the *Harmattan* blows consecutively during four or five days, the skin peels from the hands and face. To prevent this effect, the *Fantees* rub themselves all over with grease." P. 91.

We shall merely cursorily notice a few more interesting points of which this attractive little volume treats. The subject of Chap. IV. is, "Was the deluge occasioned by a comet?" Decided against Whiston in the negative. Chap. V. "Has Siberia ever experienced a sudden change of climate by a comet?" also negatived. In discussing this last mentioned query, some facts worthy of note are detailed.

The carcasses of the elephant and rhinoceros have both been found buried in the ice of the polar regions; is not this a proof that the earth has been thrown off its ancient axis by the collision of a comet? No; for both these animals had, contrary to the elephant of the east, very thick coats of wool adapted to resist the rigour of the Siberian winter. Elephants therefore had migrated, we should think, by degrees, from the torrid zone to the high latitudes of Asia. Mr. Humboldt, in his last voyage, ascertained the important fact that the royal tiger of the East Indies now lives in a very high latitude in Asia; in summer for example, it makes excursions as far as the western declivity of Altai, near Barnoul, where several were killed of enormous size. See p. 109.

Planetary astronomy has been enriched with four additional planets, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta. They are only visible with the glass, and therefore called telescopic. They are very small; diameter of Ceres 201 miles, of Pallas only 33. Their atmospheres are quite cometary, that of Ceres 828 miles in height, of Pallas 576. They appear originally to have had a unity of parts, and to have passed through the same points of space. Doubtless, say the theorists, a comet has struck a planet, and split it in pieces; the cometary nebula being indestructible, has furnished these fragments with immense atmospheres. But how then happens it that in this partition Vesta went without her share? Up to the present moment she

has exhibited no traces of an atmosphere!

The matter of this little book we have shewn to be of the most attractive kind; and Colonel Gold's translation is neat and free from Gallicisms. If he adopts a French term, it is to supply us with one which we ourselves want; thus a *milliard* means a thousand millions. He justly remarks, that the present scientific and ingenious essay, and all others that elevate and fix our minds upon the sublime works of the creation, must excite in us humble gratitude for the unceasing protection of the omnipresent and omniscient Creator and Ruler of his boundless universe. One hundred millions of suns, each, on a rational and moderate supposition, the centre of at least ten planets, are a million millions of worlds! and those (only a small portion of the heavens) are open to the view of frail but gifted man, one of inconceivable milliards of their inhabitants! The comet of 1832 will revisit us, in its revolution of six years and three quarters, in the autumn of 1839, without any danger to the earth, whose orbit it will cross. In 1835 a much finer and also a safe comet will be visible. "*Sic transit gloria mundi*," adds the Translator. This quotation is the only line of his book with which we shall find fault; really, like one of Sancho's proverbs, it has little connexion with the subject which it is destined to adorn, and is better adapted for a tomb-stone than a dissertation on the celestial spheres.

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*Narrative of the Conversion (by the instrumentality of two Ladies) of James Cook, the Murderer of Mr. Paas, &c.* By Mrs. LACHLAN.—Severity in reason, as in law, is deemed persecution, and its result is always in an inverse ratio to what it ought to be. We shall, therefore, note the character, rather than the principle, of this book. It comprises a string of sentences from the Holy Scriptures, for the purpose of introducing two "young and beautiful" ladies of fortune in Leicestershire, who, without any idea of his mind or its cultivation—any knowledge of him but as the most heartless assassin within the whole range of modern history—conceived the idea of quitting the elegancies of Sulby Hall, to associate with him in his cell, for the purpose of converting him into an angelic being of the first order; and which, by means of

mere texts (accompanied, as appears from other sources, by attention to his personal comforts, even to the luxuries of white cambric handkerchiefs, wine, and fruit), they supposed they effected. All the newspaper accounts of the apprehension, trial, and conviction, are given; and then a further application of scriptural phraseology, in a manner very unlikely to advance reverence for the Bible. The whole is addressed, in a similar manner, to the Rev. Dr. Holloway, of Kentish Town. With a full recollection of peculiar fanatics, from the Fraticelli of the thirteenth, to the varieties of the nineteenth century, we shall, for the reasons stated, make no comparisons. It excites wonder, however, how a lady of affluence and education, patronised by her Majesty, the Duchess of Kent, Lady Mary Beauclerk, &c. should have been induced to make such a book, and hold up, almost in an enviable point of view, the furtive and sanguinary criminal, to whom the only point on which leniency of feeling could be indulged would be his mental imbecility here exhibited, as "Oh, that's pretty! oh, that's grand!" &c. Mrs. Lachlan is not so tender as we are, when she supposes such as do not agree with her friends to be "fettered by prejudice, and darkened by envy!" In the conduct of the ladies, both in the prison and Court, is much of what Miss Jane Taylor, of Ongar, has so admirably illustrated in her tale of "Display." There is a fact concerning Cook, not mentioned here, interesting to the student of human nature; none who knew him would have suspected him to be capable of the horrid act for which he died, and he is a striking example of one crime begetting another, for those to whom is confided the prevention of crimes.

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*An Indian Tale, and other Poems.* By BENJAMIN GOUGH.—Some imagination and taste, considerable fluency of language and delicacy of touch, are the qualities of Mr. Gough's poetry. The Indian Tale, however, is not much to our liking, and the author too often reminds us of the fatal facility of the octo-syllabic? We could justify this opinion by any page in the story taken at random; but we are determined to hold the "iron mace" lightly where there is so much to praise. However bright and beautiful are the flowers, the "tail of the serpent is over them all." We almost invariably stumble upon feebleness and defect in every poem, however short; and we are the more provoked at this, because a little more attention to polish would have prevented much of the evil of which we complain.

## FINE ARTS.

## BRITISH INSTITUTION.

**Feb. 4.** This year's Exhibition is distinguished by several pleasing specimens of native art. Some of the productions are already familiar to the public, having been previously exhibited in the Somerset-House collection, or elsewhere. There are, however, some new pieces of considerable merit, which cannot fail to interest the lovers of British art.

The picture which, as a work of the very highest science, deserves the earliest place in a notice of this gallery, is Mr. Etty's *Fleeting Character of Human Pleasure*, an allegory from a passage in one of Gray's Odes. It was exhibited at Somerset-House last year, where one of the centre places in the Great Room was assigned to it, and where it was extremely admired for its perfect mastery of drawing and colouring:

"A Raphael's fancy animates each line,  
Each image glows with energy divine!"

Mr. Vernon is the fortunate purchaser of this fine picture.

Mr. Constable's *Dell Scene*, a charming woody landscape, painted in all the purity by which he acquired his reputation, is a striking contrast to his *Salisbury Cathedral*, which too is a powerful and beautiful picture, in spite of the pains he has taken to spoil it, by indulging his pencil in dissipation. Mr. Constable should recollect that "an old rake is the worst of all rakes;" and let him do what he will, he is such a powerful draftsman, and such a master of perspective, that he cannot conceal his ability. It will peep out, however much he may disfigure it.

Mr. Collins's *Skittle Ground* is a very pleasing and amusing picture of rural life, in the style of Teniers. The attitudes are extremely natural, and the colouring is rich and warm.

Of new pictures there are a great many, more perhaps than were ever in one exhibition at these rooms before.

*A Window in Venice*, by Etty, is a very fascinating painting. The time chosen is during a festa, and three alluring Italian beauties are at the window. Their sunny countenances, and the sunny climate which seems to shine upon them, make this small cabinet picture an object of much attention.

*The Dangerous Playmate*, by the same artist, is a still lovelier little picture. A beautiful young lady, evidently a spinster, is nursing a fine young Cupid in her lap! The subject alone would make this picture a favourite with the ladies, but it is gracefully drawn and splendidly painted; and in deference to the double attraction

of subject and execution, there is no picture in the gallery at which the fair sex look so much.

*A Gipsy Encampment*, by Sir William Beechey, is painted with much interest and truth. It is a new line for the pencil of the veteran artist, and the essay is a very successful one.

Martin has two pictures coloured in a peculiar style. It is a pity that one whose fame is deservedly so great should run any risk of endangering or diminishing it by flying kites, and trying experiments.

*A Visit to the Harem*, by Mrs. Carpenter, is a composition of very great talent; it is delicately conceived, and ably executed, and raises the reputation of the fair artist to a higher rank even than she had attained before.

Praiser must not be omitted, who never indulges his pencil in any vagaries; and the clearness, softness, and richness of whose colouring, and whose fidelity to nature in his drawing, are rapidly raising his pictures to a very enviable estimation. He has several productions in the Gallery, all very excellent; but the best, for tone of colouring and character of composition, is his *Highland Sportsman*, purchased by Lord Northwick.

The talent displayed in Part III. of the engraved *Works of Henry Livermore*, is superlative. Whether we look at the jovial humour of the bacchanalian Friar Tuck, or the more satiric vein of a touch of the spasms; or, finally, at the heroic figure of the Black Dwarf, kindling with more than the usual disdainful sense of injury characteristic of such unfortunates, we are equally induced to rank the artist, whose brief career produced these masterly works, among the greatest names of the English school of painting. The depth of chiar' oscuro in the last mentioned picture, is managed with vast effect.

*Specimens of Ancient Furniture*, drawn from existing authorities, by Henry Shaw, F.S.A. author of the *History and Antiquities of the Chapel at Luton Park*, *Illuminated Ornaments of the Middle Ages*, &c. Parts I. and II.—This is a part of antiquarian delineation hitherto very little trodden; and which we rejoice to see at length occupied in so perfect and masterly a style as it is by Mr. Shaw in the present work. We shall best describe the nature of the undertaking by enumerating the subjects. It opens with an article no less striking or celebrated than the Great Bed of Ware, which measures

nearly eleven feet square, and is mentioned by Shakspeare in his Twelfth Night; it is of the age of Elizabeth, and the richness of its carving is no less remarkable than its size; the minute accuracy with which the carved parts are delineated by Mr. Shaw, is seen to advantage on comparison with the view before published in Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire. An oak cabinet, in the possession of T. R. Braddyll, esq. of Cornishead Priory, Lancashire, is of the same age and style. A small table, or locker, from Hill Hall, Essex, is a singular relic of the time of Henry VIII. Of a still earlier date are four subjects of what may be called Church furniture. The very tasteful scroll-work of wrought-iron from the door of Work-sop church, Nottinghamshire, is perhaps as old as the reign of Edward I. The Chest in Haconby church, Lincolnshire, is carved with rich decorated tracery; that in Shanklin church, Isle of Wight, is of the Tudor period, its chief ornaments being a very large T and S, hung with gigantic flowers and fruits; and the reading-desk from Detling church, Kent, is a very elegant work, being formed of four inclined sides, with open tracery, standing on an octagon pillar, its whole height being five feet five inches: it is of the fifteenth century; and though it is not mentioned whether it is made of stone or brass, we presume the latter, like a very fine one in Eton College chapel, which we shall look forward to see in a future number. There are three specimens of fire-dogs, two of massive iron, of the era of Henry VII. from Godinton, in Kent, the seat of N. R. Toke, esq. and the third of brass, of a somewhat later date. The only article we have not mentioned is a round eight-legged chair, "from Cromwell-hall, Finchley, one of Cromwell's palaces, to whom these chairs are supposed to have belonged;" this, we think, is the least curious subject in these numbers; we have no faith in its presumed history, as we think the shell scroll with which it is ornamented is not an earlier ornament than the reign of Anne; it is handsome, but hardly sufficiently choice to have deserved admittance. We must add that the dates we have mentioned have been chiefly derived from our own hasty conceptions; but we should have preferred to have seen them more uniformly assigned upon the plates. The Chest in the little church of Shanklin, is itself inscribed with a date; besides the great letters before mentioned, it bears a shield of the arms of the church of Winchester, and this inscription in ornamented letters as a border. DOMNUS THOMAS SILKSTED, PRIOR, ANNO D'NI 1519. Silksted was the friend of Bishop Fox, and Prior of Winchester from 1498 to

1594. One can hardly imagine he presented the chest to the small chapelry of Shanklin; but it has probably been acquired by the parishioners as most other "old furniture" must be, at second-hand. We must now conclude with recommending this instructive and well-executed work to the attention of antiquaries and artists; to the further correction of historical pictures, and of the scenery of the stage. Its price (a shilling a print) is very reasonable; and nothing can surpass the minute fidelity of the execution; in which Mr. Shaw has proceeded *pari passu* with the well-known accuracy and taste of William Twopeny, esq. and Thomas Willement, esq. F.S.A. who have contributed several of the drawings, and has thereby made his work fully deserving to rank in point of authority with the labours of Strutt, of Stothard, and of Meyrick.

*École Anglaise—The English School*, 12mo. Nos. 43—46.—We have now to announce the completion of this delightful work, to which we have so often had the pleasure of awarding our meed of approbation. At the very moderate price of three pence a print, it conveys, in delicate and expressive outlines, an acquaintance with the best works of the most eminent painters and sculptors of England. The whole number of prints is 268; comprising specimens of the works of ninety artists; of the most eminent there are several pieces; of West's pictures as many as eighteen; of Wilkie's fifteen; of Reynolds's fourteen; of Fuseli's ten; of Stothard's nine; of Lawrence's seven; the whole sets of Hogarth's *Marriage à-la-Mode* and *Rake's Progress*; of Smirke's *Seven Ages*; and of Barry's paintings at the Society of Arts. Then, in Sculpture, of Flaxman's works eleven; of Westmacott's ten; of Chantrey's five, &c. &c. Altogether two charming little volumes. The descriptive notices in English and French, are judicious and satisfactory. We believe other European Schools of Art are published at Paris on a uniform plan.

*FINDEN'S Landscape Illustrations of the Life and Works of Lord Byron*, Parts IX.—XII.—Views of surpassing beauty, both for splendid effects on the part of the draughtsmen, and delicate engraving on the part of the engravers, continue to appear in this publication. With regard to the subjects, several of them, of course, consist of those celebrated scenes and edifices (principally in the south of Europe) with which the eye is familiar; though it should be added that they appear to the utmost pictorial advantage from the masterly pencils of Turner, Stan-

field, Copley Fielding, Parris, Prout, &c. The *Drachenfels*, by Turner, is a view of sublime magnificence, and well deserves publication on a larger scale. The Castles of Ferrara, and that on the bridge of Egnippo (Negropont), are valuable views to the architectural student; while the peep into the cloisters of the Campo Santo, at Pisa, will prompt the antiquary with a tantalizing desire to examine more closely its rich collection of antique marbles and pictures. The portraits included in these parts, are *Ianthe*, from the picture painted for Lord Byron; *Lady Caroline Lamb*; *Sir Walter Scott*, from an original picture by G. S. Newton, R.A.; and *Thomas Moore, esq.* by Sir T. Lawrence. These would have been conspicuous subjects in a work filled with portraits only.

*Portraits of the Principal Female Characters in the Waverley Novels*, Parts II. and III.—This work consists of a series of the prettiest faces the respective artists can imagine, but without much of the individuality of characteristic "portraiture" which is so decidedly assumed in the title of the collection. There are some which will be excepted from our objection, as they more or less strike particular preconceived images; and, for our own part, we would look with special favour upon *Jeannie Deans*, who has been depicted by Mr. C. R. Leslie, R.A. with less of

factitious grace than most other artists would have graced her with, but with a homely beauty consonant to her grade in life, and an expression of earnest and mournful supplication perfectly accordant with the author's description. Among the several series of prints which have been published in illustration of the *Waverley Novels*, we believe one of the *bonâ fide* Portraits of the great historical characters introduced in many of them is a field not yet occupied.

*FINDEN'S Gallery of the Graces*, Parts I. and II.—This is another work of a similar nature to the last,—a series of fancy heads, a track on which the artists, since the appearance of Heath's annual called the *Book of Beauty*, appear to have gone wild. It does not much alter the case that these "portrait sketches" will be "invariably taken from living originals," since "the features of truth" are always to be clothed with the "softening graces of the imagination." As the subjects "lie scattered about the thoroughfares and lonely places of society," it would certainly answer no useful purpose to mention names; nor have the prints descriptive titles. The fair *Circassians*, however, are provided with a laudatory poet laureat, in the person of T. K. Herve, esq. from whose metrical bead-roll the imaginative reader will divine the ladies' characters.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

### *New Works preparing for Publication.*

The First Part of *Collectanea Topographica and Genealogica*. It contains part of a Catalogue of the Bishops' Lands sold between 1647 and 1651; a Catalogue of English cartularies, and abstracts from several; Dugdale's MS. additions to his *Baronage*; and a variety of articles contributed by the editors Sir Thomas Phillips, Dr. Bandinel, and Mr. Madden; by the Historians of Surrey, Northumberland, South Yorkshire, and Hengrave; and by Sir Harris Nicolas.

A Survey and Map of the Borough of *Mary-le-bone*. Engraved by R. B. DAVIES, from Drawings made by Bartlett, from personal surveys, under the direction of J. Britton, F.S.A.—Also, by the same Editor, *History and Topography of the three Parishes of Mary-le-bone, St. Pancras, and Paddington*.

*Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of the Rev. W. Lavers, late of Honiton*. By I. S. ELLIOTT.

The *Christian's Manual, or the Bible its own Interpreter*.

The *Life and Travels of the Apostle Paul*, illustrated by a map.

The *Black Death*, translated from the German, by B. G. BABINGTON, M.D.

A third volume of the *History of the Church of England*. By the late Rev. J. B. S. CARWITHEN.

Sermons, by the late Rev. RICHARD WATSON.

*Sketches in Greece and Turkey*, ending in the autumn of 1832.

A General View of the *Geology of Scripture*. By GEO. FAIRHOLME, Esq.

Illustrations to Princep's *Journal of a Voyage from Calcutta to Van Diemen's Land*.

*History of the Reformation*. By J. A. ROEBUCK, Esq. M.P.

*Geology of the South-east of England*. By G. MANTELL, Esq. F.R.S.

*Natural History of the Oceanic Inhabitants of the Arctic Regions*. By H. W. DEWHURST, Esq.

New Edition of the *Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott*. Illustrated by J. M. W. TURNER, R.A. Google

Colonel HONOR' Narrative of the Portuguese Expedition under Dom Pedro.

Bibliotheca Classica, or a Classical Dictionary for the use of Schools. By Dr. DYMCK, of the Grammar School of Glasgow.

A Greek Vocabulary. By the Rev. J. R. MAJOR, Master of King's College School.

Philosophy in Sport made Science in Earnest.

FULTON and KNIGHT'S Dictionary of the English Language; to which are prefixed the principles of English Pronunciation, &c.

Summer Flowers. By C. FIRST.

Mrs. SHERIDAN'S new Novel, entitled *Aims and Ends*.

#### RECORD COMMISSION.

The change that has taken place in the formation of the Record Board, and in the measures for the attainment of the objects pointed out by the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the archives of the kingdom, cannot be unknown to most of our readers. The present Commission is composed of twenty-five members, of whom Lord Brougham, the Speaker, the Bishop of Llandaff, Lord Dover, Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. Hallam, Mr. Williams Wynn, Mr. Allen, Mr. Ker, Mr. Petit, Mr. Justice Bosanquet, Mr. Protheroe, and Mr. William Brougham, are the most active; and the exertions of C. R. Cooper, F.S.A. the Secretary, are unwearied.

Not less than six or seven reports have been made within the last year upon different matters connected with the state of the records and the printed works of the Board, one of these is said to fill 200 large octavo pages; but, as they are only printed for the private use of the Commissioners, it would be improper to refer to them except as proofs of the zeal and industry with which the members of the Board are fulfilling the trust reposed in them by the Royal Commission and by Parliament. Large materials have been collected at home and abroad for the continuation of the *Fœdera* upon the plan recommended in the Secretary's work on the Public Records, and great progress has been made in transcribing and printing the Close Rolls, Pipe Rolls, &c. Of the former about 500 folio pages have been printed. A change too has taken place in the mode of editing the Parliamentary Writs and other works, which, while it is more satisfactory to the editor, effects a great saving to the public. Regulations for the Record Offices are also in preparation, which will remove all obstacles to the researches of literary men. But the

labours of the Commissioners do not terminate here; questions have been prepared for eliciting all the materials in different repositories throughout the kingdom that can be useful in history, antiquarian research, genealogy, &c. Some of these questions are subjoined, they are principally intended for the town clerks of boroughs; and it is proper to add, that they have no political object whatever, but are intended merely to produce literary information; and we hope, therefore, the bodies to which they are addressed will not fail to give all which is in their power.

1. Have you any original charters, or transcripts of charters, granted by any of the Anglo-Saxon kings; or by William the Conqueror, William Rufus, Henry I. Stephen, the Empress Maud, Henry II. John, or Henry III.; or by any Earl of the shire, or Lord of the city, borough, or town, during these, or any subsequent reigns? Send a list thereof, containing dates and particulars, and the heading and testing clause of such as are undated.

2. Have you any rolls, registers, or books containing entries or copies of municipal or other ordinances, corporate proceedings, guild regulations, or other matters concerning the city or borough anterior to the Revolution? Enumerate and describe them. If such books are known by any proper name, such as the "*Domesday*," the "*Black Book*," &c. give the name. State whether these books have any indexes or tables of contents; and send copies of any such indexes or tables which relate to any matters anterior to the reign of Elizabeth.

3. Have you any rolls, registers, or books containing the proceedings of the assemblies, burghmoots, portmoots, congregations, common halls, or other meetings of the corporation, or of the aldermen, capital burgesses, or other governing classes thereof, however they may be denominated, known, or held: or of the city or borough courts, or other courts held by, or belonging to, the corporation, either in respect of the borough, or of any manor, soke, or franchise appertaining thereto, anterior to the Revolution? State the style of the courts, and the dates and numbers of the rolls.

4. Have you any ancient rolls containing enrollments of deeds, wills, or other assurances, according to the custom of the borough? Describe them. And if any particular custom prevails in the borough, such as the acknowledgment of bargains and sales, the levying of fines by plaint, &c. state such custom.

5. Have you any ancient rolls of recognizances of the Staple, or Statuten Merchant?



6. Have you any Records anterior to the Revolution, not included in the foregoing heads? Describe them, giving dates and titles, and all other particulars, distinguishing such as are upon consecutive rolls, &c. from detached documents.

7. Have you any ancient manuscript volumes, not considered as records, in your office or library? Describe them. If they have any Indexes or tables of Contents, send copies thereof.

8. Have you any manuscript collections relating to the antiquities or history of your Borough, made by yourself or any former Town Clerk, or any other person curious or conversant in these matters?

9. Have you any general Repertories, Indexes, or Calendars of the Records or documents in your custody? State the particulars thereof.

10. Send an impression or impressions from the matrices of the corporate seal or seals now existing. And if the Borough, at any other period, used any corporate seal, of which the matrix is lost, but of which an impression is extant, send a cast from the impression.

11. Do any remarkable customs prevail, or have any remarkable customs prevailed within memory, in relation to the ceremonies accompanying the choice of corporate officers—annual processions—feasts, &c. not noticed in the printed histories or accounts of your Borough? Describe them, if there be such.

12. Are there any ancient insignia (such as maces, swords, &c.) ancient works of art, (such as cups, dishes, carved chests, shrines, paintings, &c.) in the possession of your corporation? Describe them, and send copies or impressions of any inscriptions or remarkable engravings, or carvings thereon.

13. Are there any ancient companies, guilds, or fraternities, in your City, Borough, Town, or Corporation? Set forth the names thereof, and add the names and address of the clerk, or other officers, having the custody of the muniments belonging thereto respectively.

14. Is any library annexed to any parish church in your Borough or Town? Should any such library contain any records or manuscripts, obtain, if possible, the particulars thereof.

Series of questions framed with similar views have been sent to the Norman Isles and to the Isle of Man.

#### ROYAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 31. J. W. Lubbock, esq. V.P.

Read, An experimental Enquiry into the treatment of *Tic Dououreux*, by W. R. Walton, esq. F.R.S. member of the Royal College of Surgeons. The

writer agrees with Dr. Armstrong, that the disease has its origin in the brain. A remedy has been sought in vain through the entire circle of the *materia medica*. It is frequently terminated by apoplexy.

Feb. 7. Dr. Maton, V.P. — Elected Fellows, the Very Rev. George Chandler, D.D. Dean of Chichester; Woronzow Greig, esq. M.A. and the Rev. Frederick Nolan, LL.D.

Read, "On the relation which subsists between the nervous and muscular system, in the more perfect animals, and the nature of the influence by which it is maintained," by A. P. W. Philip, M.D. F.R.S. in continuation of a paper already published in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

Feb. 14. Rev. Dr. Buckland, V.P.

Read, "On the existence of four distinct hearts having regular pulsations, connected with the lymphatic system in certain amphibious animals," by John Muller, M.D. Professor of Physiology in the University of Bonn; and an abstract of an important memoir on a new method of obtaining absolute measures of magnetic intensities, by Professor Gaup.

Feb. 21. Francis Baily, esq. V.P.

Read, A letter from Wm. Snow Harris, esq. F.R.S. on Professor Morishin's, Mrs. Somerville's, and Mr. Christie's experiments on the magnetic properties of the Solar Rays; with supplementary remarks by Samuel H. Christie, esq. F.R.S.

#### ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 2. The Earl of Munster, V.P. An interesting account of the Pearl Fisheries of Ceylon, by Capt. J. Stuart, the Master Attendant at Colombo, was read to the meeting. The principal fishery is off Aripo, where the oysters lie in from five and a half to seven fathoms water, protected by a ridge of sand and coral, considered by Capt. Stuart to be a rising bank, but by the natives deemed a submerged island. The age of the oyster, at its separation from the rock, is stated by an intelligent diver to be six years and a half; the pearls are found in all parts of the fish; as many as sixty-seven have been found in one oyster; and they are not generally found in those which would be considered the finest for eating, which favours the idea that pearls are produced by disease in the fish. A single diver will bring up in a day from 1000 to 4000 oysters. The fishery takes place in March.

#### ROYAL INSTITUTION.

John Fuller, esq. of Ross Hill, always a munificent patron of this Institution, has endowed it with a Professorship of Chemistry, of the value of 100*l.* per annum, and Dr. Faraday has been appointed the first Professor.



The first meeting for the season was held on Jan. 25. The lecture was by Mr. Brande, on the subject of Chemical Notation. On the 1st of Feb. Dr. Faraday lectured on the identity of Electricity derived from different sources; and on the 8th, Sir Anthony Carlisle on the supposed causes of Hereditary Diseases.

#### GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The following are the titles of the papers read before this Society during its present session:

Nov. 7. On some intersections of Mineral Veins in Cornwall, by Wm. John Henwood, esq. F.G.S.; a notice of a Submarine Forest in Cardigan Bay, by the Rev. Jas. Yates, M.A. F.G. and L.S.S.; and part of Notices on the geology of the north-west of the counties of Mayo and Sligo, by the Ven. Archdeacon Verschoyle, which were concluded at the meeting of Nov. 21, as was also a communication respecting certain Fossil Shells overlying the London clay in the Isle of Sheppey, by the Rev. Adam Sedgwick, V.P.G.S.

Dec. 5. Observations on the remains of the Iguanodon, and other fossil reptiles, found on the strata of Tilgate forest, in Sussex.

Dec. 19. On the Oolites of Gloucestershire, by Wm. Lonsdale, esq. F.G.S.

Jan. 9. Read, 1. Observations on the vegetable structure of Coal, and on the probability that the Gas evolved from coal in the mine, or when newly exposed to the surface, previously existed in a very condensed state in the cells of the coal, by Wm. Hutton, esq. F.G.S. 2. On Ophiura, found in the London clay at Child's hill near Hampstead, by N. T. Wetherell, esq. F.G.S. 3. Extract from a letter of Sir W. Gell to W. R. Hamilton, esq. on the recent discoveries at Pompeii. 4. A letter from Leonard Horner, esq. to C. Lyell, esq. For. Sec. G.S. on the late eruption at *Ætna*, and the stream of lava which threatened to destroy Bronte.

Jan. 23. On the basaltic formations of the Peninsula of India, by Lieut.-Col. Sykes, F.G.S.; and, On recent shells found in gravel on the left bank of the Mersey, at elevations considerably above the high water mark, by Joshua Trimmer, esq. F.G.S.

Feb. 6. On the geology of portions of Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, and Gloucestershire, including the coal-field of the Forest of Dean, by Henry Maclauchlan, esq. F.G.S. a gentleman employed in the Ordnance survey.

#### COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

Jan. 28. The first assembly of the session took place, when Sir Henry Hal-

ford, Bart. the President, read an able and elegant discourse on the medical and moral treatment of Insanity. After some introductory and descriptive remarks, he mentioned that, in an excited state of the brain, tartarised antimony has been administered with happy effect; but it is the moral treatment of a patient which will chiefly occupy the attention of a skilful physician; who knows that the mind is as instinctively disposed to throw off disease as the body. Has the patient any tastes? for the effects of the charm of music on the mind, we need only refer to the instance of the perverse Saul. The learned Essayist observed, that he had witnessed its salutary effects; especially in one case, where his duty as a good subject led him anxiously to look for recovery. Proofs of recovery from an insane to a sane state of mind require the nicest attention, and are extremely difficult to be known. Amongst the cases quoted by Erskine in the celebrated trial of Hatfield, is one of an insane gentleman who conversed so sensibly for a length of time with Lord Ellenborough, that the judge considered him of perfectly sound mind; nevertheless, the very next day the individual was proved mad, although he veiled his conversation in the Latin language, in order to elude the observation of his attendants!

#### OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

The late Mr. Henry Lusby, of Navestock, Essex, having left some estates to the University in trust for the promotion of sound and religious learning in Magdalene Hall, in such manner as the President of Magdalene College and the Principal of Magdalene Hall shall direct, they have determined to found three scholarships, open to all under-graduate members of the University who are now under four or above eight terms standing from their matriculation. The scholarship is tenable for three years, provided the scholar resides, and the annual payment will be 100*l*.

#### ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

On the 9th of Feb. Capt. Back left London for New York, thence to proceed, on an exploratory overland expedition, in search of the intrepid Capt. Ross and his eighteen companions; the sum of 3000*l*. having been raised by the subscriptions of public bodies and private individuals, to which the Government has added 2000*l*. The party will proceed, by way of Montreal, to Great Slave Lake; and descend the Fish River. In the meantime, Mr. George Ross, brother to the lost commander, is soliciting subscriptions for an auxiliary expedition by sea, which he proposes to conduct in person.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 31. Henry Hallam, esq. V. P.

Colonel John Blagrove was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. Rickman's fourth letter on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of France was concluded. This portion chiefly applied to the Windows, and a particular description of the flamboyant tracery before noticed. The great quantity of ancient stained glass, preserved in the churches, is remarkable. The groinings of the roofs are generally less elaborate than in England; and less easily examined, without the aid of a telescope, on account of their lofty height. On the whole, the result of Mr. Rickman's enquiries is that although there are many points of resemblance between the ecclesiastical structures of France and England, yet their history is by no means the same; and that the most clearly marked features of each style, in its purity, are to be found in this country. The letters will be published in the forthcoming part of the *Archæologia*.

A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. communicated coloured drawings, by Mr. John Swaine, jun. of several pieces of ancient stained glass remaining in the windows of West Wickham church, Kent. They consist of six figures of Saints; and a representation of a skeleton kneeling in prayer, with a shield of the arms of Heydon and a helmet before him. In the quarries of the windows at Wickham Court are the letters H. and A. joined by a true-love knot, being the initials of Henry and Anne Heydon, who was an aunt of Anne Boleyn, a circumstance which has led to their having been vulgarly ascribed to that Queen and Henry the Eighth.

Part of Mr. Borell's catalogue of coins, comprising those of Thrace and Abdara, was then read.

Feb. 7. Hudson Gurney, esq. V. P.

The Rev. Mark Anthony Tierney, of Arundel, was elected a Fellow.

P. F. Robinson, esq. F.S.A. presented a plan and drawings of the massive crypt discovered during the late re-edification under the choir of York Minster; a structure which, (Mr. Robinson remarked) since the organ screen is preserved, affords good specimens of all the styles. The ancient crypt is supposed to have been the work of Archbishop Roger, who began his building in 1171; and is chiefly remarkable for its extraordinary massiveness, the columns being about seven feet high, and nearly the same in diameter; they are ornamented with rich Norman sculpture. Some walls, apparently of Roman struc-

ture, with herring-bone brickwork, intersect the foundations.

Feb. 14. The Earl of Aberdeen, Pres.

John Britton, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a series of drawings, and several models, of the druidical circles and cromlechs in Great Britain. Mr. Borell's catalogue of coins was continued.

Feb. 21. Mr. Charles Edwin Gwilt, son of Geo. Gwilt, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a drawing of the second crypt discovered near the site of the Abbot of Lewes' Inn, Tooley Street. See the engraving after Mr. Carlos's drawing in our vol. CII. part ii. p. 209.

A. J. Kempe, esq. exhibited some minute circular pieces of brass stamped with the head of Victorinus. They were found imbedded in a pyritical concrete formed at the bottom of the Thames, near the second pier of the north end of old London Bridge. Mr. Kempe suggested that the constant attrition of the torrent might have reduced them to their present size. The largest of these pieces weighs twelve grains, the smallest but two. He thinks, however, that there is greater probability that they are small Roman coins which have been filed down to serve as weights.

The reading of Mr. Borell's catalogue of Greek coins was continued.

## ATHENS.

There has lately been found, in one of the sewers of Athens, a splendid statue, supposed to be of Theseus; it is naked, and of the heroic size, about that of the Belvidere Apollo, of the finest marble, and best style of sculpture, and perfect, excepting the head and feet. The former was discovered a short distance from the statue, and, from the fracture corresponding with the neck, may be easily replaced. A temple, with three columns erect, has likewise made its appearance from below what was supposed the ancient town: to secure the treasure buried there, the whole of that part of the site should be excavated to the depth of about eighty feet; but there is little money to lay out, and the people are impatient to build on the spot.

## ROMAN COINS FOUND AT DEAL.

A great quantity of Roman coins was found last summer at Deal; and about the spot the ground (which was of a light sandy cast) was stained black, as though a ship had decayed there, such being the shape of the stain; and part of a human skeleton was also found. It is probable that at some very distant period the sea covered the place, although at present it is at some considerable elevation above it.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Jan. 30. This being the day appointed for the opening of the first Session of the new Parliament, the members of the House of Commons, according to custom, proceeded to the election of Speaker. Mr. Mannere Sutton was proposed by Lord Morpeth and Sir Francis Burdett; and Mr. Lattiston was proposed by Mr. Hume and Mr. O'Connell, though Mr. L. expressed, at the same time, the strongest objections to the honour intended him by his proposer and seconder. After a debate of three hours a division took place, which terminated in favour of Mr. M. Sutton by a majority of 341 to 31.—The remainder of the week was occupied in the usual preliminaries of swearing in Members and other formalities attendant on the opening of a new Parliament.

Feb. 5. This being the day appointed for the formal opening of the two Houses of Parliament, his Majesty delivered the following most gracious speech on the occasion.

*"My Lords and Gentlemen.*—The period being now arrived at which the business of Parliament is usually resumed, I have called you together for the discharge of the important duties with which you will be entrusted. Never at any time did subjects of greater interest and magnitude call for your attention. I have still to lament the continuance of the civil war in Portugal, which has for some months existed between the Princes of the House of Braganza. From the commencement of this contest, I have abstained from all interference, except such as was required for the protection of British subjects resident in Portugal; but you may be assured that I shall not fail to avail myself of any opportunity that may be afforded me to assist in restoring peace to a country with which the interests of my dominions are so intimately connected. I have also to regret that my anxious endeavours to effect a definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium have hitherto been unsuccessful. I found myself at length compelled, in conjunction with the King of the French, to take measures for the execution of the treaty of the 16th Nov. 1831. The capture of the citadel of Antwerp has in part accomplished that object, but the Dutch Government still refusing to evacuate the seat of the Territories assigned to Belgium by that Treaty, the Embargo which I had directed to be imposed on the Dutch commerce has been continued.

Negotiations are again commenced, and you may rely on their being conducted on my part as they have uniformly been, with the single view of ensuring to Holland and Belgium a separate existence, on principles of mutual security and independence. The good faith and honour with which the French Government has acted in these transactions, and the assurances which I continue to receive from the chief Powers of Europe of their friendly disposition, give me confidence in the success of my endeavours to preserve the general peace. I have given directions that the various papers which are necessary for your information on the affairs of Holland and Belgium should be laid before you.

"The approaching termination of the Charters of the Bank of England and of the East India Company, will require a revision of these establishments, and I rely on your wisdom for making such provisions for the important interests connected with them, as may appear from experience, and full consideration, to be best calculated to secure public credit, to improve and extend our commerce, and to promote the general prosperity and power of the British Empire. Your attention will also be directed to the state of the Church, more particularly as regards its temporalities and the maintenance of the Clergy. The complaints which have arisen from the collection of Tithes appear to require a change of system, which, without diminishing the means of maintaining the Established Clergy in respectability and usefulness, may prevent the collision of interests, and the consequent disagreements and dissatisfactions which have too frequently prevailed between the Ministers of the Church and their Parishioners. It may also be necessary for you to consider what remedies may be applied for the correction of acknowledged abuses, and whether the Revenue of the Church may not admit of a more equitable and judicious distribution. In your deliberations on these important subjects, it cannot be necessary for me to impress upon you the duty of carefully attending to the security of the Church established by Law in these realms, and to the true interests of religion.

"In relation to Ireland, with a view of removing the causes of complaint which had been so generally felt, and which had been attended with such unfortunate

consequently, an Act was passed during the last Session of Parliament for carrying into effect a general composition for Tithes. To complete that salutary work, I recommend to you, in conjunction with such other amendments of the law as may be found applicable to that part of my dominions, the adoption of a measure by which, upon the principle of a just commutation, the possessors of land may be enabled to free themselves from the burthen of an annual payment. In the further reforms that may be necessary, you will probably find that, although the Established Church of Ireland is by law permanently united with that of England, the peculiarities of their respective circumstances will require a separate consideration. There are other subjects hardly less important to the general peace and welfare of Ireland, as affecting the administration of justice, and the land taxation of that country, to which your attention will also be required.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have directed the estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you. They will be framed with the most anxious attention to all useful economy. Notwithstanding the large reduction in the Estimates of the last year, I am happy to inform you that all the extraordinary services which the exigencies of the times required, have been amply provided for. The state of the Revenue as compared with the public expenditure has hitherto fully realized the expectations that were formed at the close of the last Session.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In this part of the United Kingdom, with very few exceptions, the public peace has been preserved; and it will be your anxious but grateful duty to promote, by all practicable means, habits of industry and good order amongst the labouring classes of the community. On my part, I shall be ready to co-operate to the utmost of my power in obviating all just causes of complaint, and in promoting all well-considered measures of improvement. But it is my painful duty to observe that the disturbances in Ireland to which I alluded at the close of the last session, have greatly increased. A spirit of insubordination and violence has risen to the most fearful height, rendering life and property insecure, defying the authority of the law, and threatening the most fatal consequences, if not promptly and effectually repressed. I feel confident that to your loyalty and patriotism I shall not resort in vain for assistance in these appalling circumstances, and that you will be ready to adopt such measures of salutary protection, and to entrust to me such additional powers as may be found necessary

for controlling and punishing the disturbers of the public peace, and for preserving and strengthening the Legislative Union between the two Countries, which, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, I am determined to maintain by all the means in my power, as indissolubly connected with the peace, security, and welfare of my dominions."

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Coningham moved the usual address to the speech, and briefly commented on the various topics therein introduced. The motion was seconded by Lord Alunsford, which, after some remarks from the Earl of Arden and the Duke of Wellington, was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, the Address was moved by Lord Ormsby, and seconded by Mr. Marshall.—Mr. O'Connell, in a long and inflammatory speech, proposed, as an amendment, the appointment of a Committee of the whole House, to consider of his Majesty's speech, which he designated a "brutal and bloody address," and a declaration of war against Ireland.—Mr. Stanley, in reply, remarked that every syllable Mr. O'Connell had uttered, had in view a repeal of the Union,—a measure which he and his colleagues were prepared to resist to the death. Conceiving that the repeal would be a death-blow to the peace, strength, and security of the United Empire, Ministers would be traitors to their country, if, with every means which the power and resources of this great country afforded, they did not say, "We will have no separation" (cheers). The Right Hon. Gent. then adverted to the horrible increase of crime in some parts of Ireland, and concluded by remarking, "We must make law respected, and Government feared, before it is beloved in Ireland; and I conceive that Parliament is bound to invest Government with those means of coercion which are absolutely necessary."—Col. Davies remarked that the conclusion of the Right Hon. Gentleman's speech was enough to drive Ireland to fury. Instead of conciliating opposition, he justified every abuse. He put coercion in the van; he showed the sword, and concealed the olive-branch.—Lord Althorp said that it was the anxious desire of the Government to remove all the grievances of Ireland; but they were bound to take measures for the protection of his Majesty's subjects resident in that country, and the preservation of their lives and property; for it was in vain to expect amelioration, unless they adopted the necessary steps to put down outrages. After some further discussion, the debate was adjourned, and continued for four successive nights. On Friday the 8th,

the House came to a division on Mr. O'Connell's amendment, when there appeared—For the amendment 40; against it 498: majority for Ministers 368!—Mr. *Transey* then moved an amendment, to the effect that if it were necessary to give increased power to his Majesty's Ministers, it was with a view to a close and searching inquiry into the state of Ireland; when there appeared—For the amendment 60; against it 303: majority, 333.

*Feb. 11.* Lord *Ormsell* appeared at the bar with the Report of the Address to his Majesty, when a long debate took place, in which Mr. *S. Rice*, Mr. *Robinson*, Mr. *Richards*, and Mr. *J. Brown*, supported the bringing up of the Address, and Mr. O'Connell, Mr. *M. O'Connell*, and Mr. *J. O'Connell* opposed it.—The Address having been brought up and read a first time, on the question that it be read a second time, Mr. *Cobbett* proposed, as an amendment, an entirely new Address, and pronounced a philippic against the Whigs.—Mr. *Fielden* (the other Member for Oldham,) followed on the same side.—Mr. *T. Attwood* complained that the Speech omitted all allusion to the distress of the people. He was altogether disappointed in that document. He, for one, would not consent to hand over the people of Ireland to tyrannical government: it was not agitation but accumulated wrongs which brought Ireland to its present state. Referring to Sir *R. Peel's* speech, he said he could not but believe that the Right Hon. *Bart.* was anxious to see the ministers fall by the same principles that led to his political ruin. The Government ought to know that nine tenths of the aristocracy, and four fifths of the gentry, were opposed to them, and that they had nothing to depend upon but the people.—Upon a division, the numbers were—For the original motion 323; for the amendment 23; majority against Mr. *Cobbett's* amendment 300; Mr. *T. Attwood* then proposed two other amendments, (one expressive of the sense of the House as to the existence of distress in the country, and pledging the House to inquire into the causes,) which were negatived without a division. The original Address was then put and agreed to.

*Feb. 12.* Lord *Althorp* brought forward his important measure, of which he had given previous notice, relative to the CHURCH OF IRELAND. In a long and luminous speech, his Lordship proceeded to state, that the question of Church Reform was in every point of view one of vast importance—and one which increased in difficulty the longer the remedy was delayed. Although in proportion to the population of the two countries, the

Irish Church Establishment was by far the greatest, still the grossest exaggerations prevailed on the subject—exaggerations in which he had even indulged himself, until he had carefully looked into the matter. The House would learn with surprise, that the net revenue of all the Irish Bishops was only 130,000*l.* The gross amount might be 150,000*l.*; but the expenses of collection, &c., reduced it to 130,000*l.* It was true, that a large tract of country belonged to the Irish Bishops; but then it ought not to be forgotten, that the Irish Bishops had not any beneficial interest in it: on the contrary, it appeared that their tenants and lessees had full five-sixths of the value of that land. The estimated amount of the value of those lands was 600,000*l.* Of this sum the Bishops did not themselves receive more than 100,000*l.* With regard to the Deans and Chapters of Ireland, it was not as with those bodies in England. There was not a great number of prebends whose income was derived from their Chapter alone. In Ireland, livings were attached to the Deanery and to the Chapter, and the mode of payment to the prebends was by the revenue derived from their livings. The whole amount of revenue belonging to those bodies was 23,000*l.*, but the necessary expenditure to which this sum was applied was 21,400*l.*—so that the surplus of 2,200*l.* was all that was left for the Deans and Chapters. Now, whatever might be the sense of the House as to the right of Parliament to apply this sum to the purposes of the State, he considered every one would agree with him in thinking, that the first claim upon that property was that of the Church itself (hear). While it should seem to be but too true that there were benefices where there was no duty—no resident minister—no church—and no Protestant congregation;—it was notorious that in many parts of Ireland where there were Protestant congregations, and there were in the vicinity Protestant Clergymen with enormous incomes, many of the hard-working and deserving Clergy were living on inadequate incomes, and were in very distressed circumstances. There were, he believed, in Ireland 300 livings of less than 100*l.* yearly value. In order to meet this state of things, it was proposed to abolish the old Board of First Fruits, which had proved wholly inadequate to the purpose of augmenting the poor livings, and to impose an immediate tax upon all benefices, to be graduated according to the value. Upon a living under 200*l.* a year, Government did not intend to impose any tax whatever. From livings between 200*l.* and 300*l.* a year, it was intended to deduct



5 per cent; from livings between 500*l.* and 700*l.* a year, 6 per cent; from livings of 700*l.* and 800*l.* a year, 7 per cent; from livings between 800*l.* and 1000*l.* a year, 10 per cent.; from livings between 1000*l.* and 1200*l.* a year, 12 per cent; and from all livings above 1200*l.* a year, 15 per cent. This would, it was thought, create a fund of 42,000*l.* Where an incumbent held more livings than one, he would not pay the tax upon each of them separately, but would pay the same amount of tax as if he held one living of the combined value of all the rest. For instance, if an incumbent held one living of 300*l.* a year and another 700*l.* a year, he should be taxed as if he held a living of 1000*l.* a year, at 10 per cent., and not at 5 per cent. for his living of 300*l.* a year, and at 7 per cent. for his living of 700*l.* a year. In this proposition he meant to include the deans and chapters also. Upon the revenues of those bishoprics which were below 4000*l.* a year, he should propose a tax of 5 per cent. should be imposed; upon those which were between 5000*l.* and 10,000*l.* a year, a tax of 10 per cent.; upon all between 10,000*l.* and 15,000*l.* a year, a tax of 12 per cent.; and that upon all above 15,000*l.* a year, a tax of 15 per cent. should be imposed. With regard to the Bishop of Derry, Ministers had arranged with him, to reduce his income from 12,650*l.* to 8000*l.* a year; and with regard to the temporalities of the Church, he proposed to establish a Board, wholly independent of Ministers, to carry into effect their arrangements. At their disposal would be placed the sums just mentioned. It was also the intention of this Bill that the Church Cess should be immediately and altogether abolished. The amount of Church Cess was estimated at 70,000*l.* a year. The other objects to which this fund would be applied, would be an augmentation of poor livings—the giving assistance in the building of globe-houses—the dividing of unions, and the building of new churches. But the commissioners should not have power to commence building new churches unless a certain amount of the expenses of erecting them was subscribed by private individuals. The commissioners would also have to lay before Parliament a statement of all their proceedings, and of all their expenses. The net amount of the revenues of the primate of Ireland were 14,500*l.* It was proposed that at the expiration of this incumbency the revenues of that see should be reduced to 10,000*l.* a year. With respect to Deans and Chapters, wherever they had no duties to perform, the proposition was to abolish them altogether, or else attach cure of souls to them. With respect to those valuable

livings which had no duties attached to them, the Commissioners would be empowered, in cases where no duty had been performed for three years up to the present time, to suspend the appointment of ministers. With regard to the number of Bishops in Ireland, as compared with the Protestant population, there were at present 22 dioceses in that country—a number which, after the most deliberate consideration, he thought more than necessary. Ministers therefore considered that they might fairly reduce ten Bishops with perfect safety to the Establishment. The sees which it was intended to reduce were—Dromore, Clogher, Raphoe, Elphin, Clonsfert, Killala, Kildare, Cork, Waterford, and Ossory. In order that the duties of those dioceses should be properly performed, it was proposed to unite Dromore to Down and Connor; Clogher to Armagh; Raphoe to Derry Elphin to Ardragh and Kilmore; Clonsfert to Killaloe; Killala to Tuam; Kildare to Dublin; Cork to Cloyne; Waterford to Cashel; and Ossory to Ferns. There was one other point which required notice. As the law stood at present, Bishops in Ireland could grant leases for 21 years, and the fine granted on the renewal of such leases, together with the rent, formed their annual income. The value of a Bishop's lease in Ireland was understood to be 12 years and a half's purchase. In many instances, however, the lease was renewed every year; and it was still in the power of the Bishop (and he believed that circumstances of the kind had occurred) to run his life against the tenant, and thus to deprive him of property which his family had possessed for many years. For this, as the law now stood, there was no remedy. The tenant was also placed in such a situation, that if the land were much improved by his industry and by the outlay of his capital, he was liable, on the renewal of his lease, to an increase of fine. In order to remedy this defect, it was proposed, that every tenant who chose should be enabled to demand from the Bishop a lease of his land in perpetuity, at a fixed corn-rent. The proceeds of these leases were to be paid to the State, and to be applicable to any purposes not connected with the Church. The amount, if all purchased at a low rate, would be from 2,500,000*l.* to 3,200,000*l.* sterling. He did not say that this was the only measure which the state of the Church required. The commutation of tithes for land, and laws enforcing residence, and prohibiting pluralities, were to be the subjects of other bills. His Lordship concluded, amid loud cheers, by moving "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to alter and

amend the laws relating to the Established Church in Ireland."

Mr. O'Connell felt extremely grateful to the Noble Lord for the plan which he had brought forward; and though it did not go so far as he could wish, for it did not extinguish so soon as it ought some particular grievances, still it came recommended to the House by many useful features, and he should most heartily support it.—Sir R. Inglis strongly opposed the Bill. It could not be consented to either by the Sovereign or Parliament without a violation of their oaths. The exclusion of the Bishops was an infringement of the Union, and even contrary to the Catholic Relief Bill, which provided for the security of the Protestant Church of the United Kingdom.—Sir F. Burdett thought that the proposed measure, instead of weakening the Church, would restore and strengthen the bonds which united that Establishment to the community.—Mr. Goulburn did not object to the distribution of the property of the Church, in order to provide adequate remuneration for the resident Clergy, and the diminution of sinecures in the Church; but he would never consent to any confiscation of the Church property. The proposition for striking out of the list of Protestant livings those places wherein Divine service had not been performed for three years was monstrous, because a mob-exiled clergyman might thus be the means of depriving his Protestant congregation of their religious privileges.—Sir R. Peel thought that the question was one of too much importance to be suddenly disposed of. He was prepared to correct such abuses as the holding pluralities, the duties of which could not be satisfactorily discharged by the individuals holding them; and he likewise thought that the Catholics should be released from the payment of Church Rates, &c. But when he heard it proposed to abolish tax out of twenty-two of the Bishoprics—a proposition which had been received by the House with acclamation—he was disposed to pause. He also objected to the proposition which gave power to the tenant of a Bishop to possess himself in perpetuity of the land which he occupied, by paying six years' purchase of the advanced value of the land,—and, in conclusion said, that he should give the question his most serious consideration.—Mr. Stanley hailed the present measure as a happy omen, not only of the good wishes and kind benevolence manifested towards Ireland on all hands, but also as a proof of the sound sense and calm discretion which, he trusted, they might anticipate from the reformed House of Commons in the discussion of

great and important questions. He supported the measure, because he thought that it would tend to the maintenance of the Protestant religion, the extension of Protestant feeling, and the creation of good will between Catholic and Protestant.

After an ineffectual attempt at proposing an amendment by Mr. Rathven, the motion was agreed to without a division.

Feb. 14. On bringing up the Report as to the Affirmation of Mr. Pease, the Quaker Member, the House unanimously agreed that the Hon. Member was legally entitled to his seat on making the usual Affirmation by the Society of Friends. The decision was received with loud cheers from every side.

On the motion of Lord Althorp, a Select Committee was appointed "to inquire into the state of the Municipal Corporations of England, Wales, and Ireland, and to report whether any and what abuses existed in them, and what measure was necessary for the correction of those abuses."

The Solicitor General obtained leave to renew his five Bills for the AMENDMENT of the LAW relating to REAL PROPERTY. The first is to abolish fines and recoveries; the second is for the amendment of the statute of limitations; the third, to amend the law of inheritance; the fourth to amend the law of dower; and the fifth to amend what was termed the law of courtesy.

A very long debate on Mr. Hume's motion for the discontinuance of MILITARY BINGHAM was lost by a majority of 933 against 138.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 15.

Earl Grey brought forward his proposed measure for the purpose of suppressing the lawless outrages existing in Ireland. His Lordship spoke with deep regret of the painful necessity which compelled his Majesty's Government to submit strong measures for repressing them. His Lordship then noticed that vast Association, called the Volunteers in Ireland, raised with the avowed purpose of procuring a repeal of the Union, so extremely dangerous, and one which must be put down; and said that it had been his fervent hope that the concession of the Catholic claims would have tranquillised that country—a hope in which he had been miserably disappointed. Almost from the moment that the great measure of Emancipation was accomplished, the agitation had been renewed, and the situation of Ireland became, and was at that instant, perhaps in a worse condition than at almost any former period. It would be necessary to provide against these armed and lawless bands



which in many parts of Ireland were acting on a system which, up to the present time, had defied all the powers of the Government, and had led to a refusal in many parts of Ireland to pay tithes—in loss of property—and to loss of life. The Bill which he should propose, combined the various provisions of several laws passed both in the Irish and English Parliaments at different periods for the suppression of similar evils, together with such alterations as circumstances required. In the first place, with regard to illegal societies, the Lord Lieutenant would be able to suppress, by order, the meetings of every assembly deemed by him to be dangerous to the public safety, or inconsistent with the administration of the law; and all suppressed, adjourned, or continued meetings under any name or pretext. Persons prosecuted under the Act would be obliged to plead forthwith, that is, they would not be enabled to delay their trial. The punishment to be similar to that of persons indicted for felony. It was then provided that the Lord Lieutenant, in order to prevent disturbance, might issue his proclamation, declaring any county to be disturbed, which counties should be deemed a proclaimed district. By these proclamations all the inhabitants were to be warned to abstain from seditious and unlawful meetings, and to continue in their houses from sun-setting to sunrise. It was proposed, that the offenders should be tried by martial law. The members of the Court were not to exceed nine in number, nor were they to be less than four; no offence to which the punishment of death could be attached was to be thus tried; the punishment was confined to transportation; and it was provided that a King's Sergeant should attend and aid the Court by his legal advice and assistance. In the proclaimed districts, all persons found abroad after sun-set or before sun-rise would be amenable to martial law. Thus, then, a mitigated system of martial law would be applied to those districts declared in a state of disturbance by the Lord Lieutenant; and, in order to render it as effective as possible, the Habeas Corpus Act would be suspended. His Lordship then, after expressing his regret that such a measure should have been forced on the King's Government by the exigencies of the times, concluded by moving that the Bill be read a first time. The Bill was supported by Lord Longford and the Duke of Wellington—who thought, however, that the contemplated Courts Martial did not go far enough, it being his opinion, that the witnesses would be prevented from giving evidence by intimidation—Lord Alton, and other Noble

Lords, and it was eventually read a first time.

In the House of Commons, the same day, the House went into a Committee of Supply, when the following sums were voted—3,000,000*l.* to defray the expense of services in 1832; 25,806,000*l.* for the outstanding Exchequer Bills; 276,500*l.* for Public Works and Buildings; and 1,582,000*l.* to pay Exchequer Bills advanced on Annuities.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 18.

Earl Grey moved the second reading of the *Irish Disturbances Bill*. Several Peers spoke on the motion, but no opposition to the Bill was expressed. Lords Wicklow, Lorton, &c. concurred in its necessity, and only regretted that so salutary a measure had been so long delayed. The Duke of Wellington intimated that in the Committee he should move some verbal amendments respecting the trial by Courts-martial. The Bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons, the same day, on the order being read for a committee of supply, Mr. Cabbett rose, and in a long speech complained of the gross inequality of taxation which he contended was the result of unjust laws, made by the rich with a view to place the burden of payment on the poor and to protect themselves. He referred especially to the stamp act of the 35th Geo. III.; the taxes imposed by this act, including the cost of collection, amounted to little less than eight millions a year, of which the nobility and landed proprietors paid nothing. The legacy duties on personal property began at 1 and ended at 10 per cent. From these duties freehold property was entirely exempted. The probate duty on any sum exceeding 20*l.* was two per cent.; when it amounted to 20 or 30 thousand pounds, this duty was only 3*l.* per cent, and as the amount became greater the duty became less!—The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that the duties of which the Hon. Gentleman complained were heavier on small than large transactions. The stamp duties were now under consideration with a view to an alteration of them.

The Report of the Committee of Supply having been brought up, Mr. O'Connell spoke at great length on the affairs of Ireland, and on the proposed measures of coercion, observing, that the suspension of the Constitution, and the introduction of despotism and Courts-martial, ought to have been preceded by enquiry, to ascertain the extent of the agitation, and its approximate causes.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## PORTUGAL.

The contest is still carried on between the royal brothers; and occasional skirmishes are taking place without any decided result. On the 24th Jan. a severe affair occurred by a part of the army embarking in boats to attack St. John's and two forts on the Douro. The troops engaged were 1,400 English, 700 French, and three regiments of Cacadores, under Colonel Le Place. They were completely successful, driving the Miguelites by the bayonet. One of the forts mounted 8 guns. They retained possession, and took some pipes of wine. Pedro's loss was very great, 850 killed and wounded, 15 officers.

## TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Grand Sultan appears at length to have yielded to his adverse fortune, and by timely concession to have saved his tottering empire. A late communication from Constantinople states, that on the first intelligence of the defeat and capture of his Grand Vizier by the Egyptian forces, the Sultan, despairing of being able to save himself by his own exertion, had already resolved to throw himself entirely into the arms of Russia, and obtain from that Power the protection of his capital and the conclusion of a tolerable peace from Mehemet Ali. But on this being known the other ambassadors at Constantinople exerted themselves that their Governments should be consulted on this occasion, and not Russia alone. Their united exertions succeeded in inducing the Sultan to ask the mediation of France and England also, on which the legations of those two Powers, seconded by all the others, immediately took measures to communicate with Ibrahim Pacha. Their seal was crowned with success. Ibrahim suffered himself to be persuaded to conclude an armistice, to suspend his march and all further hostilities, on condition that the Sultan should revoke the excommunication pronounced against him and his father, and the latter have the Pachalik of Syria; an indemnity of money to be made by the Porte for part of the expenses of the war. The Sultan consented to these preliminary terms, and appointed plenipotentiaries to carry into effect the conditions of peace.

Intelligence from Mecca, dated Dec. 21, states, that in the holy city, preparations were making for the solemn expiation of the anathema pronounced by the Sultan and the Mufti against Mehemet

Ali and the princes of his family. The ceremony was fixed for the beginning of spring, and was considered in all Arabia as the commencement of the Arabian nationality and independence.

## UNITED STATES.

The leading feature of the threatened contest between the general Government and the state of South Carolina, has been a message sent to Congress by President Jackson with all the papers relative to the dispute between the Union and South Carolina. He had proposed to modify the tariff, and had made concessions which failed to conciliate the refractory State; he now came to Congress for increased powers, in order to preserve the Union. He denounces General Hayne as having ordered the militia of Carolina to hold themselves in readiness to take the field. His means of enforcing the supremacy of his government are, to remove the Custom-house of Charleston to the fortress of Pinkney for the safety of the collectors; to declare void the privileges of any port where the duties are refused, and to remove its rights to a rival port.

Intelligence from South Carolina to the 23d of January, states, that at a great meeting in Charleston, the Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina proposed, and General Hamilton, a man of much influence in the state, seconded a resolution which recommends that the South Carolinians should abstain from acting on their nullifying ordinance until the result of the measures for the modification of the tariff, now before Congress, is known.

## JAMAICA.

According to Jamaica papers of the 18th Dec., the new Governor, the Earl of Musgrave, and the Board of Council, on the one part, and the House of Assembly on the other, had been in such collision, that his Excellency had found it necessary to dissolve the Assembly. The ostensible cause of the dissolution is found in a resolution taken by the House of Assembly on the 12th Dec., denying the right and power of the Board of Council to originate any bills, and stating that the House would not receive any bill originating in the Council. This produced a declaration from the latter that the Board would not do any further business with the House of Assembly, until full and ample reparation had been made, by the House acknowledging, in the most unequivocal terms, the right of the Board to originate bills on every subject, save and except bills of impost.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

## IRELAND.

A more heart-rending appeal has seldom or ever been made to the sympathy and benevolence of the Protestant community of England, than that which has been published on behalf of the suffering Protestant clergy in Ireland. Such is their melancholy condition, that they are compelled to fly from their churches and their homes, to escape the knife of the assassin, while, by a systematic combination, their income has been withheld, and numbers of highly-educated, pious, and most exemplary individuals are, with their families, actually without the common necessities of life. About three years ago combinations began to be formed for the purpose of resisting the payment of tithes. In consequence of this, numerous ministers were altogether deprived of income, and the sum of 60,000*l.* was at length voted by Parliament as a loan to be advanced to those ministers; the Government taking upon themselves the onus of collecting the tithes. When this sum was first granted, only three or four dioceses were in a state of disturbance; but before the money was actually issued, the disorder had spread throughout the country, and the number of sufferers was so great, that the sum divided did not amount to one *fourth* (and in many instances not to one *twentieth*) of the sum due to them. Some idea of the privations of the clergy may be formed, when it is stated, that many of them, who are men of deep piety and laborious in their calling, have not been able to expend one penny in a butcher's or a grocer's shop for the last two years, but have subsisted, together with their families, on potatoes and buttermilk. Others have been obliged to give up housekeeping altogether, and seek a domicile among relatives or friends. Many clergymen have thrown up their livings altogether; and numbers of them are now scattered abroad, either in this country, or in other places, without employment or the means of subsistence. The Archbishop of Armagh (Lord Primate of Ireland) has undertaken to distribute such sums as may be collected, in relief of the most distressed families, he having himself applied 500*l.* to this great work of charity. A meeting having been held on the 3d of Jan. at the house of the Bishop of London, in St. James's-square, to promote a public subscription in this country, the sum of 200*l.* has been received from his Majesty, sums of 100*l.* from the Queen, the Duke of Cumberland, and the Duchess of Kent; 500*l.* from the Archbishop of Armagh, 400*l.* from the Bishop of Clogher; 300*l.*

from the Bishops of Derry and Limerick; 200*l.* from the Archbishops of Canterbury and Tunm, the Duke of Northumberland, and the Bishops of Ferns and Raphoe. The other prelates, both of England and Ireland, have subscribed sums of 100*l.* or 50*l.* in proportion to their sees; and are well supported by the inferior clergy and laity, of whom the following have subscribed sums of 100*l.* the Dukes of Wellington and Devonshire, Marquis of Waterford, Earl Talbot, Viscount Clifden, Lords Kenyon, Arden, and Bexley, Magdalen coll. Oxford, Geo. Hyng. esq. Rev. C. P. Goughly, Mrs. Lawrence, and Joshua Watson, esq.

Ninety Irishmen of the monks of La Trappe have returned to their own country, since the extinction of the order in France, where they expended 10,000*l.* on their farm and abbey, at which all travellers are hospitably entertained, and a hundred of the neighbouring poor provided with subsistence daily. Sir Richard Kane has given them 500 acres of land, capable of being reclaimed by their own labour, and a subscription is commenced in Ireland, for the purpose of supplying them with funds necessary for its improvement.

Jan. 30. The inauguration dinner of the members of the Incorporated Law Institution took place in their hall in Chancery-lane, when 230 members assembled, Wm. Tooke, esq. M.P. F.R.S. in the chair. After adverting to the origin and progress of the institution, the chairman eloquently dwelt on the important advantages which the charter had conferred (see our Magazine for Jan. 1832, p. 77) — a boon for which they were indebted to the special grace and favour of his Majesty, but which was fully justified by the improved state of the profession, which had thus enabled it, with all the weight attached to its collective character, to make its complaint by petition, remonstrance, and appeal to Parliament, the Bench, &c. Donations of upwards of 1500 volumes have been made to the library.

Jan. 24. The Bishop of London consecrated the burial-ground of the General Cemetery Company, at Kensall Green (described in our last volume, pt. ii. pp. 171, 245). The whole 30 acres to the north of the Regent's Canal, and which have been inclosed within a lofty wall, were consecrated; and the space of fifteen acres on the other side of the Canal is reserved for Dissenters, whose services cannot be performed on ground attached to the Established Church. A tempo-

rary chapel has been erected; the design for the permanent edifice not being yet finally determined upon. The first interment was made on the 31st Jan. being the corpse of Margaret, wife of Bernard Gregory, esq. of Great Russell-street; to whose memory the Directors of the Company intend, from gratitude to their first customer, to erect a tablet at their own expense. Several other interments have since taken place.

Jan. 25. The Bishop of London consecrated a plot of ground, 50 feet long, and varying from 6 to 14 in breadth, on the east side of the ditch of the Tower of London, for the burial of the soldiers who may die within the garrison, the old place of interment having become inconveniently crowded.

Feb. 13. A meeting was held at the Thatched House to receive the report of the committee as to the measures taken for preserving St. Alban's Abbey; Earl Verulam in the chair. The report stated that part of the nave of the church which fell down in February 1832, had been repaired at an expense of 3477.; and that the roof of the nave, west of that part, had been ordered to be repaired, the estimated expense being 7262. The committee have in hand 2,400*l.*, and the expense of repairing the whole building is estimated at 7000*l.* The Bishop of London, Mr. Muir, Lord Grimston, the Rev. Archdeacon Watson, Mr. S. Taylor, Mr. Etty, Mr. Cottingham, and the Rev. Archdeacon Pott, addressed the meeting, trusting that the public would not allow so magnificent a structure to decay. At this time, indeed, we think, it is incumbent on every one attached to the Established Church, and particularly incumbent on clergymen, to display no lukewarmness nor niggardiness in the support of the antient sacred edifices of the establishment. And the people of the county of Hertford, in the protection and preservation of their very antient Abbey, should not suffer themselves to be surpassed by the people of Yorkshire, who came forward so readily, liberally, and effectually to rebuild their Cathedral, thus lately rescued from the ruin of the flames. Every clergyman should also endeavour to raise in his parish a subscription, however small, for St. Alban's Abbey; and no clergyman would make the attempt unsuccessfully.

The restoration of the beautiful altar screen at St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, has been commenced by Mr. Wallace the architect, with a minute attention to the authority afforded for its details by the remains of the original work. The pedestals under the canopies are richly adorned with fig leaves, supposed to be emblematical of the shame entailed by the sin of our first parents. Over the

doors are represented rustic sports, as emblems perhaps of the carnal state. This screen closely resembles that of the Abbey Church of St. Alban's; in recurring to which noble edifice we have great pleasure in noticing the fine effect produced by Mr. Cottingham's opening the clerestory range of windows, and the central tower, to the interior of the church, according to the original design. We trust that the subscriptions will not flag, and that the necessary funds will not be wanting for the completion of works so creditable to the taste of the age. What, we repeat, is to be done with the unroofed nave of St. Saviour's Church? Its present condition is disgraceful.

A subscription has been entered into at Birmingham for the restoration of St. Peter's church, in that town, which, after it had been erected by the Commissioners for building new churches, was destroyed by fire. It is now proposed to rebuild it by voluntary subscriptions, which it is probable will be done, as great interest is felt in its restoration, in consequence of its having afforded gratuitous accommodation to 1500 poor persons.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

### KING'S THEATRE.

Feb. 16. The Opera opened for the season with Rossini's *Cenerentola*, and a new ballet entitled *Paul*. The scenery, by Grieve, was full of variety and effect; and altogether the ballet was tolerably well received.

### DRURY LANE.

Feb. 5. An operatic piece by Mr. Benzeley, from the music of Mozart, entitled *Don Juan*, was brought forward. The music was fine and effective; and the scenery by Stanfield was remarkably splendid. It was announced for repetition amidst general applause.

Feb. 14. The French ballet of *La Belle au Bois Dormant*, founded on the fairy tale of the *Sleeping Beauty in the Wood*, was produced with great splendour and effect. A moving panorama by Stanfield, and some fairy scenes by other artists, were gorgeous and imposing; and the pantomime altogether passed off with great eclat.

### COVENT GARDEN.

Feb. 5. A new melo-drama, in two acts, from the pen of Mr. Peake, called the *Smuggler Boy*, was played with complete success.

Feb. 9. The ballet of *Kenilworth*, transported from the Italian opera, with some slight deviations, was represented: and has since been repeated several times.





Rev. A. Dunn, Head Master, to the Grammar School of Coventry.

Rev. James Tate, jun. Head Master, to Richmond Grammar School, Yorkshire.

Rev. T. Dixon, Master of the Charter House, Hull.

## BIRTHS.

Sept. 10. At St. Thomas's Mount, East India, the wife of Claude Adolphus Bate, esq. Deputy Judge Advocate General, Presidency District, Madras Army, a son.

Jan. 26. At Isborn House, near Reading, the wife of the Rev. Hugh Pott, a son.—At Southend, Dartington, the wife of Joseph Potts, jun. esq. M.P. a son.—At Marazion, the wife of Mrs. Turnbull, esq. by Miss Potts, a son.—At Kensington, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Capel, a son.—At Wokingham Park, the wife of the Rev. J. E. Gray, a son.—At North Partry, the wife of the Rev. Charles Ross, a son.—At Normandy Hall, Leicestershire, the lady of Sir R. B. B. Bart. a son.—At Dorset, the wife of Lieut. Col. J. T. a son.

Feb. 1. In Barkville street, the wife of Lieut. Col. Seymour Bland, a son.—At Bedford, the wife of the Rev. G. M. a son.—Mrs. Spencer Perceval, a son.—At Southend, Kent, the wife of Capt. Foster, a son.—11. In Barkley sq. the wife of Dr. Lyon, a son.—At Canada Down, Wilt, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Hildred, a son.—12. At Culverthorpe, the Hon. Mrs. Handley, a son.—13. At the Admiralty, the lady of the Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart. of twice, a son and daughter.—At Park Crescent, Portland-place, the wife of Edward Butler, esq. M.P. a son.—14. At Reddish Cottage, Northwich, the wife of Samuel Walter Burgess, esq. a son.—15. Mrs. Housley, of Commercial, May Fair, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

Aug. 10. At Trichinopoly, R. Parr, esq. 14th Regt. son of Thos. Parr, esq. of Lytham Hall, Salop, to Arabella Louisa, eldest daughter of Major Reed, 71st Regt.

Jan. 18. At Brighton, H. Colgrave, esq. eldest son of late Lt. Col. Colgrave, to Harriet Emily, second daughter of the late Chas. Rothe esq.—14. At St. Mary's, C. Knight, esq. of Marylebone, to Caroline widow of Capt. Osborn, late of the 10th Hussars.—15. At Upton St. Leonard's, Gloucestershire, N. Sawyer, esq. to Isabella, daughter of J. H. Byles, esq. of Bourdon Hall.—At Marylebone Church, the Rev. Thos. Wolpole, son of the Right Hon. Lady Wolpole, to Margaret Harriet Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Col. Marshall, Chas. Barnes Grey esq. of Wyke, Northumberland, to Emily, daughter of the late Mr. W. Larnes, M.P. of Yorkshire.—At Grosvenor, the Rev. W. Gregory, of Clifton, Gloucestershire, to Mary, eldest daughter of Rev. S. Marshall.—17. At Clare, Suffolk, W. Hughes, esq. of Southampton Buildings, to Emily, daughter of late Lt. Gen. Elton.—Gen. F. Hastings, esq. M.P. to Frances, second daughter of Michael Trenchard, esq. of Barghwell, near Doncaster co. York.—At Buxton, Cheshire, Gen. Wylley Birch, esq. to Jane, third daughter of Sir C. Congreve, esq.—18. At Oxford, Henry Squire Sharp, eldest son of Major Gen. Sharp, to Miss Susan Cary Brown, of Birmingham.—19. At St. James Church, London, the Rev. J. P. Stanbury, Master of Kingston Grammar School, to Sophia Eliza, daughter of the late Mr. James Lytton, of Lime-street.—20. At Houghton, R. R. Corcoran, esq. to Frances, daughter of R. Jones, esq. of Hampton-court.—At Great Almonbury, the Rev. G. T. Whitfield, of Buckton, Herefordshire, to Penny, daughter of the late P. R. Watson, esq. of Barrow, Lancashire.—At St. Mary's, Bycannon, esq. to L. G. G. to Frances, daughter of Sir James Stanbury, Bart.

—21. At Littleham, near Barnstaple, H. M. M. Byan, esq. to Isabella, third daughter of the late W. Cornish, esq. of Bristol.—At Lavenham, near Bury, John Wrennall, esq. of Rue de Jussieu, to Anne Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. Campden.—R. R. Latham, esq. eldest son of the late R. Latham, esq. of South-down, to Mary, second daughter of T. Lawrence, esq. of Denby, Leicestershire.—At Bishop Burton, James Hall, esq. of Southborough, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Richard Wall, esq. of Spoke Hall, Lancashire.—At Dover, Gen. Johnston, Head Master of Barnstaple Grammar School, to Eliza, third daughter of J. Gordon Morgan, esq. M.D.—22. At Edmonton, A. J. Nash, esq. to Eliza, daughter of late A. T. Nash, esq. of Hyde House.—23. At Grays, Suffolk, T. P. P. esq. to Mrs. Moffat, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Pearson, Rector of South Elmham, Norfolk.—At Bristol, Henry Rowland Orange, esq. of Southbridge, to Henrietta Sophia, only daughter of H. Withers, esq. and owner of the C. T. Withers, of Corcoran Park, Radnor.—24. At Marylebone Church, the Rev. Thos. Robinson Welch, of Haddington, Essex, to Mary, daughter of the late James Reed, esq. of Devonshire place.—At Cambridge, the Rev. R. P. Marshall, to Mary Mount Birch, eldest daughter of Gen. Birch, esq.—25. At Carham, J. Hodgson, esq. of Eborac, Northumberland, to Isabella, daughter and co-heiress of the late A. Crompton, esq. of Carham Hall.

Sept. 1. At Paris, Francis Baring, esq. M.P. to Mademoiselle Clara, daughter of the Duke of Bassano.—At Oxford, Edw. Higgins, to Georgiana, daughter and co-heiress of the late G. Meredith esq. of Berrington court, Wiltshire.—At St. James's F. Ansell, esq. to the Hon. Charlotte Sophia Blyden.—At Jersey, the Rev. Clement Hardy, Rector of St. Helier's Free Grammar School, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of C. de la Gardie, esq.

Feb. 1. The Viscount Dillon, to Lydia Sophia, daughter of F. L. Barry, esq. of Farnham House.—2. At the British Embassy the Right Hon. Gen. Lord Rivers, to the Hon. Susan Georgiana Lovell, daughter of Viscount Ovenshul, Ambassador to France.—At Trinity-church, C. T. Devereux, esq. of Langley House, Bucks, to Mary Eliza, widow of the late C. P. Christy esq.—3. At Newton Eym, the Rev. Thos. Hart Dyke, second son of the Rev. Thos. Hart Dyke, Bart. of Lillingstone Castle Kent, to Eliza, second daughter of Thomas Ludington Fairfax, esq. of Newton Eym, Yorkshire.—4. At Woodborough, P. Pearson, esq. solicitor, of Tugborough House, Devon, to Amy, daughter of the late Rev. R. Bradford, of Newton Abbot.—5. The Rev. Edward Higgins, of Kingdon Brewery, in Gloucestershire, to Eliza, daughter of the late G. Meredith, esq. of Berrington court, Wiltshire.—6. At Walsby, Suffolk, the Rev. L. F. Page, to Susan E. Labouchere, only child of the Rev. Spencer Cabbold, Rector of Walsby.—7. At Hampton by Dogley, T. F. Congreve, esq. of Beane Street, Bucks, to Harriet, daughter of the late Mr. Thornton of Cropston, Leicestershire.—8. At King'sbridge, Devon, the Rev. H. P. Smith, to Jane, eldest daughter of Isaac Hale, esq.—9. At Shute, Devon, W. J. S. S. esq. to Jane Maria, daughter of the late Wm. Pitt, Bart. of Shute House.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Rich. Sanderson, esq. of Brighthelm, M.P. to Charlotte Madeline Manners Sutton, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Chas. Manners Sutton, Speaker of the House of Commons.—At St. George's, Hanover sq. Gen. Dwyer Bartholomew, esq. to Jane, daughter of the late Mrs. Murray, esq. of Finchley, Middlesex.—12. The Rev. Alfred Mungton, son of James Mungton, esq. M.P. to Georgiana, daughter of Gen. Scott, esq. of Newcourt, Hampshire.—13. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, T. Murray, esq. son of J. Spedding, esq. of Northampton, to Phyllis Jane, second daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Froude, Rector of Dartington, Devonshire.

## OBITUARY.

## LORD ROBERT FITZ-GERALD.

**JAN. 2.** At Nice, after a fortnight's illness of a bilious fever, aged nearly 68, the Right Hon. Lord Robert Stephen Fitz-Gerald; uncle to the Duke of Leinster.

His Lordship was born Jan. 15, 1765, the sixth son of James the first Duke, by Lady Amelia-Mary Lennox, daughter of Charles second Duke of Richmond and Lennox, K. G. He commenced a career of diplomatic employment as Secretary to the Duke of Dorset at the court of Versailles, and after the return of his Grace remained for some time as *Chargé d'affaires*. He then went to Denmark, with the rank of Envoy Extraordinary, after which he became Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Lisbon. His Lordship was absent on that mission when first returned to Parliament for the county of Kildare at the general election of 1808; he returned, and took the oath and his seat, on the 15th of June 1805. His Lordship was re-elected for the same county in 1806, but retired from public life at the dissolution in the following year. His Lordship enjoyed a pension of 1700*l.* per ann. as late Minister to Lisbon, and another on the civil list of 800*l.*, granted in March 1801.

Lord Robert Fitz-Gerald, married July 28, 1792, Sophia Charlotte, daughter of the late Commodore, Charles Fielding, R. N. (grandson of Basil fourth Earl of Denbigh), by Sophia, sister to the late Earl of Winchelsea, and Nottingham, K. G. By this lady, who survives him, Lord Robert had issue three sons and six daughters. 1. Matilda, married in 1817 to the Chevalier Victor de Marion-Gaja, 2. Emily, who died in 1816, in her 22d year; 3. Robert-George, who died in 1812, in his 17th year; 4. Charles-Fielding, who died in 1818, in his 22d year; 5. Sophia-Charlotte, married in 1831 to the Rev. Henry Dalton, Perpetual Curate of St. Leonard's, Bridg-north; Geraldine-Augusta, twin, with Sophia; 7. Caroline, who died young; 8. Louisa, who died in 1816, in her 14th year; and 9. George Fitz-Gerald, Esq. born in 1800.

## VISCOUNT FITZ-WILLIAM.

**JAN.** At Bath, the Right Hon. Thomas Fitz-William, ninth Viscount Fitz-William, of Meryon, co. Dublin, and Baron Fitz-William, of Thorncastle, in the same county (1629).

The family of Fitz-William, in which this passage has now become extinct, is

supposed to have been a branch of the ancient Yorkshire house, of which the illustrious heads are so well known; but was settled in Ireland so early as the reign of King John. Thence the first Viscount, created by King Charles the First, was a leading gentleman of the county of Dublin, but no further a public character. Oliver the second Viscount, was created Earl of Tyrconnel by King Charles II., but died without issue in 1667. The name of Richard the 7th Viscount, K. B. and F. R. S. will be handed down to posterity by the Museum which he bequeathed to the University of Cambridge.

That munificent nobleman left two surviving brothers, John and Thomas, who have since successively borne the title for a few years. John, the elder, was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and died unmarried in October 1830.

Thomas, the Viscount now deceased, had married in July 1780, Agnes, daughter of Thomas Macclesfield, of Chester-ton in Derbyshire, esq.; but by that lady, who died Jan. 15, 1817, he had no issue. Richard Viscount Fitz-William bequeathed the residue of his personal estate to his cousin George-Augustus, the late Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, K. G. whose grandmother, the wife of the ninth Earl, was a Fitz-William, and aunt to the testator.

## ADM. THE HON. SIR H. BLACKWOOD, Bt.

**DEC. 13.** At Ballyleidy, co. Down, the seat of his brother Lord Dufferin and Claneboya, aged 62, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. K. C. B. G. C. H. and K. St. F. and M. Groom of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.

Sir Henry Blackwood was born Dec. 28, 1770, the fifth son of Sir John Blackwood, the second Bart. of Ballyleidy, by Dorcas; eldest daughter and heiress of James Stevenson, of Killyleagh, co. Down, esq. who, in commemoration of her descent from Henry Hamilton Earl of Clanbrassil, and Viscount Claneboya, (who died in 1675) was in 1800 created Baroness Dufferin and Claneboya.

Sir Henry entered the naval service under the protection of Adm. M'Bride, and served as Midshipman with Adm. Cosby, on the Mediterranean station. In 1790 he did duty of Signal Midshipman on board the Queen Charlotte, bearing the flag of Earl Howe, from whom he received his first commission. On the memorable 1st June, 1794, he was senior



Lieutenant of the *Invincible* 74; during the action he went with a message from Capt. Pakenham to Earl Howe, after the delivery of which he received orders from his Lordship to take possession of *le Juste* 84, whose fire had recently been silenced.

On the return of the victorious fleet to Spithead, Lieut. Blackwood was promoted to the rank of Commander in the *Magnus* fire-veasel. His post commission bore date June 2, 1795, and from that date until July 1798 he commanded the *Nonsuch* 64, stationed as a floating battery at Hell. His next appointment was to the *Brilliant*, a small frigate, in which, after compelling a Spanish vessel of superior force to take refuge under the batteries of Teneriffe, he sustained an action with two French ships each mounting 44 guns, and by a series of masterly manœuvres, succeeded in making his escape.

Soon after, Capt. Blackwood removed into the *Penelope*, a new frigate of 36 guns, one of Lord Nelson's Mediterranean fleet. In this ship, which for discipline, sailing, and manœuvring, was the admiration of every officer who witnessed her, he was employed in the blockade of Malta, and in watching *le Guillaume Tell* of 86 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Decrès, which had escaped from the battle of the Nile, and taken refuge in Valletta harbour. Under the cover of a dark night, March 30, 1800, the Frenchman ventured out; but was soon descried by Capt. Blackwood, who immediately gave chase, and in less than an hour came close up to her. The superior sailing of the *Penelope* enabled our officer to work her so that she became only casually exposed to the enemy's stern-guns, whilst she repeatedly raked *le Guillaume Tell* within musket shot, and with such effect that just before the dawn of day on the 31st, the latter was reduced to her head-mills and spanker, and these were greatly damaged. The *Lion* and *Foudroyant*, ships of the line, were thus enabled to come up in succession, and bring the enemy in close action, which continued with great fury on both sides for several hours, when *le Guillaume Tell*, being totally dismantled, struck her colours, and was taken possession of by the *Penelope*. The French Admiral, in a letter published in the *Monitor*, justly ascribed his capture to the heroic intrepidity of the commander of the English frigate, in damaging his rigging, and bringing him into action.

Having towed her prize into Syracuse, the *Penelope* returned to the blockade of Malta, off which island she remained until its surrender, Sept. 8, 1800. On the 7th Jan. 1801, Capt. Blackwood received the royal permission to accept and wear the insignia of a Commander of the

Sicilian order of St. Ferdinand and Merit. During the same year he served with considerable distinction under Lord Keith, on the expedition to Egypt; after which the *Penelope* returned home, and arrived at Spithead, March 19, 1802.

On the renewal of war, Capt. Blackwood was appointed to the *Euryalus*, a new 36-gun frigate, in which he served under Lord Gardner off the coast of Ireland, under Lord Keith at Boulogne, and under Lord Nelson off Cadiz. In Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, vol. I. p. 643, will be found his account of the last interview he had with Lord Nelson, on the morning of the battle of Trafalgar. On his taking leave, the Admiral replied, "God bless you, Blackwood, I shall never speak to you again!" Captain Blackwood, however, afterwards arrived in the cockpit of the *Victory* just as the dying hero was breathing his last. Towards the close of the action, the *Royal Sovereign* having lost her masts, Vice-Adm. Collingwood called the *Euryalus* to him in order that she might make his signals; a service, says the Vice-Admiral, which "Captain Blackwood performed with great attention." Collingwood, after the action, shifted his flag to the *Euryalus*. Capt. Blackwood was sent to Cadiz with a flag of truce to arrange regarding the wounded prisoners; but returned to England in time to attend Lord Nelson's funeral, at which he acted as trainbearer to the Chief Mourner, Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Admiral of the Fleet.

At the commencement of 1808 Capt. Blackwood was appointed to the *Ajax* of 60 guns; in which he accompanied Sir J. T. Duckworth on the expedition against Constantinople. When at anchor off the Dardanelles on the evening of Feb. 14, 1807, the *Ajax* was suddenly destroyed by an accidental fire, the cause of which was never ascertained. The lives of the crew were nearly all preserved by the boats of the other ships of the squadron; and the Captain was picked up after being about an hour in the water. During the subsequent operations of the squadron, he served as a volunteer on board the flagship of Sir J. T. Duckworth; who, in his official letter announcing the passage of the Dardanelles, remarked that "To Captain Blackwood, who, after the unfortunate loss of the *Ajax*, volunteered to serve in the *Royal George*, great praise is due for his able assistance in regulating the fire in the middle and lower decks; and when the *Royal George* anchored, he most readily offered his services to convey a message to the *Endymion* of great moment, her pilot having refused to take charge of the ship. From thence he gave his assistance to regulate the landing of the troops from the (Turkish) 64, and

setting her on fire; and, indeed, where anxious service was to be performed, there was his earnest desire to be placed."

Towards the latter end of 1807, having been fully acquitted by a court martial of all blame in the loss of the *Ajax*, Capt. Blackwood was appointed to the *Warspite*, a new third-rate, strung at Chatham, and in the summer of 1810 he commanded the in-shore squadron off Toulon. In the spring of 1819 he captured three American letters of marque, and several valuable merchantmen. He continued to command the *Warspite* during the remainder of that year, and in May 1814 was appointed Captain of the Fleet assembled at Spithead, under the Duke of Clarence, on occasion of the visit of the Allied Sovereigns to this country. On the King's birthday in the same year he attained the rank of Rear-Admiral, and on the 24th of July was created a Baronet. In August 1819 he was nominated a K. C. B.; and about the same time appointed Commander-in-chief in the East India, for which station he sailed in the *Leander* 60, Jan. 7, 1820; he returned to England, Dec. 11, 1822, having been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, July 19, 1820. Sir Henry subsequently held the command at the Nile. He was appointed a Groom of the Bedchamber to the Duke of Clarence, about the year 1824; and reappointed to the same office in the King's household, when a vacancy occurred within the first year of his Majesty's reign, Feb. 26, 1831.

His death was occasioned by a sudden attack of scarlet fever, under which disorder several members of his family were suffering at the same time. His remains were interred in the family vault at Bells-lody.

Sir Henry Blackwood was thrice married. His first marriage took place Jan. 12, 1795, with Jane Mary, second daughter of Lancelot Croshie, of Tebrid, esq.; she died without issue Jan. 19, 1798. He married secondly, June 3, 1799, Eliza, fourth daughter of the late Capt. Martin Waghorn, R.N. and by her had a son, now Sir Henry Martin Blackwood, Bart.; he is a Captain R. N. and married Aug. 19, 1826, Harriet-Louise, youngest daughter of J. M. Bulkeley, esq. and has issue. Having become a second time a widower, Oct. 30, 1828, Sir Henry married thirdly, May 9, 1833, Harriet daughter of the late Francis Gore, esq. Governor of Grenada, and sister to Vice-Adm. Sir John Gore, K. C. B.; by her who survives him, he had issue two sons and two daughters: 2. Harrietta-Harriet, who died in 1808 in her second year; 3. Arthur-Johnstone Blackwood, esq. a Clerk in the Colonial Office; he married March 2, 1830, Cecilia-Georgiana, widow of John Wright,

jun. esq. and has a daughter; 4. Francis-Price; and 5. Harriet.

#### VICE-ADM. SIR E. G. COLPOYS.

Oct. 8. At Ireland Island, Bermuda, aged 66. Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Griffith Colpoys, K. C. B. Commander-in-chief of the West Indian, Halifax, and Newfoundland stations.

This gentleman, whose paternal name was Griffith, was a nephew of the late Adm. Sir John Colpoys, under whose command he entered the service, in 1782, in the *Phoenix* frigate, in company with those since distinguished officers, the late Hon. Sir H. Blackwood and Sir R. W. Otway. At the commencement of the war with revolutionary France, he was third Lieutenant of the *Boynes*, a second rate, which at that period sailed to the West Indies bearing the flag of Sir John Jervis. He was there made a Commander into the *Avenger* sloop; and from that vessel promoted to the rank of Post Captain May 21, 1794. In the course of the same year he was appointed to his uncle's flagship the *London* 98, in which he was engaged in the action off l'Orient, June 23, 1794. From that time until the end of 1796, Vice-Adm. Colpoys was employed in the command of different cruising stations; in 1797 he was with the *London* at Spithead at the breaking out of the mutiny in the fleet, and in consequence of his resisting a meeting which the delegates had intended to hold on board his ship, was four days kept in confinement, together with Capt. Griffith and the other officers; and then sent on shore.

Capt. Griffith, it is believed, did not return to the *London*; but was in the same year appointed to the *Niger* 38, stationed on the French coast, and from her removed to the *Triton* of the same force. In those ships he captured three privateers, the *Roule* of 14, l'Impromptu of 14, and le Delphine of 4 guns. He was afterwards appointed to the *Diamond*, a fine frigate, in which he accompanied the expedition against Ferrol and Belle-Ile, in the year 1800, and the command of which he retained until the spring of 1804. He then joined the *Dragon* 74; in which after serving some time off Ferrol, under the orders of Sir Edward Pellew, he joined Sir Robert Calder's fleet at the close of the action with the combined squadrons of France and Spain, July 22, 1805, on which occasion the *Dragon* had four men wounded.

In Oct. 1807 Capt. Griffith was appointed to the *Sultan*, a new 74, being one of the fleet employed in watching the port of Toulon. On the 18th of Aug. following, whilst lying in Mahon harbour, Minerva, that ship was struck by lightning

which killed nine men, and badly wounded three others.

He was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral, Aug. 12, 1812; and soon after appointed to a command on the coast of North America. In Sept. 1814 he conducted an expedition up the Penobscot river, for the purpose of bringing that part of the province of Maine under the British dominion, which was attended with complete success. He remained in America until relieved by Sir David Milne in 1816; and at the expiration of that officer's period of command, was again appointed Commander-in-chief at Halifax, where he continued until December 1821; having been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral on the 19th July preceding. He assumed the name of Colpoys after the death of his uncle Adm. Sir John Colpoys, K.C.B. which occurred on the 4th of April in the same year.

In Jan. 1830 he was a third time appointed to the Halifax station, united with that of Jamaica; and since his departure was nominated a Knight Companion of the Bath, May 19, 1831. He had been unwell for some time, and was so perfectly conscious of his approaching dissolution, and calm under this conviction, that he made every arrangement that was requisite for the service, having sent a vessel to Barbadoes, to apprise Commodore Farquhar, the second in command, of the probable fatal termination of his illness; he pointed out also, during it is believed, his last ride on horseback, the spot in the church-yard where he desired his remains to be interred. He was of a spare habit, tall, erect, and dignified. His manners were austere, reserved, and thoughtful; his features were prominent, and bore all the hardy memorials of long service.

Vice-Adm. Sir E. G. Colpoys married the widow of the Hon. Sir John Wilson, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas. His eldest son, Capt. Edw. Griffith Colpoys, R.N. who had the command of the Cruiser 18, died at the Cape of Good Hope in 1831. Another, Henry Griffith Colpoys, was in Dec. 1830 promoted from the Falcon at Bermuda to the command of his father's flag-ship the Winchester, and was made Post in November last. A third, the Rev. John Adair Griffith Colpoys, was married Oct. 14, 1828, to Miss Anne Sumner, only daughter of the Lord Bishop of Chester; and was collated in the same year by that lady's uncle, the Bishop of Winchester, to the rectory of North Waltham, and in 1831 to the Rectory of Droxford in Hampshire. The Admiral's eldest daughter was married Jan. 2, 1818 to Capt. Charles C. Johnson of 85th foot, 3d son of Sir John Johnson, Bart. of Montreal, Upper Canada.

#### VICE-ADMIRAL BOYS.

Nov. 2. At Ramsgate, of apoplexy, in his 70th year, Thomas Boys, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Adm. Boys was born Oct. 2, 1753, the second son of William Boys, Esq. surgeon of Sandwich, and author of the History of that town, 4to. 1798; and the eldest by his second wife Jane, daughter of Thomas Fuller, of Easby, esq. His grandfather was Commodore Boys, Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, whose remarkable escape from the Luxborough galley, when that vessel was destroyed by fire in 1727, is recorded in a printed Narrative, folio, 1787, and in a series of well-executed paintings, preserved in the Hospital. The name of Boys is of high antiquity in Kent, and is described by the old topographer Philpott, as a "numerous and knightly family."

The first voyage of the Admiral now deceased (before he was entered as a Midshipman) was in 1777 in the Speedwell with Capt. J. Harvey, who afterwards died of his wounds received in the action of the 1st June. Lady Harvey, the wife of Adm. Sir Henry Harvey, K.B. the Captain's brother, was Mr. Boys's aunt; and a daughter of Sir Henry was married in 1792 to her cousin Capt. Wm. Henry Boys, of the Royal Marines, the half brother to the subject of our present memoir. He next served in the Vigilant from 1778 to 1780; under Capt. R. Kingsmith, Sir Digby Dent, and Sir George Home, in the Channel and West Indies. From 1780 to April 1782 he was with Capt. Henry Harvey, then commanding the Convert at the Leeward Islands; the summer of that year was spent at Jamaica in the Formidable, under Capt. Vashon, and in the autumn he returned to England in the Montague, Capt. Geo. Bowen, both which ships bore the flag of Adm. Sir G. B. Rodney. In December of the same year Capt. H. Harvey again took him out as Master's Mate in the Cleopatra, employed in the Channel; in Aug. 1783 he removed to the Assistance, Capt. Bentinck, bearing the flag of Commodore Sir C. Douglas at Halifax; where he received the commission of Lieutenant in the Bonetta, Capt. R. G. Keates, in which he returned to England in the autumn of the same year.

From that date Lieut. Boys remained unemployed until April 1785, when he again joined Capt. Henry Harvey in the Rose, employed on the Newfoundland station until the close of 1785. In 1790 he was appointed to the Princess Royal, Capt. Holloway, the flag-ship of Adm. Hotham in the Channel, from which he was discharged in Sept. 1791. In Dec. 1792 he joined the same commanders in the Britannia, in which he was First Lieutenant at the period of Adm. Hotham's

action with the French fleet off Genoa, March 14, 1795. In consequence, after acting for some time as Captain of the *Conseur*, one of the prizes on that occasion, he was promoted to *la Fleche* 18, with the rank of Commander. He shortly after witnessed a partial engagement with the French fleet off Toulon, when *l'Alcide*, one of their seventy-fours, was burnt, but a general action was prevented by adverse winds; a graphic description of this "grand sight," written by Capt. Boys in a letter to his father, has been recently published in the *United Service Journal*. From *la Fleche* he was removed for a short time as acting Captain to the *Fortitude* 74, and then returned home.

In the following year, 1796, he was appointed to the *Lacedæmonian*, and sent to Martinique; and while at the Leeward Islands was made Post in the *Tourterelle* 30, July 3, 1796. In the same year he was removed to the *Severn* 44, and in 1799 to the *Aquilon* frigate, both employed on the Jamaica station; whence he returned in 1800, having there captured many of the enemy's vessels, and, among others, *la Republique Triomphante*, a French corvette, and several privateers.

He now remained unemployed for several years; but was appointed in March 1806 to the *Saturn* 74, serving on the coast of France, until June following. In October he was commissioned to the *Zealous*, another third-rate, in which he was actively employed for the ensuing six years on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, in the defence of Cadix, in the embarkation of the British army before the battle of Corunna, and afterwards in the North Sea, and on the coast of France.

After fifteen months' inactivity, he was again appointed in Nov. 1815, first to the *Malta*, and afterwards to the *Ramilles* at Plymouth, whence he sailed to the Medway, and afterwards to the Leith station, which was the scene of his highest actual command, as Commodore. His ship was paid off Sept. 2, 1818; in 1819 he attained the rank of Rear-Admiral, and in 1830 that of Vice-Admiral.

Admiral Boys was distinguished by great coolness and presence of mind in dangerous and trying circumstances; by soundness of judgment, and by every kindness and consideration for his officers and ship's crew, consistent with the due support of authority. "As a peace-maker," it has been said, "no one ever equalled him." His knowledge in the history and tactics of his profession was profound, and he was also well acquainted with French and Italian literature, and with the fine arts. With the works of Shakspeare he was thoroughly conversant; and also with Dante; and he occasionally

wrote poetry, both in English and French. His ear for music was so accurate, that, when he heard an opera, he generally brought away the most striking movements. His taste in painting was manifested by his collection; which, though small, contained some excellent pieces, especially a portrait of King James II. when Duke of York, which has been generally allowed to be a first-rate picture.

He married, April 20, 1791, Catherine, daughter of John Impett, esq. of Ashford, Kent; by whom he had one son, the Rev. Thomas Boys, M.A.

#### CAPT. HENNAH, C.B.

The late Capt. William Hennah, whom we have already briefly noticed in our last Supplement, p. 685, was constantly employed during the French revolutionary war, and on all occasions conducted himself as a prompt and zealous officer particularly when, under the orders of Adm. Sir Richard Strachan, he commanded a party, and completely succeeded in destroying a vessel of the enemy in the Morbean Passage on the Coast of France; and also in the ever memorable battle of Trafalgar, when, after the death of Capt. Duff, at an early period of the engagement, he, as First Lieutenant, succeeded to the command of the *Mara*. For these and other services, he was one of the four Lieutenants who were made Post Captains after that glorious action; and was one of twelve Post Captains who were nominated Companions of the Bath on his present Majesty's Coronation.

From the example of Capt. Wallis, the circumnavigator (with whom he commenced his career,) he derived the feelings of a genuine British sailor, ever combining strict attention to professional duties with almost parental regard to the wants of those under his command. As unquestionable evidence of such a disposition being duly appreciated, we quote the following inscription—"To Captain William Hennah, late First Lieutenant of His Majesty's Ship *Mara*, this Service of Plate is most respectfully presented by the Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the ship, in testimony of their high approbation of his meritorious conduct in the ever memorable battle of Trafalgar, no less previous than after the fate of their gallant Captain George Duff. As also for his unwearied exertions and unremitting attention paid to the arduous duties imposed on him after the action, when the ship was in the most perilous situation; in all which trying circumstances he evinced himself the skilful officer, and seamen's friend."

It will be remembered that, from the storminess of the weather, all hope of

saving the captured vessels was abandoned, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the *Mars* was brought to Gibraltar. Capt. Hennessey was also presented with a handsome Vase on the same occasion, by the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's.

#### SIR ALEXANDER KEITH.

*Nov.* In Scotland, Sir Alexander Keith, of Dunottar, co. Kincardine, and Ravelston, co. Edinburgh, Knight Marshal of Scotland.

Sir Alexander Keith was descended from Alexander fourth son of William third Earl Marischal who died about 1530. The male descendants of that Alexander were existing in two lines, on the death in 1778 of George the tenth Earl Marischal (who had forfeited his peerage in 1715). Keith of Uras, the elder branch, survived only two years; and on the death of Colonel Robert Keith, in 1780, the representation of the family in the male line devolved on Mr. Alexander Keith, Writer to the Signet, the father of the gentleman whose death we now record. He died Sept. 12, 1792, in his 88th year.

The late Knight Marischal was born in the same house\* with his illustrious countryman, Scott. At the birth of Scott, his father lived in the third "flat" of a house at the head of the College Wynd, a narrow alley leading from the Cowgate to the gate of the College. At the same time, and long after, Mr. Keith, Writer to the Signet, occupied the first and second stories. Sir Alexander's mother was Johanna, third daughter of Sir John Swinton, of Swinton, co. Berwick; and sister to Mrs. Rutherford, the grandmother of Sir Walter Scott. The office of Knight Marischal was revived in his person, and he received the honour of Knighthood on the 20th of July, 1819.

Sir Alexander Keith married, in April 1811, Margaret, youngest daughter of Laurence Oliphant of Gask.

\* Speaking of this house in a series of notes communicated to a local antiquary in 1825, Sir Walter said, "It consisted of two flats above Mr. Keith's, and belonged to my father, Mr. Walter Scott, Writer to the Signet; there I had the chance to be born, 15th August, 1771. My father, soon after my birth, removed to George's Square, and let the house in the College Wynd, first to Mr. Dundas, of Philipstoun, and afterwards to Mr. William Keith, father of Sir Alexander Keith. It was purchased by the public, together with Mr. Keith's (the inferior floors), and pulled down to make way for the new College."

#### SIR CHARLES LORAIN, BART.

*Jan. 18.* At Kirkcubrie, Northumberland, aged 53, Sir Charles Loraine, the fifth Baronet of that place (1664).†

Sir Charles was born at Kirkcubrie, April 12, 1779, the eldest son of Sir William the fourth Baronet, by Hannah, eldest surviving daughter of Sir Lancelot Allgood, of Nunwick in Northumberland, Knt. Before his marriage, he was an officer in the Blues; after that Lieut.-Colonel of the Northumberland South local Militia; and nearly to the time of his death a Major of the Northumberland and Newcastle Volunteer Cavalry. He succeeded his father in his title and estates, Dec. 12, 1809; and served the office of High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1814.

Sir Charles married Elizabeth, only daughter of Vincent Campart, Esq. of Marylebone, London; by whom he had issue; 1. Sir William Loraine, the present Bart. born July 9, 1801; 2. Isabella-Elizabeth, married to the Rev. John Bell, Rector of Middleton in Yorkshire, brother of Matthew Bell, Esq. M.P.; 3. Charles-Vincent, born Aug. 20, 1807; and 4. Henry-Claude, baptized April 14, 1813.

#### SIR C. M. LOCKHART, BART.

*Jan.* In his 34th year, Sir Charles Macdonald Lockhart, the second Baronet, of Lee and Carnwath, co. Lanark (1806).

He was born Feb. 8, 1799, the eldest son of Sir Alexander Macdonald Lockhart, the first Baronet, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Macdonald, esq. of Largie, co. Argyll; and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, June 22, 1816.

Sir Charles married, Feb. 29, 1820, Emilia-Olivia, eldest daughter of the late Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles Ross, the sixth Baronet of Balnagowan, co. Ross, by Lady Mary Fitz-Gerald, sister to the present Duke of Leinster. By this lady, who survives him, he had issue, Mary-Jane, born in April 1822, and named after her maternal aunt, the lady of Sir William Foulis, of Ingleby Manor in Yorkshire, Bart. He is succeeded in the Baronetcy by his next brother, now Sir Daniel Lockhart, Bart.

† Kirkcubrie is seated in a branch of the upper part of the vale of the Wansbeck, and in a very sweet and fertile situation. The grounds, which are much admired for the grouping and disposal of the fine old timber with which they are interspersed, were laid out by the celebrated Capability Brown, who was a native of Kirkcubrie, and one of his brothers married a lady of the Loraine family.



**ALDERMAN WAITHMAN, M.P.**

**Feb. 6.** At his house in Woburn-place, in his 70th year, Robert Waithman, esq. Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without, and one of the Representatives in Parliament of the City of London.

Robert Waithman was born of humble parentage, at Wrexham, in North Wales. Becoming an orphan when only four months old, he was placed at the school of a Mr. Moore, by his uncle; on whose death, about 1778, he obtained a situation at Reading, whence he proceeded to London, and entered into the service of a respectable linen-draper, with whom he continued until he became of age. He then entered into business, at the south end of Fleet-market, whence, some years after, he removed to the corner of New Bridge-street. He appears to have commenced his political career about 1792, at the oratorical displays made in admiration and imitation of the proceedings of the French revolutionists, at Founders' Hall in Lothbury. In 1794 he brought forward a series of resolutions, at a Common Hall, animadverting upon the war with revolutionised France, and enforcing the necessity of a reform in Parliament. In 1796 he was first elected a member of the Common Council for the Ward of Farringdon Without; and became a very frequent speaker in that public body. It was supposed that Mr. Fox intended to have rewarded his political exertions by the place of Receiver-general of the Land-Tax. In 1818 after having been defeated on several previous occasions, he obtained his election as one of the Representatives in Parliament of the City of London, defeating the old member, Sir William Curtis, the numbers standing as follow at the close of seven days' poll:

Mr. Alderman Wood . . .	3715
Thomas Wilson, Esq. . . .	4846
Robert Waithman, Esq. . .	4617
Mr. Alderman Thorp . . .	4349
Ald. Sir Wm. Curtis . . .	4236

Very shortly after, on the 4th of Aug. he was elected Alderman of his Ward, on the death of Sir Charles Price, Bart. On the 25th Jan. 1819, he made his maiden speech in Parliament, on the presentation of a petition, praying for a revision of the criminal code, the existing state of which he severely censured. At the ensuing election of 1820 the friends of Sir William Curtis turned the tables upon him, the result of seven days' poll being

Mr. Alderman Wood . . .	5330
Thomas Wilson, Esq. . . .	5329
Ald. Sir Wm. Curtis . . .	4887
Mr. Alderman Bridges . . .	4236
Mr. Alderman Waithman . .	4077

In this year, however, he attained the honour of the Shrievalty; and in Oct.

1823, he was chosen Lord Mayor. In 1826 he stood another contest for the City, with better success, the numbers being for

Mr. Alderman Thompson . .	6483
Mr. Alderman Waithman . .	5048
William Ward, Esq. . . .	4991
Mr. Alderman Wood . . .	4980
Mr. Alderman Venables . .	4514

In 1830, 1831, and 1832 he obtained his re-election without difficulty; but in 1831 he suffered a severe disappointment in losing the Chamberlainship, in the competition for which Sir James Shaw obtained a large majority of votes.

We subjoin the remarks made on his death by the editor of the Times newspaper. "The magistracy of London has been deprived of one of its most respectable members, and the City of one of its most upright representatives. Everybody knows that Mr. Alderman Waithman has filled a large space in City politics; and most people who were acquainted with him will be ready to admit that, had his early education been better directed, or his early circumstances more favourable to his ambition, he might have become an important man in a wider and higher sphere. His natural parts,—his political integrity,—his consistency of conduct,—and the energy and perseverance with which he performed his duties, placed him far above the common run of persons whose reputation is gained by their oratorical displays at meetings of the Common Council. In looking back at City proceedings for the last 35 or 40 years, we find him always rising above his rivals as the steady and consistent advocate of the rights of his countrymen, and the liberties and privileges of his fellow-citizens. It was his good or bad fortune sometimes to be opposed to those who, courting a base popularity, calculated on the suffrages of the mob; but he never failed to defeat them on their own stage, and wrest from them the applause of their own partisans. His conduct up to the last was fearless and consistent. At the last election he refused to give pledges to those who had depreciated the currency by an over issue, in appealing to his whole life as a pledge; and his last letter to the Lord Mayor, on occasion of the late Common-hall meeting, showed not only considerable talent but great personal independence."

The following observations from the Morning Herald possess at least equal justice. "As a representative of the metropolis of a commercial empire Alderman Waithman rendered eminent services to his country by applying the test of plain practical common-sense and practical knowledge to the fallacious doctrines of the pseudo-economists on the subject of 'free trade.' It required no small degree

of moral courage to attempt the exposure of those doctrines in Parliament at the time when the late Member for the City first undertook that task. In doing so he had to encounter overwhelming majorities of coalesced Whigs and Tories, united under the banner of Mr. Huskisson, and cheered on by a large portion of the public Press, then so zealously devoted to the mischievous theories of the *Doctrinaires* of commerce as to be perfectly intolerant of any thing like adverse opinion, however enforced by the unanswerable evidence of facts. But he was not easily daunted by the frowns of power, or the fear of losing popularity, when convinced that he was right. He detected and explained the fallacies concealed in the mystified statements of the free-trade party, especially that great *documentary* fiction, which exhibited a paper prosperity of trade, that had no existence in fact, by the substitution of the official for the real value of exports. As one determined and well qualified to bring the real state of trade and manufactures before the Legislature, and to brush away the fine-spun sophistries of the sect of Poulett Thompson with the unsparing hand of truth, his loss will be severely felt in the new Parliament. But he lived long enough to witness a great change for the better, wrought in the minds of a large portion of the public, in reference to this important subject, which involves the comfort or destitution, the happiness or misery, of myriads of the British people."

The funeral of Ald. Waithman took place on the 14th Feb. At twelve o'clock the Lord Mayor, and Members of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, and the Sheriffs, assembled at the Guildhall, where the mourning coaches awaited them, and in half an hour they proceeded to the residence of the deceased Alderman in Woburn-place. The following was the order of the procession:—  
The eight Parochial Beadles of St. Bride's, St. Sepulchre's, St. Andrew's, and St. Dunstan's, with their staves in deep mourning.

Two Mutes.

Four Ward Beadles, with their maces in deep mourning.

The State Plume.

Two Mutes.

The HEARSE and six horses.

Three Mourning Coaches, with four horses each, containing the three sons of the deceased, and nine other relatives and friends.

City Marshal on horseback.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, in his private carriage, accompanied by the Sword Bearer, &c.

Mr. Alderman Wood, Sir John Key, and G. Grote, Esq. the City Members, in a mourning coach.

Messrs. Aldermen Venables and Kelly, and Sir Chapman Marshall, in a mourning coach.

Sheriffs Peek and Humphery, and one of the Under Sheriffs, in a mourning coach. The Common Councilmen of the Ward of Farringdon Without, in four mourning coaches:

and upwards of 60 other members of the Court of Common Council, together with some private friends of the deceased Alderman, making in the whole 27 mourning coaches.

Twenty private carriages closed the procession, among which were those of Aldermen Wood, Smith, Venables, Thompson, Sir John Key, Farebrother, Winchester, Copeland, Kelly, and Sir Chapman Marshall; Messrs. Grote and Harmer; the Sheriffs; the Chamberlain; Mr. Ward, Dr. Babington, and Messrs. Wyatt and Maynard.

The funeral ceremony was performed in a very impressive manner by the worthy Rector, and a solemn dirge was performed by the organist. Almost every shop in the line of procession through the Ward was closed. The cavalcade left Woburn-place at one o'clock, and went through Russell-square and King-street, down Holborn, along Farringdon-street, and up Fleet-street to St. Bride's Church.

Alderman Waithman is said to have made a considerable fortune by his business, from which he retired some years ago, in favour of his sons. His wife, whom he married about the year 1795, died in 1827, since which he has lost one of his sons.

#### COMTE CHAPTAL.

July 22. In his 76th year, Jean Antoine Chaptal, Comte de Chanteloup, a Peer of France, Member of the Institute, and a Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London.

He was Professor of Chemistry at Montpellier before the Revolution, and was one of the most active cultivators of chemical science before that event, in conjunction with Monge, Fourcroy, Berthollet, Guyton de Morveau, and the illustrious Lavoisier. In the year 1793, upon the threatened invasion of France by the Allies, when saltpetre was not to be procured in sufficient quantities for the manufacture of the powder wanted by the French armies, he was invited by the Committee of Public Safety to superintend the establishments for that purpose; and his chemical knowledge so greatly improved the method followed in its manufacture, as in a very short time to make the produce greatly exceed the demand. He was made *Ministre de l'Intérieur* by Napoleon, and continued under the Empire to fill many important situations.



He was the author of considerable works on chemistry, on the application of chemistry to the arts, on the application of chemistry to agriculture, on the art of making wines, and on the art of dyeing cotton and wool, which are written in a very perspicuous and elegant style, and which have enjoyed a very considerable popularity in France. The labours of his whole life, in fact, were devoted to the improvement of those manufactures whose perfection depended more or less upon the most correct and economical application of chemical principles; and, after his distinguished countryman, Berthollet, he must be placed in the first rank of those who have benefited the arts through the medium of chemical science.

#### BARON DE ZACH.

Sept. 1. At Paris, of the cholera, aged 70, François Xavier, Baron de Zach, an eminent astronomer, and a Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London.

He was born at Pesth, in Hungary, and his taste for astronomy was decided at the early age of fifteen, by the interest which he took in the observation of the comet of 1769, and by the transit of Venus over the disc of the sun in the same year, a memorable event which served to make more than one important convert to the science. After travelling through different countries of Europe, and residing for several years in England, where he acquired for our manners and institutions an attachment which continued throughout his life, he settled at Gotha in 1786, in the family of the Duke of Saxe Gotha, who charged him with the construction of the Observatory at Seeburg, over which he continued to preside for a considerable period. He published at Gotha, in 1792, *Tables of the Sun*, with a Catalogue of 381 Stars, and subsequently many other important astronomical *Tables*, particularly those on Aberration and Nutation. He became in 1800 the editor of the "*Monatliche Correspondenz*," a German periodical work on astronomy and geography, which was re-published in French under the title of "*Correspondence Astronomique, &c.*" upon his removal to the South of France in 1813, and subsequently to Genoa in company with the Duchess de Saxe Gotha. This was a most valuable Journal, containing records of the progress of astronomy in every country in Europe, and contributing more than any other publication to the great impulse which has been given for many years to the cultivation of astronomical science in Germany. In 1814 he published his very interesting work on the "*Attraction of Mountains*." For many of the later years of his life he suffered severely from the stone, and he

had established himself at Paris for the purpose of being constantly under the care of Dr. Caviale, and experiencing relief by the operation of lithotripsy, when he died from a sudden attack of cholera.

The Baron de Zach was a most zealous friend to astronomy, and throughout his long life contributed to its progress by his numerous publications, and by maintaining a most extensive and laborious correspondence with the principal astronomers in Europe. He was a man of warm and ardent affections, rapid and sometimes hasty in his conclusions, of the most lively and agreeable manners, and of the most indefatigable industry. and there are few persons of the present day whose loss will be more sensibly felt by the friends of astronomical science in every country in Europe.

#### BARNABA ORIANI.

Nov. . At Milan, in his 80th year, Barnaba Oriani, Director of the Observatory of the Brera in that city, and a Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London.

He was a native of Garegnano near Milan, and had resided for fifty-five years in the Observatory, having been the assistant of Lagrange, whom he succeeded as principal. He was the chief conductor of the measurement of an arc of the meridian in Italy; and of the great trigonometrical survey of Lombardy, which was performed between the years 1786 and 1790. In reward for his services on the great map of the kingdom of Italy, Napoleon made him a Senator, and Knight of the Iron Crown. Throughout his long life, he devoted himself to the cultivation of physical and practical astronomy. He was the first person who calculated the orbit of the planet Ceres after its discovery by Piazzi at Palermo. He published theories of the planets Uranus and Mercury, with *Tables of their motions*. He laboured with singular skill and perseverance in the improvement of the lunar *Tables* both by theory and observation. He was the author of an admirable treatise on spheroidal trigonometry: and the *Astronomical Ephemeris of Milan* was published for many years under his directions, by Carlini. "Upon the whole," as was remarked by the Duke of Sussex in his last Anniversary Address to the Royal Society, "if the union of practical with theoretical science be considered, we shall be justified in pronouncing him to have been, after Bossel, the most accomplished astronomer of the present age."

#### ANTONIO SCARPA.

Oct. 31. At Pavia, aged 86, Antonio Scarpa, Professor of Anatomy in that

University, one of the eight Foreign Members of the Académie des Sciences of Paris, and a Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London.

Scarpa was a native of the province of Treviso. He was made Professor of Anatomy at Pavia in the twenty-second year of his age; and for the last half-century has been placed by the common consent of his countrymen at the head of their anatomists and surgeons. At the epoch of the French invasion in 1796, he refused to take the oath to the republic, and was consequently dismissed from his chair. Napoleon, in 1805, having made himself King of Italy, went to visit, among other places, the University of Pavia, the professors of which were duly introduced to him. He suddenly inquired where Scarpa was? The reply was, that Scarpa had been dismissed long since, on account of his political opinions, and because he refused to take the oath. "And what have political opinions, and refusal of oaths, to do in such a case?" impatiently interrupted Napoleon; "Dr. Scarpa is an honour to the University, and to my States." Scarpa was therefore invited to resume his chair, which he did, and he continued to lecture to a very advanced age, occasionally employing one of his pupils as a substitute. Besides his great fame in the scientific world, his personal character was held in the highest estimation, and he was beloved and revered by his disciples. The principal among his numerous works are—his *Treatise on the Organs of Hearing and Smelling*, published in 1789; his *Tubercle Neurologica*, or *Plates of the Nerves of the Human Frame*, 1794; his *Essays on the principal Diseases of the Eyes*, 1801; his work on *Aneurism*, 1804; and his *Treatise on Hernia*, 1809.

Scarpa had accumulated a handsome fortune by the practice of his profession, and had formed a very valuable collection of paintings in his palace at Pavia; where he lived during his latter years, surrounded by his pupils, revered by his countrymen, and in the enjoyment and contemplation of that brilliant reputation, the full development of which a great man can rarely live to witness.

#### REV. EDWARD WILLIAMS, M.A.

Jan. 3. At his residence, Cotton Terrace, Shrewsbury, aged 70, the Rev. Edward Williams, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Battlefield and Uffington, co. Salop, and Rector of Chelsfield in Kent.

He was the eldest son of Edward Williams, Esq.\* of Eaton Mascott, co.

Salop, by Barbara Letitia,† daughter of John Mytton, Esq. of Halston, in the same county. He received the rudiments of his education at Repton, then the most popular school in the neighbourhood of his home, and afterwards entered at Pembroke College, Oxford, under the learned Dr. Adams, from whence he was elected a Fellow of All Souls, and took the degree of M.A. Oct. 26, 1787. On the nomination of the late John Corbet, Esq. of Sundorne, his half-brother, he was inducted to the Perpetual Curacies of Battlefield and Uffington, near Shrewsbury, Sept. 25, 1788; and in 1817, on the presentation of the Warden and Fellows of All Souls College, to the Rectory of Chelsfield in Kent.

The acquirements of Mr. Williams were of no ordinary description; he was an accomplished classical scholar, and possessed a mind abundantly stored with information on most subjects in point of literature;—he had studied much of botany, was an excellent draughtsman, and in early life devoted considerable attention to the study of antiquities, particularly those connected with Shropshire, his native county: whereby he formed an extensive and valuable collection of materials relating to its history, with pedigrees of the principal families, which the late Rev. J. B. Blakeway, in his preface to the "*Sheriffs of Shropshire*" and "*History of Shrewsbury*," states "were opened to him with a liberality seldom equalled." The Ven. Archdeacon Corbet, also, in the Introduction to his *Agricultural Survey of Shropshire* (1803), acknowledges the assistance of Mr. Williams in the ecclesiastical portion of that work, as being of such "uniform accuracy as to give a stamp of peculiar authenticity." Although Mr. Williams did not himself favour the world with any publication shewing the result of his learned researches, yet he has left behind a surprising monument of his perseverance and industry in original finished drawings of all the Parish Churches, Parochial Chapels, Monastic Remains, Castles, Sepulchral Monuments and Tablets in Shropshire, the heraldic ornaments of which exhibited great skill in delineation. Besides these he has drawn views of most of the gentlemen's seats in the county. Some of these views have now become the more interesting and valuable from the ravages of time, or the alterations of equally relentless innovators.

† She died Sept. 1794, aged 64, and was interred under the communion table of Battlefield Church, near to the remains of her first husband, John Corbet, Esq. of Sundorne. The funeral by her particular desire took place at midnight, by torchlight.

\* He died Jan. 1824, at the advanced age of 94, and was buried at Berrington, co. Salop.

Of late years, however, Mr. Williams had entirely given up such pursuits, and employed his time and talents entirely in the study of the Scriptures and the cares of his pastoral office, in which no individual ever manifested a deeper sense of duty or a more lively zeal. He was indeed an ornament to his profession, illustrating its precepts by the example he himself daily practised, whilst he was loved and honoured as a spiritual father by his flock, whom he frequently visited at their dwellings, conversing freely with them upon religious topics, by which he had ample opportunity of judging as to the efficacy of his public ministrations from the pulpit. As a preacher he was useful and acceptable; his sermons were plain, judicious, and practical, generally interspersed with lively and instructive anecdotes applicable to the subject under consideration, and well suited to the dispositions of those within the sphere of his labours; but when occasion required, he displayed deep and critical reasoning, which was particularly evinced in a discourse delivered at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, in August last, before the Bishop and Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Shrop, from 16th of Mark and 15th verse, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature," in which he most ably set forth the subject, extent, and effect of the Apostles' preaching. In fact, he strictly exemplified the character of a village preacher, so beautifully described by Goldsmith in his "Deserted Village," and continually as Dryden says,—

"Bare his great commission in his look,  
But sweetly temper'd o'er; and softened all he  
spoke;"

whilst to the sentimental mind it was a truly pleasing sight to see this good soldier of Christ, after catechising his little band of children in the school at Battlefield,—leading them sabbath after sabbath along the verdant plain, on which the contending armies of Henry of Lancaster and the dauntless Hotspur combated for the crown of England, to that venerable edifice which, whilst it commemorates the spot of War's desolating power, will be especially sacred to many as the happy scene where he, under the "banner of Christ," and with the watchword of "faith and prayer," commanded those under his charge to strive for a higher victory—the "victory over sin and death" and the crown of everlasting glory.

It was evident, that he did not value his livings for the revenue which they brought, but purely as a cure of souls, as the vineyard in which he was God's husbandman; which was proved by his employing the greater part of the income derived from his rectory in Kent, to the respect-

able maintenance of the officiating clergyman there, the support of the parochial schools, and in liberal donations to the poor.

On Thursday, Jan. 10, the remains of this faithful and zealous Pastor were interred, without any unnecessary parade, in the churchyard of Battlefield, amidst a numerous company of the surrounding rustic population, who had assembled anxious to testify their last tribute of respect. Indeed, the public generally of the town of Shrewsbury, who were acquainted with his willingness to do good, and the poor in particular, who were participators of his benevolence, sympathized in the feelings of his flock, and considered his decease as a general loss, which was manifested by the closing of the houses and shops of Coton Hill and Castleforegate, two suburbs of the town, along which the funeral passed. On the following Sunday, the Rev. C. Bury, B.A. preached at Uffington and Battlefield, to overflowing congregations, an impressive and eloquent sermon on the character and death of the deceased, as a man, a christian, and a minister of the gospel.

#### REV. ROBERT JACOMB.

Jan. 8. At Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, in his 80th year, universally lamented, the Rev. Robert Jacomb.

This gentleman was descended from the Rev. Thomas Jacomb, D.D. an eminent Nonconformist divine, of whom, and of his brother or other relative Samuel Jacomb, D.D. Minister of St. Mary Woolnoth in London, memoirs will be found under their birth-place, Burton-Lavers, in Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. I. p. 270. Mr. William Jacomb, attorney-at-law, of Laurence-Pountney-lane and Walthamstow, who died Feb. 23, 1783, married Mary, younger daughter of William Snell, Esq., also of Laurence-Pountney-lane and of Walthamstow, and co-heiress to her brother William Snell, Esq., a Director of the East India Company and of the Bank of England, who died at Clapham in 1780: and descended from William first Lord Say and Sele, who died in 1602, and from Bishop William of Wykeham, the founder of Winchester school, and many other illustrious families (see the pedigree of Snell in the History of Leicestershire, vol. IV. p. 805).

The Rev. Robert Jacomb was for some years assistant to the Rev. Hugh Worthington, jun. at Salters' Hall, London; he afterwards settled with a congregation at Wellingborough; where in 1793 he published "A Letter vindicating Dissenters from the charge of Disloyalty, in reply to the Rev. W. L. Fancourt,

Curate of Wellingborough." He afterwards became co-pastor with the Rev. Hugh Worthington, sen. at Leicester, and succeeded him in 1797. After a few years he resigned this office, and retired to Bath; but finally returned to pass the close of his life at Wellingborough.

Mr. Jacomb was twice married; firstly, to Sarah, daughter of Daniel Danvers, Esq. of Bath, who was the only child of Daniel Danvers, esq. of Liverpool, merchant, by Elizabeth, sister of John Hood, esq. of Bardon Park, Leicestershire, who married Cecilia, the elder sister and co-heiress of William Soell, esq. before mentioned, (Mrs. Elizabeth Danvers was one of the victims of the celebrated Byng's wind in 1757, being killed by the fall of a chimney at Bath.) Mrs. Sarah Jacomb died at Wellingborough, June 10, 1791, aged 28. Mr. Jacomb married secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of William and Rachel Hilhouse, of Clifton; who died at Bath Oct. 13, 1806, leaving issue two sons, Robert and Thomas.

**JOSHUA BROOKES, Esq. F.R.S.**

Jan. 10. At his house in Great Portland-street, aged 72, Joshua Brookes, Esq. F.R.S. F.L.S. Soc. Cens. Nat. Cur. Mosq. Soc. &c. &c.

This eminent character was born Nov. 24, 1761, and at the age of sixteen commenced the study of Anatomy under Mr. Magnus Falconer, and the lamented Mr. Hewson. At a very early age he commenced his career as a Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery; but in consequence of the admission fees to his lectures being only ten guineas, (one half the amount demanded by his contemporaries) he was looked upon as an innovator and founder of the cheap anatomical schools which now abound in the metropolis. Notwithstanding this jealous feeling, his zeal, kindness, and persevering attention to his pupils, rendered him universally beloved by them, and his acumen never failed to distinguish those who were the most sedulous, as they were constantly rewarded by tokens of his esteem and regard for, during the forty years he publicly taught anatomy at his theatre in Bleinheim-street, Great Marlborough-street, he educated no less than 7000 pupils. His style of lecturing was easy and familiar, and the dry details in descriptive anatomy were relieved by occasional anecdotes connected with the subject, and constantly illustrated by reference to preparations of the same part in the various orders of animals; thus in his descriptions of the peculiarities in structure of the human body, he infused in the minds of his auditors a fondness for Zoological Anatomy and Natural His-

tory. His Museum, which was only second to that of the illustrious Hunter in the number of specimens, was the admiration of all who had the gratification to witness it. Yet, to the eternal disgrace of the country, this stupendous and splendid monument of his industry, was in his declining years dispersed by the hammer of the auctioneer, whilst it was still more afflicting to witness the venerable zootomist in the auctioneer's box at the sale, pointing out the nature of those preparations, by which a short time previous thousands of pupils had been instructed. The authorities of the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Royal Veterinary College, were attached with such strict formality to the rules of their institutions, as to exclude him from being either a member of their councils, or an examiner of those establishments; notwithstanding the pupils of the latter institution were admitted gratuitously to his lectures. This conduct was censured by His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, at an anniversary dinner, given by Mr. Brookes's pupils on his birthday in 1826, when an excellent marble bust (executed by Mr. Sievier,) was presented to him by his students. On this occasion he retired (on account of ill-health) from his arduous duties, which had engaged him in the summer season from five in the morning until a late hour in the evening; during which time his dissecting-rooms were open, and himself easy of access whenever his presence was required. In 1821 his portrait, painted by Mr. Phillips, R.A., was presented him by his class, as was subsequently a valuable piece of plate.

The last dinner given to Mr. Brookes was on the 25th of June 1831, when he took an affectionate farewell of his former pupils, on which occasion he boasted with a becoming pride the rank which many of his former students now held, not only in their professional vocations, but for their success in cultivating the different branches of the collateral sciences. Among whom he mentioned as forming prominent characters. Mr. Branby Cooper, Mr. Dermott, and Mr. Morley as anatomists; Dr. Bissett Hawkins, the learned professor of medicine in King's College; Mr. Bell, the best erpetologist, and whose work on the testudinata justly entitled him to this rank; Mr. E. T. Bennett as the greatest English ichthyologist; as chemists, Dr. Anderson, Mr. Wood of Oxford, and the late Mr. G. Hume of Long Acre; as botanists, Dr. Emerson, Mr. Joseph Bennett, and Mr. Frost; as minute physiologists, Mr. Seafie and Professor Youatt of the London University; and to conclude the series, he mentioned those of his school who distin-

quished themselves for their knowledge in natural history and zoological anatomy, were Dr. Gamble, Mr. Martin, (of the Zoological Society) Mr. Cox, and Professor Dewhurst, *cum multis aliis*.

After his retirement from public teaching, he delivered to the members of the Zoological Society in Bruton-street, a valuable course of lectures to a crowded and fashionable auditory, on the Anatomy of the Ostrich; illustrated by the dissection of the specimen which had been presented to the Society by his late Majesty. He frequently presided at the Scientific Committees of the Zoological, Royal, and Linnean Societies, and contributed much information on natural history and comparative anatomy. In the classification of his museum he followed the nomenclature of Cuvier, Mac Leay, Temminck, Gray, Vigors (M.P.), Horsfield, and the most esteemed modern naturalists; he established several new genera, and one order; his new genus *Lagostomus* formed the subject of an excellent paper, inserted in the Linnean Transactions for 1829, wherein he particularly considers the osteology and dentition of the animals forming it. During the prevalence of the cholera, he published a small tract proposing a mode of cure; and some years ago, a remedy (we believe it was magnesia) to be used in cases of poisoning by oxalic acid.

During the last few years, he has been chiefly consulted in his professional character as a surgeon; and on the Friday preceding his lamented demise, the author of this brief sketch met him at a bookseller's, when, notwithstanding he stated his health to be good, yet there was a visible alteration for the worse in the features, walk, and handwriting of this eminent man: evidently arising from the effects of advanced age. He expired suddenly on the 10th of January, and his remains were interred in Saint James's Church, Piccadilly.

During his professional career, no zoologist or foreigner of distinction ever came to this kingdom without paying him a visit. His museum was ever open to men of science, and more than once he received the thanks and admiration of his late Sovereign. So much esteemed were his talents by Sir Astley Cooper, that when the worthy baronet concluded his Spring lectures at Saint Thomas's Hospital, he made it a constant practice to exclaim to his pupils, "Now, Gentlemen, if you want to learn Anatomy go to Joshua Brookes." Ere long we hope to see a monument erected to his memory. He has left one son, to whom he was much attached, and who is a surgeon in the Royal Navy. H.W.D.

GENT. MAG. February, 1833.

REV. HUGH WADE GERY, M.A.

Dec. 9. At his seat, Bushmead Priory, near Eaton Socon, Beds, in his 70th year, the Rev. Hugh Wade Gery, M.A.

He was of the Nottinghamshire family of Wade, and early in life was entered at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took a high Wrangler degree 1783, soon after which he was elected Fellow of that society, and about 1792 was presented to the College Rectory of Thorning, in the county of Huntingdon, which he held at the time of his decease.

In 1793 he married Hester, one of the three co-heiresses of the late William Gery, esq. of Bushmead, on which occasion he assumed the name and arms of that family in addition to his own, under letters patent from the crown. The Gery family settled at Bushmead Priory shortly after the Dissolution of Monasteries, and became extinct in the male line by the death of William Gery, esq. in 1802. There are still some remains of the ancient religious house extant, now used as offices to the modern mansion.

Mr. Gery was a man of considerable literary attainments, most deservedly beloved by an extensive circle of friends; and by his amiable temper and more than usual suavity of manners, endeared himself to every one who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance.

His publications were various; among others a series of discourses on the higher doctrines of Christianity; and when the public attention was first called to the Revision of our Criminal Code, he contributed his quota of advice by an admirable and interesting tract on Penal Punishments. He was for upwards of thirty years a most efficient magistrate for the counties of Bedford and Huntingdon, and has left by his wife, who survives him, three sons and two daughters.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. Philip Candler, for sixty years Rector of Lomas with Hautbois Parva, and Vicar of Burnham Market, Norfolk. He was of Caius coll. Camb. B.A. 1762; was instituted to Hautbois on his own petition in 1764, and to Burnham Market in 1774 on the presentation of Lord Chancellor Apsley. There was a Rev. Philip Candler, of Cath. hall, M.A. in 1688; and another of the same house M.A. in 1730.

Rev. John Prestrell, Incumbent of the sinecure rectory of Goosebradon, Somerset.

The Rev. Charles W. Haddesley, Vicar of Holton le Clay, Lincolnshire. He was of Emen. coll. Camb. B.A. 1784;

and was presented to his living in 1799 by Lord Chancellor Loughborough.

Aged 83, the Rev. *Wm Hickin*, M.A. Vicar of Audley and Ellenhall, Staffordshire. He was of Magd. coll. Camb. B.A. 1775; was presented to Audley in 1790 by C. Tollet, esq. and to Ellenhall in 1817 by Viscount Anson.

The Rev. *Thomas Lowry*, D.D. Vicar of Crosby on Eden, and Rector of Ousby, Cumberland. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1786, M.A. 1789, D.D. 1815; was collated to Crosby by Dr. Vernon, as Bp. of Carlisle, in 1791, and to Ousby by the same patron in 1807.

At Beaufort house, co. Kerry, aged 55, the Hon. and Rev. *Frederick Mullins*, Rector of Killiny, co. Tyrone; uncle to Lord Ventry. He was the sixth and youngest son of Thomas 1st Lord Ventry, by Elizabeth, daughter of Townsend Gunn, esq. He married Dec. 6, 1800, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Henry Croker Johnstoun, esq. by whom he had issue Frederick William Mullins, esq. now M.P. for co. Kerry, who married in 1826, Lucia, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Robert Broughton, R.N., C.B.

At his father's house at Hendon, Middlesex, the Rev. *William Ryder*.

Aged 80, the Rev. *Digby Smith*, for thirty-three years Rector of St. Martin's, Worcester, for forty-three Minister of St. Oswald's Hospital, and for fifty-seven a Minor Canon of the cathedral. He was of Merton college, Oxford, M.A. 1775.

Aged 67, the Rev. *John Pountney Stubble*, Vicar of Market Drayton, Salop. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1789.

The Rev. *Thomas Williams*, of Devynock, Vicar of Llangamarch, co. Brecon; to which he was collated in 1804 by Dr. Burgess, then Bp. of St. David's.

Dec. 4. At Worcester, aged 71, the Rev. *John Francis Strymour Fleming St. John*, Prebendary of that cathedral, Vicar of Chaddesden, Spondon with Locker, and Stundley, and of Powick with Severnstoke. He was the second son of the late Hon. and Very Rev. St. Andrew St. John, D.D. Dean of Worcester, by Sarah, daughter of Thomas Chase, Esq. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1785; was collated to his prebendal stall in 1804 by Bishop Hurd; presented to Spondon and Chaddesden in 1814; and to Powick in 1815 by the Earl of Coventry. He married, May 26, 1788, Frances, only daughter of Richard Fleming, esq. by whom he had six sons and five daughters: 1. the Rev. John Fleming St. John, Rector of Severnstoke, and Vicar of Powick; who married in 1829 Miss Hurt; 2. William St. Andrew, who died a Lieut. R.N. in 1823; 3. Barbara, mar-

ried 1st, John Baker, esq. 2dly, John Balguy, esq. barrister at law; 4. Frances, married to the Rev. Robert Thomas St. Aubyn, Rector of Ruan Minor, in Cornwall; 5. Susannah-Louise, married to John Scott, esq.; 6. Sarah, died in 1797; 7. Mary-Anne, married to the Rev. Marmaduke Vavasour; 8. the Rev. Henry St. Andrew St. John; 9. Richard-Fleming, a Lieut. R. Art.; 10. the Rev. George St. John; and 11. Fleming.

## DEATHS.

### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 19. Lieut. Fred. Lloyd, R.N.

Dec. 25. At Highbury-terrace, Henry Rogers, esq. younger brother to Samuel Rogers, esq. the celebrated poet, and formerly a partner in the banking-house of Rogers, Towgood, and Co.

Lately. Capt. Hen. Whitmarsh Pearce, R.N. C.B.

Jan. 9. In Devonshire-st., Lt.-Gen. John Gordon, E. I. Co.'s Service, son-in-law of the late Robert Morris, esq. M.P. for Gloucester.

Jan. 13. In Cromer-st. Brunswick-sq. aged 23, Maria, wife of Mr. C. Clarke.

Jan. 15. At Kensington, aged 72, Jane Stukeley, widow of John Charlton Kinchant, esq. late of Park-hall, Shropshire, and Brook-green house, Hammersmith.

Jan. 20. At Brompton, aged 65, Harriot-Mary, widow of Charles Haguo, D.M., Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge.

Jan. 22. At the Rev. J. Robinson's, Regent's-park, aged 69, Ann, widow of J. Eteson, esq. of Knaresborough.

Jan. 23. In Upper Berkeley-st. aged 74, Catherine, widow of Chas. Lowry, esq. of Hampton.

Patrick Robertson, M.D. one of the Physicians to the Islington Dispensary.

Jan. 24. At Blackheath, Ann, wife of B. Blackmore, esq. mother of Mr. Robert Blackmore, of Henrietta-st. Covent-garden, solicitor.

At Pentonville, aged 52, Mr. Robert Burgess, of his Majesty's Excise Office, lately of Camden Town.

Jan. 25. At Dulwich, aged 96, Fountain Elwin, esq.

Jan. 26. In Hoxton sq. aged 78, Mr. John Clack, for many years a cashier in the Bank of England.

Jan. 27. In Upper Gower-st. aged 78, George Saltwell, esq. formerly a commander in the E. I. Co's service.

At the vicarage, Kensington, aged 83, Percival Pott, esq. the eldest son of the celebrated surgeon of the same name, and brother to the Ven. Archdeacon Pott.

Aged 46, Charles Kent, esq. of Muck-



ling, Norfolk, and Craig's court, Charing-cross.

In Montagu-sq. George Geoffrey Wyatville, esq. M.A. of Sidney Sussex coll. Cambridge, only son of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville.

Jan. 28. At her son's in Alfred-st. Bedford-square, in her 90th year, Ellen, widow of William Woodfall, esq. the celebrated Parliamentary Reporter.

Jan. 29. In Southampton-row, aged 70, James Elmalie, esq. of Epsom, formerly of Gibraltar and London, merchant.

At Balham, aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of Richardson Borradaile, esq.

Jan. 30. In Baker-st. aged 68, Anna-Caroline, widow of Lieut.-Gen. William St. Leger.

Jan. 31. At Chelsea College, aged 64, Major Wm. Ebhart, late Commandant of York Hospital, Chelsea.

Aged 8, Wm. Henry, second son of Sir Sandford Graham, Bart.

*Lately.* At Hoxton, James Wilkin-son, esq.

Feb. 1. Aged 72, Lawrence Brown, esq. of Berners-street.

Feb. 2. Aged 41, Adrian Herman Bicker Caarten, esq. of Burton-crescent, eldest son of the late Frederic Peter Bicker Caarten, esq. of Rotterdam.

In Montagu-sq. aged 6, Maria, second daughter of the Hon. William Rodney.

At Brixton, aged 32, Anne, wife of Christopher Hawdon, esq. of New Inn, solicitor, and dau. of late Richard Smithson, esq. solicitor, and Bailiff of the Borough of Malton.

Feb. 3. In Lambeth Workhouse, Tho. Carter, in the 104th year of his age. He was in possession of his faculties almost to the last moment.

Feb. 5. Aged six months, Richard, infant son of the Hon. and Rev. C. G. Perceval.

Feb. 6. In Blandford-sq. Mary-Louisa, wife of T. H. Forrester, esq. eldest dau. of Henry Simonds, esq. of Reading.

In the Little Cloisters, Westminster Abbey, John Emanuel Page, third son of the late Rev. William Page, D.D. formerly Head Master of Westminster School.

In Upper Wimpole-st. aged 70, George William Newcome, esq.

Feb. 7. In Bloomsbury-sq. Mrs. Tattrell.

Feb. 9. At the house of John Underwood, esq. Gloucester-pl. aged 6, Elvira Catherine, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Heberden, Great Bookham.

In Gower-st. aged 83, Robert Martin Lenke, esq. Master of the Report Office.

Feb. 11. In Queen Anne-st. at a very advanced age, the Hon. Mrs. San Giorgio. She was Catherine, dau. and sole heiress of Arthur Gifford, esq. of Atherne; and

was first married to the Hon. William Brabazon, uncle to the present Earl of Meath. He left her a widow, Nov. 28, 1790, with two sons and two daughters.

At his brother's house in Weymouth-st. Robert Kilbye Cox, youngest son of the late Robert Kilbye Cox, esq.

Feb. 13. Haniel, wife of T. L. Bellemey, esq. Maida-hill.

Feb. 14. In Bridge-st. Southwark, aged 78, Sarah, widow of Robert Pott, esq.

In Cadogan-place, G. E. Twiss, esq.

Feb. 15. In Hanover-sq. Frances, infant daughter of P. Hesketh Fleetwood, esq. of Rossall hall, Lancashire, M.P.

At Putney, aged 74, Joseph Lucas, esq.

Feb. 16. W. Searle, esq. surgeon, of Bethnal-green-road.

Feb. 19. In Hertford-st. the wife of H. S. Lefevre, esq.

Feb. 20. Catherine-Ann, wife of the Rev. Charles Turner, of Lambeth, second daughter of Geo. Cathrow, esq. of Hoddesdon.

**BERKS.**—Feb. 5. Aged 15, Edward Valentine, youngest son of G. H. Leicester, esq. of White Place.

Feb. 12. At Windsor, Robert Gordon, esq. late of Jamaica.

**CHESHIRE.**—Oct. 20. At Stockport, aged 67, Edmund Kershaw, esq.

**CORNWALL.**—Nov. 30. At Truro, Lieut. Carthew, late of Artillery drivers.

**DERBY.**—Feb. 12. Aged 29, Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Mosley, esq.

**DEVON.**—Jan. 20. At Weston Peverel, aged 84, Mrs. Fortescue, mother of R. Fortescue, esq. of Plymouth.

Lydia, wife of the Rev. George Terry Carwithen, of Newton St. Cyres.

Jan. 27. Robert Kekewich, esq. of Heavitree.

Jan. 28. At Topsham, aged 70, Benjamin Follett, Esq. father of William Webb Follett, esq. an unsuccessful candidate for the City of Exeter at the late election.

At Tiverton, aged 73, Mr. James Branscombe, miller, nephew of the late well-known Sir James Branscombe, stockbroker and lottery-office keeper. The deceased had been in business for fifty years; and it is a remarkable fact that, though his mill was completely surrounded with water, no death had occurred under his roof for the last seventy years.

Jan. 29. At Plymouth, aged 11, Jane, second dau. of John Collier, esq. M.P.

At Whimble, Sarah, widow of John Pearne, esq. of Hoxton.

*Lately.* At Exeter, aged 79, William Farrant, esq. surgeon

*At Dartmouth*

R. N. (1783).

Feb. 2. At



eldest daughter of the Rev. John Martin Butt, Vicar of East Garston, Berks.

Feb. 4. At Exeter, aged 71, John Cole, esq.

Feb. 13. At Sidmouth, aged 30, David Howard Morgan, of St. Mary Cray, Kent, esq.

DORSET.—Feb. 6. At Lyme Regis, Elizabeth, wife of William Pyne, esq.

ESSEX.—Jan. 29. At Shoebury, Capt. R. C. Milbourne, R. N.

Feb. 8. At Matching-green, aged 67, Marianne, relict of B. B. Quare, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—Jan. 24. At Clifton, near Bristol, George, second son of G. Lowther Thompson, esq. of Sheriff Hutton Park, Yorkshire.

Jan. 25. At Clifton, at the residence of his son-in-law John Gilmore, esq. aged 84, Mr. Magnus Crosby.

Jan. 28. At Bristol, John Nelson Gee, esq.

Jan. 29. At Clifton, aged 88, Mrs. Lyon.

Lately.—Aged 36, Frances, wife of William Rolph, esq. Thornbury.

At Iron Acton, at the house of her son the Rev. John Salter, in her 80th year, Delitia, widow of Rev. Edward Salter, Prebendary of Winton.

Feb. 1. At Pitchcombe, aged 83, E. Stewart, esq.

At Bristol, aged 74, Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Hadley, esq. of Clapham-common, Surrey.

Feb. 13. At Bristol Hotwells, aged 74, Elizabeth, widow of W. Seaton, esq.

At the house of his brother-in-law the Rev. Daniel Lysons, Rector of Rodmarton, John Gilbert Cooper Gardiner, esq. of Thurgarton-priory, and Colonel of the Nottinghamshire Militia.

HANTS.—Jan. 24. At her lodgings in the borough of Newport, aged 80, Mrs. Susan Tucker, dau. of Paul Tucker, esq.

Lately. At Petersfield, aged 80, John Poulson, esq.

At Titchfield, Commander Covey, R.N.

At Purbrook Cottage, aged 74, Sarah, widow of Joseph Smith, esq. senior Alderman of Portsmouth.

Feb. 7. At Fareham, aged 66, Jane, widow of Vice-Adm. Sir Chas. Thompson, Bart. She was the only dau. and heiress of Robert Selby, of Bonnington, near Edinburgh, esq. and was left a widow in 1803, having had issue Sir Northorne the late and Sir Henry the present Baronets, another son who is deceased, and two daughters.

Feb. 3. At Old Alresford, aged six months, the youngest son of the Earl of Guilford.

At Tichborne, the Rev. Mr. Pitters, Roman Catholic Priest of that town.

Feb. 4. At Sherborne Court, near Basingstoke, aged 47, Rt. Buckson, esq.

HAMPSON.—Jan. 29. Aged 74, Thos. Tunstall, esq. of Lawtonshope.

HEARN.—Feb. 8. At St. Alban's, aged 90, Sir William Domville, Bart. of whom a memoir in our next.

HUNTS.—Jan. 28. At Huntingdon, aged 76, Charles Slow, esq. one of the Aldermen of that borough.

KENT.—Jan. 8. At Folkestone, Commander Smith Cobb, R. N.

Jan. 20. At Dover, Colonel Richard Payne, C. B. He was appointed Capt. in the 7th W. I. reg. 1800, Major 46th foot 1804, Lt.-Colonel by brevet 1811, and Colonel 1825. He received a medal for his services at the capture of Martinique. He formerly resided for some years in Bath.

Jan. 25. Aged 85, Hannah Leader, widow of John Arnold, esq. of Well Hall, Eltham.

Jan. 26. At Woolwich, aged 58, Capt. Adolphus Frederic Glubb, R. Art. son of the late Rev. John Glubb, of Bickton.

Jan. 28. At Leeds castle, aged 26, Anne Catherine, wife of Rev. R. F. Wykeham Martin.

Jan. 29. Aged 74, Mrs. Masters, of Greenwich.

Feb. 2. At Littleborne, aged 28, John Burton, esq. eldest son of Sir Richard Burton, of Sacketts-hill-house, Isle of Thanet.

At Jennings, aged 74, Eliz. widow of Sir Roger Twisden, 6th Bart. of Bradbourne, to whom she was married, Jan. 25, 1779, and left a widow in the following October; his posthumous daughter is now the wife of Thomas Law Hodges, esq. M. P. Lady Twisden's paternal name was Waldash.

Feb. 11. At the Parsonage, Charing, Margaret, wife of William Baldwin, jun. esq. of Stede-hill, only daughter of late Thomas Glendening, esq.

LANCASTER.—Oct. 23. At Liverpool, aged 41, John Alder Bradley, esq. member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Nov. 7. At Houghton-Hall, aged 28, Evan John Gerard, esq.

Lately. Aged 76, the widow of William Townend, esq. of Manchester.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Jan. 14. At Coningsby, Mr. James Ward, of Tattershall, aged 101 years. He was a native of Waddington, near Lincoln, and lived 53 years with Mr. Thomas Dickinson, sen. as shepherd and farming man. His honesty, industry, and sobriety gained him the respect of both rich and poor. For 40 years his fire was never out. Residing in the Park-house, in a lonely part of Tattershall-park, in 1816 it was forcibly entered and plundered by two villains with their faces blacked, and, from his evidence at the age of 84 years, they were transported for seven years each.

**MIDDLESEX.**—*Jan. 27.* At Hampton Court, aged 74, Harriot, widow of John Rowles, Legh, esq. of Adlington hall, Cheshire, and sister and coheirress to the late Sir Peter Warburton, the fifth and last Bart. of Atley in  
She was a dau. of  
Baronet, by Lady  
and to the present  
and by Mr. Legh had  
who died a. p. and a d  
Hester, who was the u  
Broughton, esq. (bro  
Dulver Broughton, II  
1821, leaving issue.

**NOARFOLK.**—*Jan. 30.* At East Dereham, aged 84, Mrs. Lucy Barry. She was the third and youngest daughter and coheirress of James Barry, esq. of Kingston-upon-Hull, granddaughter of N. Rogers, esq. M.P. for Hull, in 1716, and younger sister of Mrs. Girling, whose death in 1824, is recorded in our vol. xciv. pt. i. p. 190.

**NORTHUMBERLAND.**—*Oct. 26.* At Minster Acrea, aged 86, Mrs. Silvertop Maira, widow of John Silvertop, esq. and sister to Sir Henry Lawson, Bart. She was the younger dau. of Sir Henry the fourth Baronet, by Anastasia, youngest dau. and coh. of Thomas Maure, of Lartington, co. York, esq. was married in 1778, and assumed the paternal name of her mother since she became a widow.

**NORFOLK.**—*Dec. 15.* Catherine, wife of Samuel Maltby, esq. of Nottingham.

**OXFORD.**—*Feb. 18.* At Oxford, aged 57, Lydia Frances, relict of the Rev. Wm. Jepson Haswell, Rector of St. John's, Jamaica.

**SALOP.**—*Oct. 10.* At Shrewsbury, of cholera, Edward Corbet, esq. of Liverpool, formerly Lieut. 14th Foot, youngest son of Edward Corbet, esq. of Ynys-mawgwyn, co. Merioneth.

**SOMERSET.**—*Jan. 27.* At Camerton Rectory, aged 22, Joseph Henry, youngest son of the Rev. John Skinner.

*Jan. 29.* At Paulton, near Bath, aged 45, William Rawlins, esq. second son of the late Rev. William Rawlins, M. A. Rector of Teveral, Notts.

*Feb. 5.* At Bath, John Cumberland Hughes, esq.

**SUFFOLK.**—*Nov. 17.* At Bury, aged 96, Ann, widow of John Canham, esq. formerly of Saxham.

*Dec. 9.* Aged 62, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Henry Haigham, of Bury and Hunston Hall.

*Dec. 10.* At Bury, aged 72, James Lynn, M.D.

*Lately.* At Beccles, after a long illness, Mr. Edwin Cooper, the celebrated animal painter.

*Feb. 2.* At Bury, aged 85, Thomas Cockridge, esq. High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1802.

**SURREY.**—*Nov. 11.* At Nash, Elizabeth, widow of John Bapstier, esq. of Staying.

*Dec. 24.* At Brighton, Capt. E. Wethered, 3d Drag. gds.

*Jan. 26.* At Brighton, aged 13, Susan 2d dau. of Henry Dearborough, esq. of Southgate.

*Jan. 28.* The wife of J. Baber, esq. of the Middle Broyde Lodge, Ringmer.

*Feb.* At Knighton house, near Chichester, aged 77, Maria, widow of Edward Payne, esq.

*Feb. 11.* At the Rev. Mr. Halliwell's, Clayton rectory, in his 65th year, John Nicoll, esq. of Boddicott, co. Oxford, and one of the Masters of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple.

*Feb. 13.* At Rye, Sussex, aged 74, D. Gill, esq. banker.

**WARWICK.**—*Jan. 17.* At her brother's at Edgbaston, Mrs. Mary Scott, wife of H. Scott, esq. late of Mill-hill.

*Jan. 21.* At Salfoed, John Partridge Blakemore, esq. brother of Richard Blakemore, esq. of the Lays, Herefordshire.

*Feb. 6.* At Warwick, after an illness of 18 years, Sarah, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Sengrave, of Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire.

**WILT.**—*Jan. 19.* Jane, widow of the Rev. Dr. Purdy, of Cricklade, second dau. of late M. Spencer, of Hornington, Somerset, esq.

*Jan. 29.* At Frowfield, Sarah, widow of Henry Samuel Biggs, esq. attorney, Devizes.

*Feb. 2.* Aged 82, John Crook, esq. of Avebury.

*Feb. 11.* At Overton, aged 82, Stephen King, esq., of the firm of King, Gosling, and Co., bankers, Marlborough.

**YORK.**—*Jan. 15.* At Weston Hall, aged 62, William Vansour, esq. for many years a Deputy Lieutenant and an active and intelligent Magistrate for the West Riding. He was the last male descendant of the ancient family of Vansour, of Weston. He married in 1802 Sarah, dau. of the late John Cooke, of Swinton, Yorkshire, and of Shrewsbury, esq. who survives him.

*Jan. 19.* At Whitby, aged 35, Frances Villars, youngest dau. of late Thomas Belcher, esq., of Manchester.

*Jan. 24.* At Crathorne, aged 74, Frances Crathorne, esq.

*Jan. 26.* At Falford, Samuel W. Nicoll, Esq. barrister-at law, and formerly recorder of York and of Doncaster.

*Lately.* At Sheffield, Mr. William Bower, of the firm of Bower and Bacon, type-founders.

*Feb. 5.* Aged 78, Frances, wife of the Rev. H. Brown, dau. of late Sam. Clowes, esq., of Broughton, near Manchester.

*Feb. 7.* At Barton, aged 80, Mrs.

Franklin, mother of Mr. Franklin, a respectable miller, of Ferriby Sluice, and author of some rural poems entitled "The Miller's Muse."

Feb. 15. At Malton, aged 61, Mr. David Lambert, solicitor. He was much respected, and was the last of the family of the Lamberts resident at Malton.

WALER.—Dec. 24. At Gunley, near Welch Pool, Montgomeryshire, Commander Robert Campbell, R.N. He served for a considerable time as Sir Samuel Hood's First Lieutenant, and held the command of the Island of Ascension from 1818, until the death of Buonaparte in 1800, when the further maintenance of that garrison was considered unnecessary. He was the author of a geographical and geological account of Ascension, printed in 1804 in Jamieson's Philosophical Journal; and of several papers in the United Service Journal, particularly one on Manning the Navy, and a series entitled "Recollections of a Sea-life, by a Midshipman of the last century."

SCOTLAND.—Nov. 23. At Edinburgh, the Rt. Hon. Eleanor Countess of Cassilis. She was the only child of Alex. Allardice, esq. was married May 1, 1814, to Archibald Earl of Cassilis (eldest son of the present Marquis of Ailes) and left his widow on the 18th of August last, having had issue a daughter and nine sons, who all survive, now deprived of both parents.

Dec. 22. At Edinburgh, Major Francis A. S. Knox, R.A.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Gen. John Mackenzie, late of Belmaculthie House, near Wrrington, where he acted as a magistrate for the county of Somerset.

At Hailes House, near Edinburgh, Marguerite Adelaide de Normand, wife of Henry Richards, esq. Solicitor of Stamps for Scotland.

IRELAND.—Jan. 24. At Dublin, Miss Bushe, daughter of the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Lately. In Cork, aged 112, Mr. Robert Pye, in full possession of all his faculties. Until within the last few months, he could ride without fatigue from 20 to 30 miles.

At Dublin, aged 25, John Hart, esq.

Feb. 10. Aged 94, the widow of the Rev. Dr. Beaufort, Vicar of Collon, co. Louth.

GURNEY.—Jan. 26. Aged 83, Catherine, relict of John Tupper, esq. one of the Jurats of the Royal Court.

JERSEY.—Oct. 29. Lieut. Dixon, h. p. 80th foot.

Dec. 12. Lt. Cotter, h. p. 7th W. I. reg.

EAST INDIES.—Jan. 2. At Bellary, Madras, Lieut. W. M'Donald, 55th reg.

July 28. At Poonah, Bombay, Lieut. Phibbs, 40th reg.

Aug. 22. At Calcutta, aged 21, Robert Henry Stuart, esq. civil service, eldest

son of, Major-Gen. the Hon. Patrick Stuart, and nephew to Lord Blantyre; and Jan. 22, at Edinburgh, aged 2, Angela Theresa, his youngest daughter.

Sept. . . At Madras, Mr. James Lashington, second son of the Right Hon. the Governor, and his private secretary for the last five years.

WEST INDIES.—Aug. 12. At New Providence, Bahamas, G. C. M. Wilson, esq. of the 2d W. I. reg.

Aug. 17. At Barbadoes, Lieut. Skerry, 38th foot.

Sept. 14. At Dominica, Deputy Assistant Commissary-gen. C. E. Monk.

Dec. 12. Aged 78, Richard Boucher, esq. an old inhabitant of Jamaica.

ARMY.—Jan. 9. At Kandy, Ceylon, Capt. Snow, 97th reg.

Aug. 7. At Dieppe, Capt. A. M. Campbell, h. p. R. Art.

Aug. 21. At Montreal, aged 52, Capt. J. B. Carruthers, h. p. 2d R. Vet. batt.

Aug. 27. At Coteau du Lac, Canada, 2d Lieut. Nicoll, Fort Adjutant.

Sept. 6. At Montreal, Lieut.-Col. William Mackay, Superintendent of Indian affairs for the district of Montreal.

Sept. 8. At Quebec, aged 39, W. C. Russell, esq. late Lieut. half pay 6th foot.

Sept. 11. At Montreal, aged 43, Lieut. Daniel White, half pay 60th reg.

Sept. 16. At Berbice, Captain T. Donald, Barrack-master.

Sept. 27. At Thorne, Canton of Berna, Captain Gardiner Henry Guion, R.N.

Oct. 14. At Paris, Lieut. Thos. Blissett, R.N. brother of Lieut. George Blissett, R.N. of Bristol.

Oct. 28. At Corfu, Captain Stinton, 25th foot.

Nov. 10. On board H.M.S. *Mina*, off the Isle of Pines, Mr. Leonard Farrington Cox, R.N.

Nov. 11. Aged 84, Vice-Admiral the Count de Rosily Mesros, one of the oldest and most distinguished officers of the French navy. He entered the service at the age of 15, and was constantly in active employment.

Dec. 6. At Prince Edward's Island, Mary, relict of John Cambridge, esq.

Dec. 16. At the residence of his son-in-law Baron Jules de Klopmann, near Mittau in Courland, Thomas Bourke, esq. formerly of the county of Mayo, in Ireland, and of Fontabell, in Jamaica. He was a claimant to the titles and estates of Viscount Bourke, of Mayo; but the nobility of his lineage, however high, was far exceeded by that of his heart. It was his lot to unite the deepest learning, and the most brilliant wit and talents, with touchingly amiable and unaffected simplicity. Educated from his early youth in the intimate society of his kinsman, Edmund Burke, he was noticed and es-

teemed by Fox, Windham, and Sheridan, and was subsequently honoured with the friendship of Washington. Having attained the advanced age of 82, his bodily health was such that his numerous family were induced to hope his life would yet be prolonged, when the death of his amiable wife, who had been his faithful companion and bosom friend for near 50 years, gave him a shock from which he never recovered.

*Dec. 22.* At Dunkirk, Adam Neale, M.D. physician to the forces.

*Lately.* At his residence in Randolph, New York, the unfortunate Calvin Edson, the living skeleton. The mysterious cause of his excessive emaciation has, it is said, been at length solved. The disease of which he died was tabes mesenterica, a tape worm 12 or 14 feet long.

At sea, Com. Sandilands, of H.M.S. Comet.

At sea, on board his Majesty's ship Jaseur, on his passage to England, invalided from the Badger, Lieut. Henry Lang, R.N.

*Jan. 17.* At Paris, M. Legendre, sen. one of the most celebrated geometers in Europe.

*Jan. 20.* At Reval, aged 83, the once celebrated singer Elizabeth Mara; her maiden name was Schemling, of Cassell.

*Jan. 18.* At Oberzell, near Wunsburg, in the prime of life, Frederick Konig, of Eisleben, the inventor of the steam-press for printing, which, in conjunction with his friend and countryman Bauer, he first used in London. For fourteen years they have had at Oberzell a great establishment of these presses and other machinery.

#### BILL OF MORTALITY, from Jan. 23, to Feb. 19, 1833.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5	5 194	50 and 60	147
Males	886	Males	837		5 and 10	79	60 and 70	166
Females	814	Females	868		10 and 20	64	70 and 80	137
					20 and 30	108	80 and 90	68
					30 and 40	11	90 and 100	9
					40 and 50	151	104	1
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old.....								471.

#### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Feb. 27.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
52 10	27 4	17 1	33 9	31 0	37 1

#### PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Feb. 25.

Kent Bags.....	7l.	0s. to 10l.	0s.	Farnham (seconds)	0l.	0s. to 0l.	0s.
Sussex.....	0l.	0s. to 0l.	0s.	Kent Pockets.....	7l.	0s. to 10l.	0s.
Essex.....	0l.	0s. to 0l.	0s.	Sussex.....	5l.	12s. to 7l.	0s.
Farnham (fine)...	10l.	5s. to 12l.	0s.	Essex.....	7l.	0s. to 9l.	0s.

#### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Feb. 23.

Smithfield, Hay, 2l. 10s. to 3l. 15s.—Straw, 1l. 6s. to 1l. 13s.—Clover, 4l. 5s. to 4l. 15s.

#### SMITHFIELD, Feb. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton ..	4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Feb. 25:	
Veal.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.	Beasts..	2,522 Calves 96
Pork.....	4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.	Sheep & Lambs	13,880 Pigs 110

#### COAL MARKET, Feb. 25.

Walls Ends, from 14s. 0d. to 16s. 9d. per ton. Other sorts from 13s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 51s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 47s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled, 70s. Curd, 72s.

CANDLES, 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

#### PRICES OF SHARES, Feb. 23, 1833.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 239.—Ellesmere and Chester, 75½.—Grand Junction Canal, 230.—Kennet and Avon Canal, 27½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 457½.—Regent's, 16½.—Rochdale, 92.—London Dock Stock, 56.—St. Katharine's, 60.—West India, 187½.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 183.—Grand Junction Water Works, 59.—West Middlesex, 74.—Globe Insurance, 141.—Guardian, 27½.—Hope, 6½.—Chartered Gas Light, 53.—Imperial Gas, 51½.—Phoenix, 7 pm.—Independent, 42.—General United, 38.—Canada Land Company, 45.—Reversionary Interest, 125½.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From January 25, to February 25, 1833, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.


Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
25	31	37	34	30, 16	cloudy	10	49	55	58	29, 24	wdy. & rain
26	35	41	38	, 10	do.	11	50	54	45	, 38	cldy. & fair
27	39	43	38	, 10	fair	12	48	54	47	, 57	fair & rain
28	38	41	45	29, 93	rain	13	48	52	47	, 33	cldy. do. wdy.
29	41	43	39	, 33	do.	14	47	51	49	, 40	do. do. do.
30	37	40	32	, 59	do.	15	40	46	38	, 24	do. & fair
31	33	39	39	, 70	cloud. snow	16	44	45	40	, 61	do.
F. 1	38	40	38	, 50	do. & fair	17	41	47	46	, 60	do. rain
2	46	54	44	28, 88	rain & wdy.	18	43	50	41	, 50	do.
3	47	51	45	29, 28	fair & do.	19	40	47	42	, 80	do. & rain
4	43	55	54	, 65	cloud. & rain	20	45	44	41	28, 98	rain & wdy.
5	53	56	47	, 88	do.	21	44	47	42	29, 80	cldy. & rain
6	44	47	48	, 97	fair & cldy.	22	40	44	40	, 97	do.
7	50	52	48	, 92	do.	23	38	45	38	, 80	do.
8	51	56	50	, 70	do. cloudy	24	39	44	43	, 40	rain
9	40	48	44	, 69	do. do.	25	42	50	45	, 58	fair & shrs.

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From Jan. 29, to Feb. 25, 1833, both inclusive.

South Sea Stock, Feb. 1, 96½.—New South Sea Stock, Feb. 12, 85½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,   
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

[PUBLISHED APRIL 1, 1833.]

London Gaz.—Times—Ledger  
Chron.—Post—Herald—Morn.  
Adver.—Courier—Globe—Stand-  
ard—Sun—True Sun—Albion  
Brit. Trav.—Record Lit. Gaz.—  
St. James's Chron.—Packet—  
Even. Mail—English Chron.  
8 Weekly Pa.—9 Sat. & Sun.  
Dublin 14—Edinburgh 12  
Liverpool 9—Manchester 7  
Exeter 6—Bath Bristol Shef-  
field, York, 4—Brighton,  
Canterbury, Leeds, Hull,  
Leicester, Nottingham, Plym.  
Stamf. 3—Birming. Bolton,  
Bury, Cambridge, Carlisle,  
Chelmsf., Cheltenham, Chester,  
Coven., Derby, Durh., Ipsw.,  
Kendal, Maidst., Newcastle,

Norwich, Oxf., Portsm. Pres-  
ton, Sherb., Shrewsb., South-  
ampton Truro, Worcester 2—  
Aylesbury, Bangor, Barnst.  
Berwick, Blac. b., Bridgew.  
Carmar., Colch., Chesterf.  
Devizes, D. reh, Doncaster  
Falmouth, Glouc., Halifax,  
Henley, Hereford, Looe-  
star, Leamington, Lewes, Linc.  
Lichf. Macclesf. Newark.  
Newc. on-Tyne, Northamp-  
Reading, Rochest., salish.  
Shelds, Staff, Stockp., Sun-  
derl., Taunt, Swans., Wakef.  
Warwick, Whiteh., Winches-  
Windor, Wolverha., 1 each  
Ireland 61—Scotland 37  
Jersey 4—Guernsey 3

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St. Saviour's Church, SOUTHWARK; and with Specimens of  
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;  
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## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,

ACCIDENTALLY lighting on some old papers, I found an odd number of "The Mercury, or Advertisements concerning Trade," for May 10 to May 23, 1678, containing the following notice respecting Crosby House, to which no allusion is made in the Descriptive Account, published by E. L. Carlos.

"At Crosby House, in Bishopsgate-street, WHERE THE LATE GENERAL POST OFFICE WAS KEPT, there will be held a public sale of a very considerable quantity of goods, lately belonging to a person deceased, being fine tapestry hangings, new and old, with carpets, damask, mohair, and other rich beds, bedding," &c. &c. And further, among the goods for sale, is the advertisement of "A very good Chariot," and "A Black Girl, about 15 years of age, to be sold. Enquire at the Office, Royal Exchange, London, and on Monday, the 27th, will come on the sale of Dr Worsley's, and two other libraries."

The arms on the Engraved Wooden Tankard, lately on sale at Hertford, as described in your Mag. for 1830, vol. c. i. 352, are ascertained to have belonged to the family of Baynard, of Blagdon, Somersetshire, and Lackham, in Wiltshire.\* Arms, quarterly, 1 & 4, Sable, a fess between two chevrons Or, for Baynard. 2 & 3, Or, an eagle displayed Gules, for Blagdon. Crest. A demi-unicorn salient Or, armed and crined Sable. Supporters, two unicorns Or, armed, unguled, and crined Sable. The initials probably may have been intended for J. B. instead of L. R.

HENRY GUY.

In the article on the Playters family, in our last Number, the following corrections should be made: p. 125, line 1, for Sir Charles, read Sir William-John; line 12, and p. 126, line 6, read John Playters, esq. (son of Sir John the seventh Baronet), &c.; line 25, Martha-Patena, wife of the last Baronet, died at Brompton, Aug. 14, 1685 (see our vol. xcv. ii. 168, where he is styled Wm John Playters, esq.). Our correspondent D. A. Y. informs us that Elizabeth, daughter of John Playters, esq. (of Yelverton) by his first marriage (and half-sister to the last Baronet,) was married in 1756 to John Norris, esq. of Wichingham in Norfolk; but whether she left any issue he does not know. Another correspondent, W. C. states, that "Sir William has not only left a widow (her maiden name he does not mention), but a daughter, the wife of Robert Moore, esq." He adds, "with re-

\* Now represented by the Montagues of Lackham House, Wilts.

spect to Mr. Lewis's claims as heir-at-law, supposing this lady to be out of the question, surely he cannot be aware that all consanguinity, *ex parte patris*, must be extinguished before an heir-at-law is sought from the maternal side; and even supposing that not a paternal relation of the late Baronet remains (a fact very improbable), and his heir-at-law is his relation through his mother's family, yet not having any blood of Playters in his veins, he can have not the most remote claim upon the title of Baronet."

Y. Z. suggests to the Delegates of the press in the University of Oxford, a collected edition of James's English works. He was, it need hardly be said, Bodley's first head-librarian, and is well deserving such an honour. It is quite unnecessary to point out the laborious eradication of his writings, or their suitableness to the present times, and it is to be hoped that works equally valuable and equally called for, may always issue from the University press. The design now carried into execution of reprinting Strype's works, was excellent; it is a most valuable series. It is desirable that in all reprints of old books, the dates, &c. subjoined to prefaces and introductions, be retained. They are often omitted. The modern editions of Bp. Jewel's Apology, never have the date of Peter Martyr's letter.

A. inquires what were the arms, crest, and motto of Sir James Burrow, Knt. P.R.S., V.P. S.A. Master of the Crown Office, ob. 1782. He was proprietor of Starburgh Castle, Surrey, and was buried at Langfield Church, in the same county.—His arms were, we believe, Azure, three fleurs-de-lis Argent; between the upper two a star Argent. The crest and motto we do not find. EDER.

Mr. T. N. ICKE, of Wirksworth, enquires at what period the Governors of *Etherington's Charity for the Blind*, altered the age of admission from 50 to 60 years; their reasons, and their authority for so doing? He states that a respectable female, blind from childhood, named Hannah Peal, of Wirksworth, failed in obtaining the charity, although she had been a regular applicant for it, from the age of 42 to 57 years' namely, from 1816 to 1830. On her first application it was admitted that she possessed every requisite but age, and that at 50 years of age she would become eligible. In 1834, having attained the age of 50, she renewed her application, but in reply was informed, that in consequence of a new regulation, she could not receive the charity till she attained the age of 60. She died in February 1831, aged 57, and therefore never received the benefit of the institution."



# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1833.

## CHURCH REFORM. No. I.

Ἐπιθυμία μὴν εὐχίιστα κατορθοῦνται προνοίᾳ δὲ πλείοστα. Thucyd. vi. 13.

"By passionate eagerness very few affairs succeed; by prudent forethought very many."

IN times like the present, when so many, infected with *cacothés emendandi*, and a thirst for novelty, are eager to espay defects in established institutions, and prompt each to suggest his own scheme for their removal,—when few inquirers seem satisfied with the remedies prescribed by others, though persuaded that their own are infallible,—and when, to use the words of Mr. Pusey, "caution or hesitation in adopting extreme measures is regarded as equivalent to lukewarmness, and expedition is the only criterion of zeal or earnestness,—there is but slender encouragement for moderate persons, like ourselves, to approach a question on which men's opinions are as far apart as the antipodes. But, although the fate of *moderés* has usually been that so well described by the historian of the Peloponnesian war, (where he says τὸ μὲν τῶν πολιτῶν ὅτι ἀμφοτέρων, (by both the ultra-parties) ἢ ἐνι συνηγνίζοντο, ἢ φθόγγου τοῦ περὶ αὐτοῦ, διεφθερίοντο) yet, mindful of the duty which we owe to our truly Apostolic Church, we cannot hesitate to come forward to her aid at this her hour of need. We cannot allow her to be laid on the bed of Procrustes, nor patiently suffer the axe of the leveller to be applied to her time-honoured trunk, or even to the wide-spreading branches, which have so long been a common shelter to the whole Protestant world. But though *Conservatives* in principle, we are nevertheless *Reformers* in the only true sense of the word; and we would readily

support any such plan as might fairly promise a removal of what are really evils and abuses in our Church, without occasioning other and worse evils. We must, however, frankly avow, *in limine*, that there is not one of the numerous plans hitherto proposed which we can entirely approve; inasmuch that we might almost say with Porson, "Quod fugiam, habeo, quod sequar, non habeo; citius quod non sit, quam quod sit, dicturus." In several of them, however, there are not a few of the elements of truth; and we have submitted to the wearisome task of examining almost every thing which has been written on this intricate question,\* (wherein we found, in the words of Homer, πολλὰ μὲν ἐσθλὰ μειγμένα, πολλὰ δὲ λυγρὰ) chiefly in order to be enabled to place within the reach of our intelligent readers, the means for forming a well-founded judgment on the subject; and also, by uniting various important scattered elements of truth into one focus, and contributing our own suggestions, to assist every inquirer in the true bearings of the question.

One thing is plain,—namely, that in the words of Dr. Arnold, the so-called Church-Reformers of the present day "are mostly either Church-destroyers, or self-seekers,—i. e. persons who expect to get or save money by Church Reform." We must not blind our eyes to the fact, that the populace of our large towns, infuriated by the harangues of mob-orators, clamour in general for Church as they

\* The following are the most important tracts which have been gone through:—Principles of Church Reform, by Dr. Arnold; Remarks on Dr. Arnold's Principles, by Mr. Palmer; a Plan of Church Reform, by Lord Henley; Thoughts upon Church Reform, with a Sequel, by Dr. Burton; Union of his own and Dr. Burton's, by Lord Henley; Letter to the Abp. of Canterbury, by a Non-beneficed Clergyman; a Letter to the Bishop of London, by Rev. Mr. Gleig; Remarks on the prospective and past benefits of Cathedral Institutions, by Professor Pusey; Thoughts on Church Dignities by Dr. S. Butler; and a Plan for abolishing Pluralities and Non-residence, by increasing the value of small Livings without spoliation, by Rev. G. Townsend.

did for *Parliamentary* Reform, only as furnishing another step towards bringing in

"The good old rule, the simple plan,  
That they should take who have the power,  
And they should keep who can," &c.  
Now can those well-meaning but timid persons, of the higher ranks, who look on and do not interpose their veto (as it were by the splendid no of Napoleon) to this meditated attack on Church property, fail to see how nearly it involves *Lay-property* of every kind, especially that of *lay-impropriators*. Let them remember the words of Horace, "*Tua res est proximus cuparior ardet!*" To use the words of Mr. Rose,

"Can they forget that cupidity is a passion inherent in human nature; that it is most dangerous to society, that the least encouragement will make it *ungovernable!*"

And yet how many of the popular writers of the day advocate plans of Church Reform which involve the principle of *spoliation*, either general or partial. Now, against all such plans lies the solemn prohibition of Scripture, (meant alike for *nations* and *individuals*),—*THOU SHALT NOT STEAL*.

Almost equally objectionable is the scheme, advocated by not a few, for *general confiscation*, in order to a *re-division* and *equalization* of Church property. But let it be remembered that we are, on the same authority, forbidden to *do evil that good may come*.

What portion of good that would be, is another question, and will be fully discussed as we proceed; as also will the amount of *certain evil*, compared with that of probable good. Suffice it here to say that (even if it involved no injustice, and even if society could stand the shock of such a principle being adopted) it would be utterly *inexpedient*; since, instead of many being poor, and not a few, more or less, rich, *all would be poor!* And not only poor, but comparatively *ignorant*; for as it is well observed by Bentley, in his masterly tract, (as Phileleutherus Lipsiensis,) on *Free thinking*, Part ii. remark 40.

"Do but once level all your preferments, and you will soon be as level in your learning. For, instead of the flower of the English youth, you will only have the refuse sent to your universities; and those, too, cramped and crippled in their studies for want of aim and emulation.

So that if your free-thinkers had any politics, instead of suppressing your whole order, they should make you all alike."

Thus, too, the power of the Clergy to do good would be in every way impeded, and the order itself would become a *degraded caste*, formed from the lower ranks only, and wholly without influence, except by the arts of fanaticism as practised on the rabble; a consummation most devoutly wished for, though hitherto scarcely hoped by the infidel party.

Scarcely less objectionable, on the very same grounds, is the principle, which pervades most of the plans of Church Reform proposed even by the friends of the Church; namely, that of *partial confiscation*, on the plea of *public expediency*: and for the professed purpose of *re-distribution*. As Sancho Pança blessed the man who invented sleep—"a comfortable cloak that covers us all over,"—so our reformers, whether political or ecclesiastical, have equal reason to bless the man who invented the convenient *πρόσχημα* of *public expediency*. We certainly assent to the following remarks of the author of "*Reasons against Re-distribution, &c.*"

"If the funds of any existing institutions are neither uselessly nor hurtfully employed, they ought to be allowed to remain as they are; without requiring it to be shown that they could not possibly be *better* bestowed. For to require this, though in theory it sounds plausible, would in practice, as long as rulers are fallible men, and liable to passion and prejudice, lead speedily to the dissipation of all endowments. On one pretence or another (continues he), they would be diverted by successive administrations from this purpose to that, till they became a mere *perquisite* to those in power; and no one would ever give or bequeath any property to such institutions, when he knew there was no chance of having his designs fulfilled, unless they should seem not only beneficial, but the *most* beneficial; not to *one* only but to every *successive* administration. Let, therefore, the principle be but once admitted, that any corporation may be despoiled of its revenues on the plea, not that those revenues are uselessly or perniciously employed, but that they can be made to accomplish more good than they do at present, it is quite clear that corporate property is a species of property which must soon be extinct; and consequently that that belonging to the Church will be speedily dissipated."

"Corporate rights (Mr. Pusey observes,) are derived from the public, and it may be said that the public have a right to resume what they bestowed; but is the case the same with corporate property? Can the public have a right to take what they never gave? If so, what shall prevent the public from assuming all the corporate property in the kingdom? If the ecclesiastical clerical property be thought at the public disposal, must not ecclesiastical lay property, as lay impropriations, be also included. And then there are other kinds of property and privileges which must next fall into peril."

For, to use the words of the author of "*Reasons against Re-distribution*," p. 37.

"What are advowsons and tithes? Incorporeal hereditaments. And what are franchises and dignities, annuities and rents? The same incorporeal hereditaments. And why should one description of incorporeal hereditaments be held inviolate, and not another? Could rents or stocks be safe? When once the above principle is conceded, the vantage ground is irrecoverably lost; and therefore, unless a stand be made now against further encroachments, not only will the property of the Church be ultimately confiscated, but the existence of all property will be endangered, and society thrown into confusion."

"Tremble at measures calculated to excite a spirit of retaliation: for we may set it down as an axiom,—that the man who has been deprived of his *lay-impropriation*, or his *advowson*, will not be over scrupulous as to voting away the *privileges*, or the *dividends* of his neighbour."

In the present crisis nothing, we conceive, is of more importance than a general agreement, among the friends of the Church, at what point a defence of her institutions may best be maintained, and a stand made, where they may not lose the vantage-ground. There are many able and excellent men who strongly object in *limine*, to any interference on the part of the State with ecclesiastical property. These persons make out a strong case; but there is, we apprehend, a fallacy in their reasonings. They take for granted, rather than prove, that Church property is in every respect private property. They appeal indeed to the authority of Mr. Burke in the following passage:

"From the united consideration of religion and constitutional policy, from their opinion of a duty to make a *sure* provision for the consolation of the feeble, and

the instruction of the ignorant, the people of England have incorporated and identified the estate of the Church with the mass of private property; of which the State is not the proprietor, either for use or dominion, but the *guardian* only and the *regulator*."

But by employing the term *regulator*, Mr. Burke virtually admits that there is a certain respect in which Church property is not entirely private property. What that is, and to what kind of property Church property bears a close affinity, we shall see further on.

Having premised thus much, we will proceed to lay before our readers the most popular plans of reform; at the same time discussing their equitableness, expediency, and practicability. After having done this, we shall point out where the preference seems to lie; and, with all due deference, offer our own suggestions in furtherance of the measures most proper to be adopted at this crisis, both with a view to the present preservation and future security of the Church. In stating these plans we might have omitted all mention of Dr. Arnold's work; since he really brings forward no plan of reform; regarding the evils commonly clamoured against to be quite subordinate ills, and *Sectarianism* to be the great evil. But the notoriety of the learned Doctor's Tract makes it proper to bring under the notice of our readers the views and principles which characterise his work. Thus we cannot better do than in the words of Mr. Palmer, in his able "*Remarks on Dr. Arnold's Principles*, &c."

"This evil of *Sectarianism* he would remove by *establishing all sects* in one new Church; which retaining the name of the Church of England, might comprise within her ample communion all the tribes of heresy and schism, marshalled with the orthodox, beneath their respective leaders, and unrestrained by any creeds or formularies, except those which may be adopted by every professing Christian, from the Unitarian to the Papist." See also Mr. Rose, *Brit. Mag.* for March.

We shall not offer any formal refutation of the principles of the above scheme; for (as Mr. Rose well observes) "when parties have not a single point of common ground to stand on, dispute would be to little purpose." Indeed, it were quite unnecessary, since the task of animadversion has been performed, most ably, though somewhat too caustically, by the Christian

Remembrancer, and by Mr. Palmer in his "Remarks," who have, we grieve to say, fully shown that Dr. Arnold is any thing but a Churchman, and advocates principles which tend, in their legitimate operation, to the extinction of Christianity, and "the erection of absolute Deism in its stead." When we consider the practical effects of a scheme which "aims at union without any common bond to cement or preserve it," and could only produce battles within the Church, instead of without her pale, might we not say of its concoctor, in the words of a writer well known to Dr. Arnold,

"*Tribus Anticyris Caput insanabile.*" !!

Surely our Sophist Doctor might have been taught better by his own Thucydides—who profoundly remarks, Lib. III. 10, εἴθετοι οὐτε φίλιαν ἰδιότητα βέβαιον γιγνομένην, οὐτε κοινωνίαν πόλει οὐδὲ οὐδὲν, εἰ μὴ μετ' ἀρετῆς δοκούσης ἐς ἀλλήλους γίγνουντο, καὶ τὰλλα ἑμοιότροποι εἴεν· ἐν γὰρ τῇ διαλλάσσονται τῆς γνώμης καὶ αἱ διαφοραὶ τῶν ἔργων καθίστανται.

Of the various plans of Reform which have been proposed, those most entitled to attention are *Lord Henley's*, *Dr. Burton's*, *Mr. Miller's*, and *Mr. Townsend's*. Before we state these, it may be proper to premise what are the *alleged evils* for the removal or diminution of which all the various plans of Reform are professedly intended.

These are, the mode of supporting the Clergy by tithes—the keeping up institutions, like our Cathedral ones, alleged to be useless; the great inequality of Bishoprics and of Benefices; also, as connected therewith, Translations, Commendams, Pluralities, and Non-residence; the laxity of Ecclesiastical discipline; the mode of bestowing patronage, whereby merit too often goes unrewarded, and interest is alone attended to; finally, defects of various sorts in the Liturgy. Now it is quite obvious that for the existence of these evils and abuses, as far as they are real, little or no blame can be attached to the Church. Their existence has been almost entirely produced by the *Laitie*; and, as we shall show in discussing this subject, was occasioned by circumstances over which the Church had no control. *Her great evil has long been POVERTY.* Could she recover but a fourth of the revenues of which she was despoiled by the infamous Henry the Eighth and his tyrannical and

selfish daughter, the real evils existing might be speedily removed. As things are, no plan, permitted by the *Rule of Right*, can (as far as regards the revenues of the Church) do more than at present mitigate, and then gradually, but certainly, remove the most crying evil, that of *excessive inequality*. But to proceed to examine the plans in question. *Lord Henley's* cannot better be stated than in the words of the *Edinburgh Reviewer*, as follows:

"He would vest in a corporation, partly consisting of salaried officers, and partly of great officers in Church and State, all the revenues of the Bishops and of the Chapters and Collegiate Churches, as each life drops of the present occupants. Out of those funds he proposes to pay the Bishops' salaries, and that these should be equal, namely, 5000*l.*; thus getting rid of the evil of translations, so long and so justly complained of; but he is for making London 10,000*l.*, Durham 8000*l.*, and Winchester 7000*l.*; and for giving the two Archbishops 15,000*l.* and 12,000*l.* respectively. He proposes, also, to add two Sees for the relief of the over-burdened and scattered Diocese of Lincoln, and relieving those of York and Lichfield. He next proposes that the Cathedral duties shall be done by a Dean, with the assistance of two Chaplains. To the former he allows salaries varying from 1000*l.* to 1200*l.*, and 1800*l.*; to the latter 200*l.*; he conceives that all the Prebends or Canonries may be abolished, except such as can be united to populous parishes in the city of the Cathedral they belong to; and then those stalls may, he thinks, be continued, as they can supply the means of parochial ministry to such parishes.

"The surplus revenue, after providing for the Deans, Chaplains, and continued Prebendaries, he reckons at 150,000*l.*, and this he would appropriate to the augmentation of country livings, and building new churches and rectories.

"Unless where a living is under 400*l.* a-year, Lord Henley is clear that no plurality should be allowed; and he proposes to enforce residence throughout the Church—extending it to Deans and to Bishops—all of whom should be bound to reside nine months in the year, as well as the parish Priests. He also would prohibit the translation of Bishops from one See to another, only suffering them to be translated to the Archbishoprics. After a Prelate has served 15 years, and attained the age of seventy, or if he be disabled, our author considers that a retiring provision should be allowed, 3000*l.* to a Bishop and 4000*l.* to the Primates."

This scheme looks well on paper;

but the question is how it would work; and, after being thoroughly canvassed by Dr. Burton, Mr. Townsend, and others, it has been shown to be wholly inadmissible, both on the score of injustice and of inefficiency.

"It would (as they show), be unjust, as being founded on *spoliation*, and yet leaving the *Lay* tithe-holders untouched. It would moreover be plunder *without profit*; since, (as Dr. Burton has proved), a very trifling sum would remain (even when the system came into full operation; which it would not do in much less than fifty years) for the increase of small livings, after paying the various expenses, which Lord Henley himself acknowledges to be unavoidable and just. It would also (continues he), destroy all the present very honourable rewards for exertion, and provide no adequate substitute in their place. It would deprive the Bishops of the power to reward distinguished merit, and give influence and power to a Board of Lay Commissioners ignorant of Clerical affairs, and irresponsible for the exercise of their patronage. It would annihilate the benefits which existing Chapters are conferring upon dilapidated churches, poor livings, charity schools, and other objects of benevolence."

Even this brief view might suffice to show how entirely inadmissible is this confiscation of Cathedral property. But because many even of Reformers, well disposed to the Church, strongly incline to this measure, we feel it incumbent on us to enter more fully into its merits. This we cannot better do than by giving a sketch of the course of argument adopted by Professor Pusey in his masterly tract entitled, "*Remarks on the prospective and past benefits of Cathedral institutions*," a work which ought to be in the hands of every intelligent and well-principled Churchman. He commences with the following judicious observations:

"Before we demolish old institutions, it were wise to examine, not merely whether they are or have been as useful as might have been expected; not whether the income appropriated to their support might, if directed to other purposes, be employed, as it should seem, more beneficially than it has hitherto been in these; but whether there are services which might, by their means, if only rightly employed, be accomplished more efficiently than by those of any other; in short, whether there be duties yet left for them to discharge. It is very practicable, and always most desirable, to *re-animate* instead of *destroying* old institutions, and thus adapt those institutions to

the circumstances of the times; since old institutions, if adapted to new duties, generally glide more readily into them, and are fitted to them with less expenditure of labour, and less risk of experiment or mistake. It may be laid down as an axiom that the less violent and sudden the transition, the more stable will be the new institutions."

While, therefore, Professor Pusey strenuously resists the *right* to abolish Cathedral institutions, (showing too that it would be as unwise as lopping off a limb, to increase the circulation of the blood in the rest of the body; when that very limb would be sure to be wanted for its future well being,) he freely admits that very many important alterations must be made in their present constitution. He rightly maintains, that they should be recalled to their original state, by being made the rewards of merit, and especially by being so constituted as to afford *Schools of Theology* for the training of young men for the Church, in the interval between their taking their academical degree, and their entering into Holy Orders. Indeed the Professor's work is (as all enlightened friends of the Church will be glad to find) chiefly devoted to the discussion of the deeply important subject of Clerical Education; wherein he treats 1. on the evils arising from our neglect of clerical education; 2. on the evil and the good to be found in the system of clerical education adopted in the Foreign churches; 3. on the eminent advantages which our Cathedral Institutions possess for carrying on a sound and practical theological education; and 4. on the services which they have already afforded to our Church. In the first place, after pointing out a peculiarity in this country, that its institutions for the relief of every bodily and mental infirmity were not, as on the Continent, formed by the *State*, but provided by *private benevolence*, he proceeds to show how it has happened that our *Universities*, from having been the teachers of all knowledge, and the nurseries of all science, have become merely the *providers of an education introductory to all*. He then adverts to the actual state of clerical education; noticing the *expedients* now adopted to supply it, and pointing out their insufficiency. He next shows the numerous evils resulting from the neglect thereof; especially when considered with reference to the peculiar circum-

stances of our time, labouring as society is under the evils (excitement and superficiality, either producing the other, and both unfavourable to sober judgment and a calm estimate of things,) resulting from a too sudden diffusion of knowledge among the lower orders. In proportion (observes he) as every class of society advances in secular knowledge do they need a balance of increased religious knowledge, which cannot be without an enlargement of knowledge on the part of their spiritual instructors. Hence he evinces the absolute necessity for a regular clerical education; and then considers the mode of providing it; contrasts the English and the German systems of education; pointing out the advantages and the defects inherent in each, and showing, from the very nature of the deficiencies respectively found in each, that a union of the two systems would form the most perfect system that could be devised.

"As it is (observes he) the Germans have sacrificed the preparatory branch of University Education, we the professional, they have a complete scheme of theological instruction for students unprepared to receive it; we have an admirable preparatory education, but no suitable system engrafted upon it."

He then points out the peculiar advantages of Cathedral Institutions for educating the clergy; and shows in what other ways they have been, and may be, serviceable; whether as places in which able men might prepare for the higher and more responsible duties of the Church; or, as giving opportunity and leisure for the equally laborious, though less active, duties of a LEARNED CLERGY—OR, again, as furnishing a maintenance for other offices, in themselves inadequately provided for—or lastly, as holding forth an incentive to higher theological attainment, and acting as an encouragement to laborious theological exertion, and thereby (not that this should be understood as holding out a sordid prospect of gain by advancement, but as securing to those who engage in these labours, the means of persevering in them) opening a field for exertions of this sort; and guaranteeing, as far as any thing human can, that the labours thus commenced shall not be in vain; and rendering these pursuits the continued duties and profession of life. The learned Professor then refutes a common but weak argu-

ment against cathedral institutions, by showing that neither at their original institution, nor at the time of the Reformation, was it intended that the Cathedral Clergy should be, what they have mostly become, a parochial clergy. "The Clergy (he observes) are already too exclusively of one class—we have not sufficient labourers for a field which becomes daily more important; and whose importance they well know who are so anxious to destroy these institutions. *Fas est et ab hoste doceri.*" As to parochial ministers, they are, as he observes, never the Theologians of a Church, and are now, of themselves, insufficient to supply the various and extensive desiderata in theological literature, rendered necessary by the peculiar circumstances of the times; unable to sustain the Gospel against the united attacks of heresy and schism, scepticism and infidelity, (soon to become a half-learned infidelity) latitudinarianism and indifference: a state of things not to be remedied by mere compilations, however skilfully executed—by popular, and consequently superficial, treatises—but by solid, scientific, and (as far as the nature of the subject permits) original works. He then proceeds to show, that almost every considerable accession to our Theology, except on subjects purely practical, has been produced by the Cathedral Clergy; supporting his assertion by a long array of names of which the country itself may be proud. He further maintains, that, although the institutions in question were, during the 18th and part of the 19th century, an evil (an evil for which the Protestant House of Brunswick has much to answer, and owes a deep debt to God and to the Church) grievously abused, by the promotion of unworthy persons, through political influence, yet that we cannot argue against the use from the abuse of any thing, and that it were far wiser to dedicate them anew to the service whereunto they were first appointed, than to destroy them; since, to use the words of Dr. Hacket at the conclusion of his speech before the Long Parliament, in defence of these very institutions,

"UPON THE RUIN OF THE REWARDS OF LEARNING NO STRUCTURE CAN BE RAISED UP BUT IGNORANCE: AND UPON THE CHAOS OF IGNORANCE NO STRUCTURE CAN BE BUILT UP BUT PROFANENESS AND CONFUSION."

(To be continued.)





# MINUTEMEN IN THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

1864

## MONUMENT

*Recently erected in St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, in the memory of  
J. R. HARRIS, Esq. M.P.\**

IT has been ever a subject of regret to witness our ancient Churches and Cathedrals defaced with monuments in a style of architecture or decoration entirely at variance with the building which contains them. Whatever claims to admiration the altar or the sarcophagus may possess, they appear discordant and incongruous when introduced into a structure of the Pointed style, so utterly at variance with the detail and principles upon which all designs borrowed from the Roman and Greek architecture, must necessarily be constructed.

We have engraved in the present Magazine (*Plate I.*) a mural monument recently erected in St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, from the design of Robert Wallace, Esq. architect, in which the detail and general effect have been made to harmonize with the architecture of this splendid Church. The situation which it occupies is a spandril immediately beneath the great south window of the transept, recently restored by Mr. Wallace, and the design has been governed by the peculiar spot for which it is intended. The dimensions are large, being 10½ feet by 6, and viewed from the opposite extremity of the transept, the monument has a very tasteful and elegant appearance, the filling in of the spandril being in unison with ancient practice, and the detail, selected from ancient examples of great beauty, harmonizes well with the surrounding architecture. The engraving which accompanies this notice, from a drawing obligingly lent by Mr. Wallace, supersedes the necessity of a more minute description beyond the following particulars.

The monument is executed in statuary marble. The whole detail is of the period of Henry the Third. The bracket is from Salisbury Cathedral, and the authorities for the other parts chiefly from Westminster Abbey. The hollow moulding of the circular rim or margin has in its upper part Mr.

Harris's motto *USQUE PATRIAM REMINISCI*, in solid marble letters, and the lower part is filled in with the quatrefoil or dogtooth ornament. On the field of the pannel is the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of JOHN RAWLINSON HARRIS, Esq. of Winchester House, Southwark Bridge Road, M.P. for this Borough, who died the 27th day of August, M.DCCC.XXX. aged 55; and of his sons WILLIAM QUINCY, who died April 26, 1839, aged 12; GEORGE FARDRECK, who died April 27, 1839, aged 20 months."

It is embossed or relieved from the solid marble, and all the lettering is of an early character.

The letters are gold, relieved by a ribbon or fillet, forming a back ground to each line, alternately red and blue.

The Pelican which surmounts the central stem of the bracket, is Mr. Harris's crest. The shields introduced in the upper part of the design, contain the arms of the deceased and his lady, who survives him. The first shield is Azure, a chevron Ermine, between three hedge-hogs Or, for Harris. The second is Gules, seven masicles conjoined, three, three, and one, Or, for Quincy.†

The only circumstance to be regretted is, that the inscription, in consequence of the angle of the monument being above the eye of the spectator, is read with some difficulty; which though it is somewhat obviated by their tasteful colouring of the letters, still it must be confessed a larger character would have been desirable.

We have given this design publicity in the hope that it will introduce a new class of monumental sculpture, at least so far as old churches are concerned; and we give Mr. Wallace great credit for the novelty of his ideas. The same attempt has been made in other places, but perhaps in few instances has it been so successful as the present.

\* The lamented death of this gentleman is noticed in our *Obituary*, vol. c. pt. ii. p. 283.

GENT. MAG. March, 1833.

† These arms are those of the de Quincys, Earls of Winchester.

Mr. Unwin,

Feb. 12.

I HAVE read with much pleasure, as well as instruction, the valuable communications of your correspondent Mr. Barnes. I cannot, however, agree with him in all points; and, much as I object to the indiscriminate and often unasked-for introduction into the English language of foreign words, where we have equivalent ones already, still I doubt whether the compounds, proposed by Mr. Barnes, of pure English words, will ever come into general or even partial use. Many words may, indeed, have been originally wrongly formed, as *disfranchise* for *defranchise*, &c. but I do not think the English language will be so easily disfranchised of them as may be supposed. Nor would I, for my own part, have it so; since they have, by custom, become so completely identified with it that I fear any attempt to remodel them would be attended with more evil than good. I may be, possibly, denominated a lingual Conservative; and I must, in that case, plead guilty, as I would much rather object to the removal of a native word because it appears to be of *French* or *Latin* extraction, than the reception of a Foreign one. Among other things, I cannot agree with Mr. Barnes' assertion, in your last Supplement number, p. 593, "that we have not a language of our own." To this I beg to reply, that our language is *almost all our own*, and that as to the words in it which resemble the Latin, French, and Italian ones, they are, for the most part, words which belonged either to the one or the other of the two languages of which the English is the offspring, ages and ages before the name of Latin, French, or Italian, was heard of. The question, then, is simply this—can we be fairly considered to have stolen from other tongues words which, in their primal form, were actually our own as much as they were those of the languages alluded to? To put the matter, however, in the clearest point of view, I will just give my idea of the formation of the English tongue. 1st. then, I think that it is the offspring of the Teutonic and Keltic, though whether the former came to us from Europe or Africa, I will not pretend to say. The language was not, indeed, licked into shape, as now used, until a century or two after the arrival

of the Normans, but it existed essentially soon after the departure of the Romans from, if not before their establishment of their power in Britain. 2dly. That the Latin and Gaelish languages were formed from the Teutonic of Germany, engrafted on the Keltic of Italy and Gaul, so that, in point of fact, *all three* are Teutonico-Keltic, and hence the reason that so many of our English words resemble those of the Latin and French. I am perfectly willing to admit that the Britons retained many Roman words for some time after the Romans took their leave of our island; but I suspect them to have merged almost entirely in the Saxon language, or perhaps to have been quite abandoned as useless.

It may not be altogether uninteresting to give a brief genealogy of the English language according to this my view of the subject, and which is as follows. The grandsire of the language I take to be Hebrew, of which the two immediate children were the Egyptian and the Assyrian. The former is the same as the Teutonic or Coptic—the latter as the Phœnician or Keltic. The Keltic came to the British islands (the Cassiterides) as the language of the Phœnician traders, possibly as early as 1300 years A. C. while the Teutonic may have come to us either from Africa or Germany at a period as early, that is, five centuries before the foundation of Carthage, and five and a half before that of Rome. Should the Hindoo MS. relative to Britain, before its Roman era, be found to be authentic, it may tend materially to confirm or weaken my theory.

The names of the Isis and the Thame have a decided Teutonic look about them; and as to the latter, it combines the Teutonic mode of writing, in the use of the *th*, with the Keltic one of pronouncing, as transforming the *th* into *t*. The Thames has been considered, by some etymologists, to be formed from Thame and Isis, which is no doubt correct. The omission of the *h* in Tamasis, shows that the Romans did not always pronounce that letter, and sometimes omitted it altogether, even in words formed from foreign ones in which it existed. Carthago and Cartago may be cited as another example of the same practice.

Yours, &amp;c.

H. B.

Mr. URBAN,                      March 20.

YOUR pages contain numerous speculative schemes for the advancement of the Arts of the country, as well as many records of improvement in the Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting of the Metropolis; but the foundation of a Museum, Gallery, and Library, by an individual, for the express purpose of benefiting all these, has been reserved for the present age; and you will rejoice with me in announcing the event to your readers.

Sir John Soane, after devoting a long and active life to the study and practice of Architecture—after acquiring a handsome fortune by his profession, and collecting from all parts of the civilized world, numerous books, prints, MSS., casts, and fragments, illustrative of the history and national peculiarities of Architecture, has nobly and generously resolved to preserve and keep the whole together in one Museum—in one concentrated focus. For this purpose he has obtained an Act of Parliament to vest the whole in Trustees for the benefit and advantage of amateurs, lovers of the arts, practical architects, &c. He has also liberally endowed it with funds to uphold, support, and protect it. This is an epoch in the history of the nation, and indeed of the world: for I know of no parallel example in the annals of mankind. The Soanean Museum will therefore be not merely a novelty, but an object of singular and commanding attraction to the architects of our own country, and even to foreigners; for it contains numerous fragments, casts, drawings, prints, books, manuscripts, &c. illustrative of the architecture of all ages and all nations. The enthusiastic and munificent proprietor has spared no expense nor declined any labour to augment his collection; but has devoted a long and active life to acquire numerous varieties of art and literature, which, but for such zeal and such means as he alone possessed, would have been shut up in some foreign imperial Museum, or placed in the inaccessible recesses of a private mansion. The History of the Belzoni Sarcophagus will exemplify this remark; and other rare objects in the same collection would have shared the same fate. It is true that within the last few years, the Trustees of the British Museum, and its national guardians the House of Commons, have

purchased many valuable works of art, virtue, and literature; but why did they refuse the Sarcophagus alluded to? Why suffer the remainder of the Belzoni collection to be dispersed or lost? Why did they compel Mr. Gough to bequeath his valuable Topographical library to increase the plethoric and almost inaccessible one of the Bodleian, at Oxford? And will they neglect an opportunity, now presented, of securing the great and curious Egyptian collection of Mr. Sams? These are questions, which perhaps some member of the British Museum, or His Majesty's Government, may be able, if not willing, to answer. But these circumstances clearly show that there is a want of promptness and zeal—in certain public bodies, which is too often hostile to public interest and the public welfare.

The manœuvring transactions respecting Buckingham-palace by the unimpeached, and perhaps unimpeachable Mr. Nash, and a recent instance in the National Gallery, which has every appearance of being a piece of smuggled jobbing, prove that a great reform is necessary in the mode of conducting our public edifices. The former work seems an irredeemably bad affair, a disgrace to all parties concerned, and a lasting stigma on the architect. But has the public press and the public voice protected the public purse and public honour from being involved in another transaction of a similar kind? We will hope that persons in power have not advanced too far to recede—that they will look rather to the credit of the country and best interests of art, than to private advancement and personal considerations. They should bear in mind that the eyes of the enlightened world are upon them, and will “look unutterable things,” if they lend themselves to favouritism, and add another puff to bloated vanity.

The Museum now alluded to, is a boon to the public of incalculable value. It is a precedent worthy of imitation, but not likely soon to be followed. It will be a brilliant planet in the hemisphere of Art, and scatter light around its orbit. England and its architects have long been reproached by foreigners, and by native critics, on account of the deficiency of great architectural works. An explanation of the cause of this, would extend the present letter

beyond its due limits, but it may fairly be inferred that the foundation of the Soane Museum, and the effect which its contents are calculated to produce on the growing talents of the country, will be likely not only to call forth all the germs of genius, but afford them nurture. In accordance with these remarks, and illustrative of the subject, I close my paper with an extract from "*the Union of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting*," a volume by Mr. Britton, published in 1829. This work contains a particular account of Sir John Soane's collection, with several engravings, displaying the style and peculiarities of the house.

"Whatever has been effected by other architects, is very inconsiderable when compared with the acquirements and labours of the gentleman whose museum and collection are briefly noticed, and imperfectly illustrated, in the ensuing pages. With that enthusiasm which belongs only to real genius, he visited Rome in his youthful days, and having measured and drawn many of its ancient buildings, returned home with his mind enlarged, and his portfolios well stored; he also imported fragments of, and casts from, some of the finest works of art in that classic capital. The collection, once commenced, soon augmented, and has now attained an extent and value, perhaps unrivalled by any private gallery in the universe. Though of a miscellaneous nature, and embracing specimens from nearly all the civilized nations of Europe, the whole has an immediate reference either to architecture or to some other branch of the fine arts. From Egypt, Greece, and Italy, from France, Germany, Russia, and Great Britain, selections have been made, and we shall here find evidences of the arts or literature belonging to, or characteristic of, each of those nations."

Yours, &c.

F. S. A.

Mr. Urban,

Kingston-upon-Hull,  
March 8.

A FEW months ago I sent you a few observations on the length of ancient English Arrows, which were noticed by Dr. Meyrick, who kindly recommended the subject to the consideration of your numerous Correspondents. Having noticed in your February number the drawing of a stone arrow-head, it occurred to me that a few remarks on those ancient relics might not be uninteresting to some of your readers, as it is by them alone we are enabled to trace the knowledge of the use of the bow in

this island, prior to the invasion of Julius Cæsar, although unassisted by the warrant of history. Some writers inform us that the bow and arrow was unknown in Britain at the time of the Norman conquest (so scanty is authentic information on the subject); others date its introduction to the time of the Saxons; while a few modern writers on Archery suppose these weapons were first used in Britain at the Roman invasion 55 years B.C. Certain it is, that prior to that period no mention whatever is made of the bow in this island; indeed Cæsar, Strabo, Cornelius Tacitus, and many other writers, who have been very minute in describing the manners and customs of the ancient Britons, make no mention of the bow whatever; but describe them as fighting principally in chariots having scythes attached to the axle-tree, and also making use of darts to annoy the enemy. Probably their bows were of an inferior description, and not used by them in battle, or some of the early writers would certainly have made mention of them (for we are furnished with numerous accounts of their being in use on the Continent at a much earlier date). Be that as it may, I trust the silence of History on any subject, does not deny a fact that may in after ages be clearly proved; and in my humble opinion, those flint arrow-heads furnish us with indisputable evidence that Archery was known in these islands very many centuries before the invasion.

Stone arrow-heads have been and are occasionally found in every quarter of the globe. They are generally very similar in shape, although differing in size and material; I have now before me four of them which have been found in the British Islands. The largest specimen is an inch and half in length, and weighs five penny-weights; it is perfectly white in colour, and semi-transparent, like an agate, and corresponds with Mr. Moseley's description of those found in Ireland, of which he says "some are almost as pellucid as an onyx." The second in size is made of the common brown flint, and exactly resembles the engraving given in your February number. The third is of a motley-coloured flint, rather more rounded at the point, and very similar to a drawing of one given in Al-

Ianson's "Illustrations of Arms, &c. at Goodrich Court," plate 46. The smallest one is only seven-eighths of an inch in length, and weighs but thirteen grains; it is composed of a reddish coloured flint, and is similar to specimens found in some parts of Scotland. Moseley says, "there are some in Perthshire red, which appear to have been the heads of very small arrows." \*

Stone arrow-heads are sometimes improperly called Elf-stones, a name given to them by the superstitious inhabitants of the middle ages, from their not being able to account for them in any other way, but by supposing them to have been shot by fairies. A minute examination will, I think, convince the most hesitating mind that they have been fabricated by mortals, and that not without much cost of time and labour, as they bear the evident marks of hammering or chipping. Indeed I have little doubt but they have belonged to the aborigines of Britain; as it is much more reasonable to suppose they were used many centuries before Caesar's time, than that after that period the Britons should be found grinding or hammering flints, when we know they were familiar with the manufacture of iron and other metals very long before that period.

Yours, &c. GEO. MILNER, jun.

Mr. URBAN, Brook-st. Feb. 7.

I BEG leave to offer my thanks to your Correspondent, OXONIENSIS, vol. CII. ii. p. 594, for referring me to the "Craven Glossary" of the Rev. Wm. Carr; a work evidently of great research and discrimination, with which till now I was unacquainted.

I have read, with much attention, the extract which your learned Correspondent has placed before me; and I acknowledge that it is quite conclusive, as respects the alleged power of the *Royntree* or *Rowantree*, to divert the imprecations of witches, and to protect from their rancour the fortunate possessors of the charm. But I cannot say that it has convinced me of the identity or synonymousness of the two expressions, *royntree* and *aroint thee*.

\* Engravings of three varieties of stone arrow-heads may be seen in Moseley's Essay on Archery, page 115.

In the explanation of 'obscure or obsolete words and phrases, it will generally be found, if a simple and obvious meaning can be made out—a meaning agreeable to the context, and not at variance with the common modes and forms of life—that such an explanation is to be preferred to a more recondite and abstruse interpretation. Now it seems analogous to customary forms of speaking, to consider the word *aroint*, as used in Macbeth, in the light of a command or mandate,—to be gone.

The witch, prowling through the streets, sees a sailor's well-fed wife, munching from a lapful of chesnuts: she asks, rather arrogantly perhaps, for some out of this abundance of chesnuts, "Give me," quoth she: the answer is natural, and is returned with the asperity that might be expected to arise in the mind of the wife, luxuriant of fatness and repose, on being required to yield up some of her delicacies to a decrepid old woman,—"*Aroint thee, witch,*"—get thee gone, away with thee, old hag!

Even if the sailor's wife had in her possession a branch or portion of the protecting *royntree*, no circumstances are mentioned which made a triumphant allusion to it requisite. Had the witch uttered maledictions, or threatened vengeance, the exhibition of the charm, and the triumphant exclamation *royntree*! would have been natural and proper; but it is more agreeable to nature, under the circumstances narrated, to suppose that a demand thus captiously made, would be met by a petulant and contemptuous refusal.

If any other evidence be required, that this is the true meaning of the word, we have it in the other passage of Shakspeare, in which *aroint* is employed:

"St. Witbold footed thrice the Woles,  
He met the night-mare and her nine foles,  
Bid her alight,  
And her troth plight,  
And aroint thee, witch, aroint thee."

It cannot be supposed that it was necessary for the Saint to be protected from the sorceries of the night-mare and her foals by a *royntree*. The holiness and piety of his life, which had acquired for him the appellation of Saint, were sufficient protection, and gave him the power of disarming her at a word: and therefore he dor

exhibit the rogues substantially to the witch, nor does he pronounce the mystical name, before he proceeds to annul her power of doing mischief; but, as the story is related, he first bids her alight, and her troth plight, and then disdainfully orders her to begone,—“aroint thee, witch, aroint thee.”

Yours, &c. ‘Dapodspawos.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 2.

THE following remarks originated in the perusal of the Preface to the last volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

It is certainly gratifying to all good Englishmen to perceive the anxious desire which has been manifested to preserve from destruction the monuments of our forefathers; and it is as curious as it is interesting to witness, while England is the theatre of political agitation, the exertions of those to whom our ancient glory is still dear. I pity the man who can look without emotion upon the ancient monuments of any country; but towards him who can contemplate unmoved the structures raised ages since by the hands of his pious ancestors, I entertain a feeling less gentle than that of pity. But the lover of ancient art, he who would preserve from destruction the works of men whose simplicity, modesty, and piety, though occasionally tinged by less amiable qualities, certainly surpassed those of any other nation, may be assured that there are yet thousands in England who would risk much to preserve their ancient edifices: the people of this country are a religious people, and those who, in defiance of the laws of decency and order, have endeavoured to inculcate doctrines subversive of true religion, have discovered this truth to their shame and confusion.

I am grieved, nevertheless, to perceive that in large cities and towns this feeling is not so general; and it is in these that the hand of the destroyer has been diligently employed. I have, to be sure, known the ruins of ancient edifices in the country carted away to mend the roads; but where one occurrence of this kind takes place, a dozen vestiges of old days are swept away in London alone. The most ardent lover of antiquity must bear testimony to the improvements which

have been effected in our capital; but he has, of course, a lively recollection of what has been done in the way of restoration, and points to the *Lady Chapel* of St. Mary Overie, the revival of which will, as long as England shall continue a nation, be a lasting monument of the good taste and liberality of those concerned in its reproduction, an eternal reproach to the few who would have sacrificed a noble building to their fancied improvements, and scattered to the winds the dust of Gower and Massinger!

I cannot conclude these remarks without alluding to the efforts which have been made, and are now making, to raise funds for the restoration of St. Alban's Abbey Church. This hoary relic of an age of which we have but few and imperfect records, must be restored: for the honour of England, for the sake of that religion which her people hold, the spot upon which her first martyrs suffered must not be neglected, and become at some future time a shed for cattle. Few religious structures in England possess stronger attraction than this. I speak not of it as an architectural production, for viewed in that light it is far inferior to many others; its great antiquity, its vastness, and its associations, render this building one of deep and peculiar interest; and he whose imagination is busy while contemplating such objects, will not fail, when reviewing this ancient fabric, to conjure up a thousand visions of the past. Verulamium and its people, its subsequent destruction, the death of Saint Alban, a subject worthy the pencil of the ancient masters; the vast Abbey and its monks, and the heroes of the bloody wars of the Roses, some of whom sleep their last sleep in the Abbey church, crowd upon the mind in rapid succession.

I am, &c.

J. Y. A.

P. S. If I were asked what was the most conspicuous trait in the character of an Englishman of former days, I would answer *modesty*; a quality then which few are more amiable. There are many instances on record to prove this assertion; but I will content myself with one, the introduction to the *Canterbury Pilgrimage*. The Poet gives us a vivid picture of a knight of his time, and tells us that, although he had been engaged in many a hard-



fought battle, and broken a lance with the stoutest in tourney, and was, besides, a most accomplished gentleman, he was yet as modest as a young maiden.

Mr. URBAN, Rotterdam, Feb. 28.

I AM persuaded you will acknowledge, with me, that there can scarcely be a greater pleasure than that which is derived from the visit of an old and faithful literary friend. When his visits have been regular, and every visit has increased the interest and importance of his information, the period of his return is hailed with joy as the time for a mental feast. Thus have we long hailed the monthly visit of our old friend, Sylvanus. Imagine then, what must have been our disappointment, I had almost said displeasure, when the visits of our amusing and instructive friend have been interrupted not only for days and weeks, but for months, by officious meddlers. The embargo has prevented the regular transmission of the Gentleman's Magazine to this place. Hence the remarks of PHILOSAXONICUS, made in the Number for September, p. 209, could not be answered before the present time.

PHILOSAXONICUS ably sketches out a plan for an Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. It is a singular coincidence that the same Number, which, in its pages, included this communication, should, with the wrapper, contain the Prospectus of my Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language. What is still more remarkable, is that the plan he proposes has, in the greater part, been carried into effect by me. My work is now far advanced in printing. In preparing it, and carrying it so far through the press, I have found so many difficulties, and probably erred so often in attempting to solve them, that I have no disposition with PHILOSAXONICUS to point out the errors of others. I have been so long silent and hard at work, that your correspondent imagines I have forgotten my pledge. I assure him, however, and my subscribers, that ever since it was given I have been diligently employed in redeeming it. My plan having been already detailed in the prospectus before mentioned, it would be improper to attempt to fill your pages with the particulars. Perhaps, however, I may

be permitted to remark, that my Dictionary is intended to be a cheap and convenient manual of the Anglo-Saxon language; practical utility has been constantly kept in view. In addition to the plan of PHILOSAXONICUS, my Dictionary has an English index, serving as an English and Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. Thus the Saxon word corresponding with any English term, may not only be easily found, but, as I give the cognate words in other Gothic tongues, a comparison with them may be instituted, and the derivation and original meaning of most English words may be ascertained.

Yours, &c. JOSEPH BOSWORTH.

Mr. URBAN, March 13.

ABOUT three miles north-east from the city of Lincoln is a populous village called Nettleham, which, like most others, has its annual wake, or feast. This is held at Easter, and called the *Flawn*, from the custom, as I should conceive, of eating flauns, or cheesecakes, on that occasion. I have taken the word to be synonymous with the cheesecake; as I believe the Saxon *flæn* might have been used generally for any pastry of this nature, as custard, pancake, &c. In proof of the last meaning, Sir W. Scott, in his novel of the Abbot, (vol. ii. ch. 13, of the New Series,) puts into the mouth of old Dryfesdale this proverb, "He that is hanged in May will eat no *flauns* in Midsummer," and explains the word by pancakes. Old Tusser, in a distich quoted by Johnson, makes use of the term in a way that shews the flaun to have been the usual accompaniment of the wake; for he says,

"Fill oven full of *flauns*, Ginny pass not  
for sleep,  
To-morrow thy father his wake-day will  
keep;

but nothing can be collected from it to point out the precise meaning of the word. Leaving, however, this part of the subject, can any of your numerous and intelligent correspondents furnish me with any instance of the word having been used to signify the wake or feast? I have but little, or rather no doubt in my own mind, but that anciently the word signified in common parlance the same as it now does at Nettleham; where

the term to express the thing eaten has passed on to signify the occasion, or period of eating it. And on these data I would suggest that our verb to *flaunt*, of which no derivation has been given by the lexicographers, had its origin in this manner. Every body knows that holidays of this sort call forth the gayest dress; and it might happen that one neighbour seeing another more than usually decked out, would say,—“Eh! what? you’re going to *flaw* it;” and that these two last words were abbreviated, or rather coalesced, to form the word *flaunt*.

Whether this is the true origin of the word, I leave to others to determine; the idea has struck me forcibly, and I take this plan of making it public. To each of your readers I would say, in the language of Horace, “*Si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum.*”

Yours, &c.

J. A. C. K.

Mr. URBAN,

IN answer to J. C. (vol. cii. ii. p. 290,) the following deductions of the Baronets of the Crosbie family under the patent of 1630, may be acceptable.

Beatson commits an error in describing the first Baronet of “Crosbie Park, Wicklow;” that property was of a more recent acquisition. Patrick, elder brother of the Bishop of Ardfert, was lord of the seignory of Tarbert, co. Kerry, a fact not mentioned in the Peerages; and his son, Sir Pierce Crosbie, the most eminent man of his family, was a Privy Councillor in Ireland, a gentleman of the Bedchamber to Charles I. and is supposed to have been created a Baronet by James I. though no enrollment of the patent has been discovered. In a Privy Seal of 1632, he is distinctly described as a Baronet, but he died issueless in 1676, bequeathing his great property to the descendants of his uncle the Bishop.

Sir Walter Crosbie, of Maryborough, in Queen’s county, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1629 according to Beatson, in 1630 according to Lodge; he died in 1638, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Crosbie, second Baronet, of Ballyfinn, Queen’s county (now the seat of Sir Charles Coote, Bart.) A large landed property was bequeathed to him by the will of his cousin, the Right Hon. Sir Pierce Crosbie, but

having espoused the royal cause, he forfeited his great estate; he was succeeded by his grandson (his son Maurice having pre-deceased him), Sir Warren Crosbie, third Baronet, who became seated at Crosbie Park, co. Wicklow; he died in 1759, leaving issue,

Sir Paul Crosbie, fourth Baronet, father of Sir Edward William Crosbie, fifth Baronet, of Crosbie Park, who married in December, 1790, Castilina, third daughter of Warner Westensra, Esq. M.P. for Maryborough (by the Lady Hester Lambart, second daughter of Richard fourth Earl of Cavan), and sister of the present Lord Rossmore; and by this lady, who was the widow of Captain Dodd, of Swallowfield, Berks, has issue a son, Sir Edward William Crosbie, sixth Baronet, who is in the army, and unmarried.

What effect the execution in 1798, (on the alleged charge of high treason before a military court) of the late Baronet, may have on the title, I cannot determine. Several of Sir Edward’s judges are said to have been young officers under age; and his innocence of any voluntary participation in the cause of the rebels is strongly maintained by his relatives and friends, who some years since published a vindication of his conduct throughout those unfortunate times.

Yours, &c.

M. P. B.

Mr. URBAN,

March 23.

THE following curious notice appears among Aubrey’s MSS. in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford. I send it to your Magazine to inquire if any of your Correspondents can give information respecting the drawings alluded to?

“Inigo Jones, architect to James I. and Charles I. in attending those kings in their progresses, drew a great many prospects of *old Gothic Castles* on sheets of paper. He bought the manor of Binley near Glastonbury, where many of these draughts were hung up in the parlour.”

Aubrey wished to have them engraved, and says, “had W. Hollar lived, he would have done them at my expense.”

In the interesting, but brief account of Jones, by Mr. Cunningham, there is not any notice of these drawings, nor of the architect’s living near Glastonbury.

J. BARRON.



**Abstract**

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MR. URRAN,

HAVING already hinted that security might have been one of the reasons, perhaps the principal reason, which induced the Norman architects to raise the chief apartments of their houses on a basement story, I will now remark that the original mean of approach to the door, whatever it might have been, was temporary, and that there is no evidence to be found of an ancient stair; indeed, I think it may be affirmed that the steps, whether they were constructed of wood or of stone, were never bonded into the main wall of the building, and thereby fixed to it, when perhaps either choice or necessity on subsequent occasions might have made their removal expedient. The arrangement here described did not belong exclusively to moated houses, unless indeed it may be supposed that the greater number of these houses were originally moated. This might have been the case, though all traces of the surrounding fosse have been no less effectually destroyed than a portion of that at Boothby Pagnel, near Grantham. The original character of Boothby Pagnel is better preserved than that of any other Norman house; but even this example presents us with nothing to lead to a conclusion that it ever possessed stronger features of a fortress than those just named.

The hall of the larger Norman mansions was frequently isolated from the buildings to which it belonged, in imitation perhaps of the keep of a castle, very little of whose strength or appearance however it possessed; but I may remark that it was not destitute of security when, like a castle, all around had been wrested from the owners. The door, the only means by which the chambers over the basement could be approached, was inaccessible; and the windows, always few in number, were at a still greater distance from the ground, and occasionally very narrow. A wall of considerable bulk added to the security of the building. There can be no doubt that these features were derived from castellated architecture. It is certain that the keeps of the castles at Richmond and Hedingham owed much of their security to the elevated position of the doorways. That of Berkeley was approached by a flight of stone steps,

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defended by a gateway at the foot; but the keep of Coningsborough Castle surpasses every other which I have seen, for the lofty situation of the doorway, the bold and magnificent exterior of the building, and its internal beauty; and I may add that a nobler specimen of masonry is not to be found among the remains of ancient architecture. The keep is a circle twenty-two feet in diameter on the inside and about fifty-two feet on the exterior, with six towers or huge buttresses attached to it, and exhibiting remarkable simplicity, which is the peculiar characteristic of this building, and of which a correct idea may be formed from the brief remark, that its outer line of fortification is without a loop or opening of any kind excepting the passage of the gateway, and presented to assailants an inaccessible and solid wall of masonry, the boundary and defence of a range of apartments, in two stories, occupying the entire space between the entrance and the keep, towards the north. The doorway of the keep itself has its sill raised full twenty feet above the level of the court, and though now approached by a permanent flight of steps, was without the means of common access, when the walls and towers were embattled and furnished for defence.

The preceding observations upon Norman castles will not be deemed superfluous in this place, when I observe that the domestic buildings of the same period have been so imperfectly understood by even those who would be thought to be equally conversant with the history of their internal economy, as well as with the merits of their external design; that an isolated member of some of these houses, has been mistaken for a complete habitation, though it must be evident to a practised eye, that such relics as those at Boothby Pagnel; Swainstone, formerly the residence of the Bishops of Winchester, in the Isle of Wight; Burton Agnes in Yorkshire; and Pythagoras's School at Cambridge; are nothing more than portions of large houses which have been either dilapidated or destroyed, while the relics which now excite our attention and interest have, by serving a purpose inferior to their original destination, been allowed to remain.—It will be my object in the course of these letters to investigate

and describe the subjects abovenamed, and to examine the points of difference between these buildings and such houses of the same antiquity as are to be seen in Lincolnshire, and at other places; and I feel assured that the *Minimist* will, as far as his experience reaches, encourage me with the meed of his approbation.

The characteristic features of Norman domestic buildings, described in my former letter, will be appropriately followed, on this occasion, by a few remarks upon the care and skill which the ancients employed in the execution of their architectural designs. The Norman architects displayed their liberality and skill in all the buildings which they erected; chapels and churches, small houses and palaces, exhibited doorways, windows, and sculptures, designed and wrought with the utmost care and the most finished taste. Strength was an indispensable requisite—strength often to superfluity—but in some cases it saved labour, (for our ancestors were sometimes economists) and it insured for many ages the safety of their buildings. Material was of little account, and labour perhaps of not much more, but huge beams were often applied where half the quantity would have sufficed. Thus the labour of sawing was avoided; and the scantlings of masonry were, as I have already shown, not more nicely regulated. It must be admitted that the ancients had the advantage of the moderns in the uniform choice of good materials. They seem to have used only one of the several kinds, and that the best, and when to this they applied sound workmanship, and adopted a method or *style*, applying with it so much taste and judgment that the designation of their buildings cannot be mistaken, we have reason to admire their abilities as architects, and assuredly their works are worthy of our praise and imitation.

I shall now describe the various remains of Norman domestic architecture; and shall consider them as belonging to one of these two classes, namely, such as have their principal apartments raised upon chambers either groined or otherwise; and such as are without this distinction.—I cannot with strict propriety designate the lower range of chambers in the first class as crypts, by which name they

are generally known, because they are not in any instance below, or much below, the common level of the soil, or in the proper meaning of the term, *obscure* or *secret*. It is true that they were always less brilliantly lighted than the room over, but this was partly for the sake of security, and partly because the purposes, whatever they were, for which these ground apartments were intended, were answered by a more limited supply of windows. An inference may be drawn from the care which was bestowed in their design, decoration, and construction, that the use assigned to them was neither mean nor inconsiderable. I have already explained the advantage and economy of the ground chambers in small houses, in which they admitted of no choice of situation; but in mansions with many rooms, the hall is frequently selected, and its walls raised upon the arches and pillars of a basement story.

Howley Hall, formerly the residence of the Mirfields, near Dewsbury, has till lately exhibited the remains of a very fine Norman house, but the ruined walls have so long and so abundantly supplied materials for the repair of roads, that they retain scarcely any vestiges of architectural detail above ground; and the few fragments that have escaped demolition are not older than the sixteenth century, at which period the buildings seem to have been altered and enlarged to a very considerable extent. There is a magnificent chamber in the midst of the ruins, several feet under ground, with windows acutely sloped, and carried above the line of the roof, for the purpose of obtaining as much light as possible. The chamber is quadrangular, and beautifully groined in stone round the centre, which is solid. It is an excellent specimen of late Norman architecture, and may be compared with the style of the domestic buildings of Fountains Abbey, the beauty and elegance of which it closely resembles.

Some idea of the extent, antiquity, and substantial character of the occasional residence of the Priors of the Monastery at Lewes, in Southwark, may be formed from its remains, which have been disclosed and destroyed within the last two years. There were three chambers, whose floors when discovered were five feet below the common level, but suffi-

ently raised to secure them from the intrusion of water. Plate II. Fig. 1. the principal chamber\* which stood in a north and south direction, was 40 ft. 3 in. long, 16 ft. 5 in. wide, and 14 ft. 3 in. high in the centre. Its walls were 3 ft. 3 in. thick, and it exhibited considerable beauty of design and strength of construction. The great hall had been placed over this room, and portions of its walls were wrought up into a building, which was engrafted on the ruins of the Prior's house, as a grammar school. The Norman entrance to the banquetting room remained on the east side, and was exceeded in every thing but proportion, by the graceful elliptical door of the room below, fig. 4. The thirty-five blocks of stone of which it was composed, had no moulding raised over its arch, nor did the masonry present any regularity or neatness of arrangement. The door of the under chamber opened into another apartment, extending eastward 20 feet, but its original length could not be ascertained: it was 11 ft. 10 in. wide, and 9 ft. high. Its floor had two descents towards the door of the principal chamber, above which it was thus raised 3 ft. 3 in. and was itself about 2 ft. above the level of the ground, but the steps were destroyed. At the distance of 107 ft. from the east wall of the principal chamber, and 45 ft. southward from its south end, was a groined room 26 ft. 6 in. from east to west inside, 21 ft. 3 in. from north to south, and 11 ft. 6 in. high.† The south wall was 2 ft. 8 in. thick; that on the north, east, and west sides 3 ft. The west wall had been so much modernised as to leave it doubtful whether the chamber was ever of greater extent. The distribution of these relics may seem to indicate the existence of a pile of buildings formerly arranged on the sides of a quadrangle, though the great chamber, by having windows in three of its sides, forcibly suggests the idea that the hall once stood separately, in conformity with the approved custom of the age. The span of the great chamber admitted of a semicircular vault raised on columns 5 ft. 9 in. high, without causing an undue elevation of the floor of the principal apartments, but the

larger area of the detached chamber required a pillar in the centre; there was still however a difference of 3 ft. in the level of the floors above, that of the hall having been the highest. Norman domestic architecture very rarely presents arches of so bold a sweep as those of the great chamber now under notice. The three semi-columns, with deep capitals and bases both attached to the side walls, sustained the clustered springers of the arches and the vault. I have already remarked that there were windows in three directions, namely, two towards the south, fig. 10; one north, fig. 11; and two west, on which side there also appeared to have been a doorway, facing the elliptical entrance. Excepting the south windows, which were neatly edged with stone, all the others were roughly shaped in rubble. The columns had been finished with great care, and the capitals variously, and several of them elegantly enriched. The arches were twenty inches broad in the soffit and eight in depth, composed not of solid masonry, but of two rings of stone strongly cemented together, but not bonded. Fig. 7, a section of one of the arches, exhibits the construction, and the careful manner in which the sustaining pillars were tied to the wall, which is of rubble. Figs. 8 and 9, a plan and section of the base. The best ornament of the adjoining chamber is the elliptical entrance to the room just described, fig. 4, and fig. 5 an elevation of the capital. This arch, which is the most finished piece of masonry among these buildings, is 7 ft. 7½ in. broad, and nearly 10 ft. 6 in. high. It has a torus moulding on the under edge, springing from an abacus, and a pillar of the same size and shape ornaments the jamb. The roof of the under chamber rested on side pillars (A. fig. 6) with well-wrought capitals. The detached chamber, towards the south-east of those just described, and discovered after their destruction, exhibited several peculiarities. Two of the arches of the roof had been semicircular, and two elliptical; and every arch appeared with a soffit broader at its outer than at its opposite springing on the centre column; the widths were 1 ft. 5 in. and 1 ft. 11 in. Figs. 2 and 3 are an elevation and a plan of the south arch. There were side pilasters with abacus mouldings of increased widths, on purpose to admit

\* See a view and plan of this building, in vol. C. i. p. 297.

† See a view and plan of this chamber, in vol. CII. ii. p. 203.



the execution of this singular caprice of the architect; but as if symmetry had been studiously avoided throughout the design and execution of this building, it was observed that the ornaments on the sides of the ponderous capital were various, and that the abacus presented four unequal sides. There was a doorway towards the east,

and a window on the same side; and one window on the north, and another on the south side. The west wall had been modernised. I assign these buildings to the middle of the 12th century, and they may be regarded as very valuable specimens of the domestic architecture of the Normans.

AN ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUARY.

### THE CENSOR.—No. XXIII.

#### PROGRESS OF ANECDOTAL LITERATURE.

(Continued from p. 119.)

#### ON FABLE.

FABLE is a branch of anecdotal literature, which was extensively cultivated during the last century. Sir Roger Lestrangle had previously published a translation of Esop; but his flippancy of style, and other blemishes, have long since caused the book to be superseded by Croxall's, which has the merit of being sententious, and contains some excellent applications; among which we would point out those which are appended to *The Frog and the Ox*, and to *The Stag looking into the Water*. His style, however, is becoming old, and a future editor may make some judicious revisions. Gay is the principal English fabulist in verse, for his ease of expression has never been attained; and while others have attempted fables, he seems to have written them naturally. Of the whole collection, we prefer *The Two Jugglers*, both for the happiness of its language, and its valuable moral. *The Court of Death*, too, is well worth the reader's serious attention, for few are aware in time that

Intemperance is esteemed a friend.

It is curious that two writers who have excelled in this kind of composition, Gay and La Fontaine, should both have been so ignorant of the affairs of life; so great is the difference between describing and practising them. Our later authors, Moore and Bacon, are respectable, but they, as well as Mrs. Wolferstan, have found the chief place already occupied, and their merits are compared with those of Gay, instead of being separately and fairly estimated.\* In France, La Fontaine deservedly occupies the first

rank, and the same remark extends to all his successors. Of his fables, we prefer *The Dragon with many heads*, and *the Dragon with many tails*, for its excellent political application, but this is not the greatest general favourite. His followers are numerous, such as Lamothe, Ginguené, the abbé Aubert, Florian, Richer, Stassart, and others, too numerous to mention. M. Leonard Gallois has performed a service to literature, by selecting the maxims of the different French poetical fabulists, and grouping them alphabetically into a volume.† It forms an useful dictionary of quotations, and a few specimens need not be thought intrusive here.

#### BIEN.

Faisons toujours le bien pour être sans remords. STASSART.

#### BON.

Tout est bon ou mauvais pour nous,  
Suivant les besoins ou les goûts. NIVERNAIS.

#### LUXE.

Pour arrêter le luxe il n'est point de barrière. LENOIR.

#### MALHEUR.

Rarement le malheur des autres  
Tourne à notre profit. VILLIERS.

#### MODELE.

Pour produire de bons écrits,  
Nourrissez-vous de bons modèles. ARNAULT.

#### PAYEUR.

A bon payeur on fait bonne mesure. LA FONTAINE.

#### RAISON.

La raison, d'ordinaire,  
N'habite pas très long-temps chez les gens  
séquestrés. LA FONTAINE.

\* Baldwin's Fables in prose are the best adapted to very young readers; they are familiarly related, and well applied.

† Le Citateur des Fabulistes Français, 12mo, pp. 408. The editor has also published a similar selection from the dramatists, and an abridgment of Loder's History of the Inquisition, which needs some omissions, to fit it for general perusal.

## RUMEX.

..... Les biens pour lesquels nous avons  
soupiré,  
Ont trop souvent, hélas, causé notre ruine.  
A. RIGAUD.

## VICE.

..... Un vice toujours dans un autre nous  
plonge.  
GRENUR.

## VOYAGE.

..... Le droit de voyage  
N'appartient qu'aux gens sages.

NIVERNAIS.

Among the Italians, there is Casti, whose *Gli Animali parlanti* is a political fable of great liveliness and originality, written at the time of the French Revolution, and replete with severe strokes on monarchy and royal families. Mr. Stewart Ross has abridged and Englished this poem with considerable effect, under the title of *The Parliament of Beasts*. The story comprises the election of a king among the quadrupeds, in the person of the lion, after whose death his son turns out a vicious cub; and on a rebellion breaking out, he is strangled by the elephant. Casti was ungrateful; and though he had received personal favours from the sovereigns of Europe, and flattered them with his pen, he made them the objects of his satire. In private respects, his character seems to have been little better than contemptible; he always exacted the appellation of *Abbate*, though the profligacy of his former life made it the severest reflection, since his principles had not undergone any laudable change.

Among the Spaniards, Don Thomas de Yriarte holds a distinguished rank. He was born in the island of Teneriffe, about the year 1760; became a placeman and writer for Government, and published some comedies, as well as poems, entitled *La Musica*, by which his reputation was established. Having given umbrage to the Inquisition, he was accused in 1786 of professing antichristian philosophy, but was absolved on condition of performing some peculiar penitence, which has not transpired. His *Fabulas Litterarias*, printed at Madrid, in small 4to, 1782, and often republished, entitle him to this brief notice. They have been translated both into French verse and prose, into German, Portuguese, and English. Yriarte died about 1791. One of the neatest of his fables is that which M. Sismondi has given, in his *Literature of the South of Europe*. A

dancing bear happens, in the exercise of his profession, to be ridiculed by a monkey, and praised by a pig; the eulogy of the one, however, offends him more than the sneers of the other, for this reason:

When the sly monkey called me dunce,  
I entertained a slight misgiving;  
But, Pig, thy praise has proved at once,  
That dancing will not earn my living.

Let every candidate for fame

Rely upon this wholesome rule,  
Your work is bad if wise men blame,  
But worse if lauded by a fool.

Roscoe's Translation.

The principal fabulist that Russia has hitherto produced, is Kriloff, a living poet, keeper of the public Imperial Library at Petersburg. His subjects are nearly all original; his narration is neat, and the turns of expression are spirited; his ideas and images are Russian, and therefore afford a good picture of his countrymen; and the morals of his fables are sensible and solid, which is no slight praise. The Countess Orloff, being desirous of extending his fame throughout Europe, caused translations to be made in French and Italian; they were printed in 1825 at Paris, in two volumes, with the Russian text, having received the contributions of the principal living poets. M. Lemonte furnished the preface, which contains an account of the author, who has also published some comedies and other dramatic pieces.

The Germans have several writers of this class, of whom we may mention Hagedorn, Lichtwehr, Schlegel, Lessing, whose celebrated tale of *The Three Rings* in his play of *Nathan the Wise*, is borrowed from Boccaccio, though the application is new. A certain family possesses a ring as a heir-loom, which has the mystical property of enduing the owner with every virtue. The owner of it having three sons, all equal favourites, is puzzled which of them to bequeath it to; at length he decides on having two others made as like it as an artist can make them, and gives one privately to each of his sons. After his death, each turns out to be in possession of a ring, and a dispute arises who has the true one, and consequently the reputation it entails. The matter is referred to the cadi or judge, who recommends them to practise

every virtue with such exactness as to justify his maintaining that his is the genuine ring. Lessing has given the story a new turn, by making Nathan repeat this tale, in answer to the Sultan Saladin, who wishes to have his opinion of the comparative excellence of the three religions, Judaism, Christianity, and Mahometanism. — For our part, we would carry the application further still, and advise contending communities of Christians to argue for the truth of their opinions in the same way.\* This kind of writing, which differs a little from the fable, and may rather be termed *parable*, is common in Germany; Herder and Krummacher are the most esteemed authors; the latter has written for children.

But the sweetest fabulist of Germany is Gellert. The amiableness of his character rendered him a general favourite; and Frederick II. was partial to his society, and held him in high esteem. We may blame him for turning the *Tartuffe* of Moliere into still more extravagant caricature,† but the fault was probably one of ignorance and prejudice, not of malice. His fables are rather monotonous, and want terseness; but these faults may be forgiven for the delicacy of his ideas and the nobleness of his sentiments. We will insert one of them, from Mr. Taylor's translation:

*The Nightingale and the Cuckoo.*

Her vernal song a Nightingale began,  
Hoping to please the lord of creatures,  
man.

Boys who were playing in a meadow near,  
Pursued their bustling sport with heed-  
less ear;

Meanwhile a Cuckoo, from a neighbour-  
ing tree, [glee.

Exclaims 'Cuckoo!' the boys repeat with  
They laugh, they point at him, they join  
his song, [long.

And ten times over his short tune pro-  
The Cuckoo turns to Philomela's nest,—  
'You must allow they like my singing  
best.'

Soon came Darnetas with his lovely  
bride; [pride.

The Cuckoo calls; they pass with sulky

Not long the Nightingale felt envy's pang,  
So sweet, so shrill, so variously she sang,  
That Phillis took her seat upon the bank,  
And look'd aloft with glistening eye to  
thank.

'Now, prater (said the Nightingale), per-  
ceive, [ceive;

How pure the recompense my lays re-  
The still approval of one silent tear  
Is more than noisy shouts that rend the  
ear.'—*Hist. of German Poetry.*

Having thus brought anecdotal literature to a respectable point, and placed it in an advantageous light, we think we cannot close the subject better than at present. Such names are sufficient to efface the unkind wrongs that vulgar editors have laden it with. But among those who have done their part toward rescuing it from its degradation, we must not overlook Dr. Seward, or the French compiler of *La Morale en Action*, where anecdote is established on its legitimate and honourable basis. The late Mr. Kett seems to have contemplated its improvement, when he published his *Flowers of Wit*; but the attempt rather detracted from its reputation. We need hardly observe, how much refuse this subject includes, and how low the nature of that merriment must be, which can feed on such garbage as the *Spirit of English and Irish Wit*, the most disgusting collection ever published. Young minds are early vitiated by such reading, nor can parents keep it too carefully out of their children's way. For ourselves, we lay down our pen, having done our best to vindicate wit and anecdote from their insidious detractors. We can bear witness, that the most cheerful heart is always found in company with the best conscience; brutal joviality and noisy excitement may be acquired by all, but the habitual serenity of the upright man as far excels them, as any one thing in this world can excel another.\*

\* Professor Jahn of Berlin has classed among the *desiderata* of German literature, a collection of popular tales and traditions, arranged like the *Arabian Nights*. They should not, he observes, be overloaded with needless matter, like those of *Museus*, but related with the simplicity of *Stilling*, and the grandeur of *Goethe*. A good *Howleglas* (*Eulenspiegel*) is still wanted, which should combine the talents of various writers, the exactness of *Lichtenberg*, the copiousness of *Richter*, the popular spirit of *Meyern*, and the strength of *Luther*.—*Essai sur l'Allemagne*, p. 327.

\* We remember hearing a clergyman of the Church of England saying what is quite in point, "If we claim the apostolical succession, we must show it."

† In making this remark, the writer claims the same freedom of opinion as those who maintain the contrary.

## THE EARLY ENGLISH DRAMA.—No. II.

*The Works of Robert Greene: edited by the Rev. Alexander Dyce, B. A.*

2 vols. 8vo.

ROBERT GREENE, the author of the very curious poems, collected and edited for the first time by Mr. Dyce, was a person who made some noise in the world, in the days of Queen Bess. He was a clergyman, Vicar of Tollesbury in Essex, which living, fortunately for his parishioners, he soon resigned, and changed the Pulpit for the Stage. A MS. note in a copy of the Pinner of Wakefield, signed W. Shakspeare, says that "Greene a minister acted the Pinner's part in his own play." He was married, and had a son; but he soon left his wife, who was, Mr. Dyce says, a very amiable woman, and came to town to try his fortune with his pen, after having spent hers over the bottle. He soon grew into note as a penner of love pamphlets, and he lived with a set of boon companions, swash-buckler men, quaffing, carousing, and banquetting all day long.—Marlow, Peele, Nash, and Lodge (honourable names in literature), were his chief friends;—Lodge was indifferent honest, and nothing can be laid to his charge; but the rest were "minions of the Moon! lovers of their belly, atheists, wits, seldom at sermons, shunned by all sober people, and when pickd up in the streets, and asked their names, crying out—Mr. Wilberforce."

Though Greene undoubtedly wrote a great number of plays, the chief part of them perished, some in manuscript, some in print; only five have come down to our time; and some of these are of the most extreme rarity. George a Greene, the Pinner of Wakefield, has been added to Greene's pieces, on the authority of the MS. note signed Shakspeare cited above. As a dramatist, Mr. Dyce considers him inferior not only to Marlow, which must be undisputed, but even to Peele: and we are inclined to agree in the decision of the editor. All three were actors, as well as playwrights, but with no known success: and indeed, our author, like the player in Macbeth, has already fretted his hour on the stage, and is now to be heard no more.

In August 1592 he supped off pic-

kled herrings, which he washed down with copious libations of Rhenish wine, in company with his friend Nash; was seized with a crapula or surfeit, and lay in a dying state at a shoemaker's near Dowgate. The poor wretch had clean forgotten his wife, and put up with a woman named Balls, a dirty ragged quean, whose brother was hanged at Tyburn;—yet, while all the faithless herd of his former friends forsook him,

"When Interest call'd off all her sneaking train,"

female tenderness, though in a sorry garb, watched over him to the last. The shoemaker's wife nursed him carefully; Miss Balls brought him now and then a penny pot of malmsey; and a Mistress Appleby also visited his garret: but the latter lady to mix a little wholesome advice with her tenderness. Crispin's wife is described (speaking without offence) as loving Greene dearly, which she evinced by lending him (how simple are the annals of the poor!) her husband's shirt, while that of the poet was in the suds: and she cried, while she mentioned this, and produced her bill of ten pounds for his board and lodging. After languishing for about a month, he died, first writing a penitential letter to his wife in Lincolnshire. After he took to his bed, he was never heard to swear; and seems, with the exception of still retaining Miss Balls near him, to have become converted from the evil of his ways. The shoemaker's wife, faithful to the last, for a sweet farewell crowned his dead body with a garland of bays; and the following couplet appeared on the occasion:

"Here lies the man whom Mistresse Iam  
cround with bayes,  
She, she that joyd to hear her nightin-  
gale's sweet lays."

Greene is described as a good-looking man, with a profusion of long hair, and a red peaked beard, sharp and pendant.

After his death appeared a tract written by him, called *"A Groatsworth of Wit bought with a Million*

of Repentance." Mr. Dyce has given (p. xxiv. &c.) large specimens from this work, illustrating his life, where he describes his having lived with "nips, foysts, conicatchers, crosbyters, lifts, lawyers, and all the rabble of that uncleane generation of vipers."

But the most curious passage in it is that which alludes covertly but evidently to the rising reputation of *Shakspeare*. "Trust them not," he says, (addressing Peele and Lodge, &c.) "for there is an upstart Crow beautified with our feathers, that with 'his tigur's heart wrapt in a player's hide,' supposes he is as well able to bombast out a blanke verse, as the best of you; and being an absolute *Johannes factotum*, is in his own conceite the onely *Shake scene* in a countrey." Mr. Dyce observes, that *Shakspeare* thus excited the indignation of *Greene*, by the alterations of the dramas of his predecessors, as in the 2d and 3d parts of *Henry VI.* which were his earliest works, and which were attracting the attention of the public long before the full majesty of his genius was displayed.

The advice to his bottle-companions is forcible and affecting, and it produced the effect which advice generally does on our proud untoward dispositions. Marlow was stabbed in a quarrel, and Peele died of intemperance and vice. Gabriel Harvey, with whom *Greene* had long maintained a bitter quarrel, wrote some fierce and cruel attacks on him, soon after he was consigned to the grave; his old acquaintance Nash defended him; much coarse brutal invective and caustic wit were employed on either side; and at length his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury stepped in, ordered their books to be burned, and terminated the disgraceful controversy.

Thus ends our abridgment of the Poet's history, for which we are partially indebted to the careful and copious narrative which Mr. Dyce has prefixed to the plays: we have taken no notice of *Greene's* numerous prose tracts, as our object lies only with his dramatic pieces, to which we shall now turn; endeavouring to perform the same friendly office to them, that we did to Peele,\* and removing a few of the blemishes, which, notwithstanding Mr. Dyce's admirable attention to

his author's text, still require a medical treatment.

Vol. I. p. 44 (*Orlando Furioso*), occur about nine lines of Latin hexameters, which are all correct but the following:

"Tuque Demogorgon, qui noctis fata gubernas, [columque."

Qui regis infernum, *solumque, solumque,*

This mass of bad grammar, and worse metre, may be without difficulty adjusted, as our author wrote it.

"Qui regis infernum solium, *columque, solumque!*"

i. e. who rulest over hell, heaven, and earth. A very learned and ingenious friend, Mr. Barker of Thetford, *φαιδρονος καὶ φαιδολογος*, suggests "*saletumque*" instead of "*solumque*," and thinks it a preferable reading; but he is decidedly wrong, for the expression of the text is borrowed from *Prudentius*, II. Steph. ed. Delph. p. 234.

"*Celum, solumque, vim marini gurgitis.*"

*Looking Glass for London and England.*

P. 113. — "Whenas he suits *Spemore* all in gold,

To woo his Leda in a swan-like shape."

There can be no doubt but that the correction of this line, as proposed by an elderly Clergyman in the Appendix, is right:

"Whenas he suits his *Pennone* all in gold,"

especially as *Greene* uses the word "*Pens*" for wings in another place.

*Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.*

P. 158. — Proportion'd as was Paris, *when in gray,*

He courted *Enon* in the vale by Troy."

"In gray," was the phrase for a homely shepherd's garb, (see "*The Shepherd's Ode*," vol. II. 299,) and seems particularly applied to Paris, when he was courting his first lady.

"A russet jacket, sleeves red;  
A blue bonnet on his head;  
A cloak of gray fenc'd the rain;  
Thus 'tired was this lovely swain.  
Such was *Paris*, shepherds say,  
When with *Enone* he did play."

And see Peele's *War of Troy*, vol. II. p. 175, speaking of Paris,

"And wear his coat of gray and lusty green  
That had the fair *Enone* never seen."

P. 189. — "Conserves, and suckets from Tiberias,

Cates from *Judaea* choiser than the lamp  
That fired Rome with sparks of gluttony."

\* See our last Number, p. 99.

"In these lines," as the Editor observes, "there is a sad corruption." However, it extends no further than the transposition of a few letters in one single word. Read

"Cates from Judaea choicer than the balm;" but as this contains an allusion to an historical fact to most persons little known, it requires explanation. "Balm," or the exsudations of the Balsamum, was the only export of Judaea to Rome; and the balm was peculiar to Judaea. "Una Judaea fert balsamum, Arabia thus, Cilicia crocum." In later times, the balm tree was grown in Arabia, where it now exists, and affords the celebrated Balm of Mecca. The first part of the proposition being ascertained, that balm was the peculiar growth of Judaea, the next is, to prove that it was eagerly sought for by the Romans; which being ascertained, we consider our emendation "firm as the seated mountain on its base." Turn we therefore to Pliny's Nat. History, lib. xii. llv. 25, where he mentions that "Balm is preferred to all odours, and that it is given only to Judaea. That it grew only in two gardens; one the king's, the other of only 20 acres. The tree was so highly esteemed, that Vespasian brought it to Rome to show to the city; and wonderful to relate, "a Pompeio Magno in triumpho arbore quoque duximus." But what follows is still more curious; at the Siege of Jerusalem, the Jewish soldiers "serviere in eam (arborem) sicut in vitam suam; contra defendere Romani, et dimicatum pro frutice est." The one preferred the destruction of the trees to their being taken to Rome; and the other preserved them, as already their own.

*Looking Glass for London and England.*

P. 106.—"Our sails were split by  
Bleas' bitter blast."

The Editor's note has query *Boreas*? but the word is right, except that it should be spelt *Bise's*. It had been used long before in poetry. See *Havelok the Dane*, ed. Madden, 724.

"That it ne began a winde to rise  
Out of the Northe, men calleth *Bise*."

*Frier Bacon and Frier Bungay.*

At p. 185, is a passage which seems to have been in Milton's memory in *Par. Lost*. 5, v. 601:

GENT. MAG. March, 1833.

"By all the thrones, and dominations,  
Virtues, powers, and mighty hierarchies,  
I charge thee to obey."

*James the Fourth.*

Vol. II. p. 85.—"I'll gather moly-  
rocus, and the herbe {mind." That heal the wounds of body and of

We consider the right reading to be "moly, Crocus, and the herbe." See the old Herbalists on the supposed virtues of Crocus. Quære, is the word "moly-rocus" ever met with?

P. 88.—*Shp.* "If in the stable."—*Act.* "Yea, there would I use thee." *Shp.* "Why there you kill me. There am I, and turn me to a horse and a wench, and I have no peer."

The Editor says, something seems wanting after "am I." We think so too, and diffidently suggest this reading. "Then am I a per se, turn me to a horse and a wench, and I have no peer." The phrase *a per se* is exceedingly common in the old poets, and even in the dramas, and written compendiously might be taken for *and*. We only suggest this, as it is impossible to prove it.

P. 95. Enter the king in great pomp, who reads (the inscription on Cyrus' tomb,) and issueth, with *Vermium*. The Editor thinks this is a misprint for "*Vermium*." We think with him that it is an introduction to a moral reflection; but that it is "*Ver meum*," my spring hath passed away, &c. The king probably quoted the two first words of some moral sentence, and *Vermium* was not likely to be the common by-word.

P. 97.—"What then hath man, wherein  
he well may boast,  
Since by a beck he lives, a flower is lost?"

The 4to reads "lover." The true reading is "flower." *Ida* is working flowers, and she moralizes, as ladies often do over their needles. She compares men to flowers; and says that God has the same power over them as she has over the flowers she is working.

"God with a beck can change each worldly thing,

The poor to earth, the beggar to the king.  
What then hath man, wherein he well  
may boast,

Since by a beck he lives—a flower is lost?"  
—i. e. merely a transitory flower, "the

life of man, like one of the flowers of my tapestry, is destroyed."

*George-a-Greene, the Pinner of Wakefield.*

P. 168. There is a note of G. Steevens on a passage in the play, in which he quotes a line from Horace, and destroys the metre, for which he deserves a severe castigation. Conceive a man calling himself a scholar, writing "equitat in arundine longa."

P. 193. "I will have one (a good bat) made of an ashen plank."

The Editor suggests "plant," but plank is surely right, out of which the bat is to be cut.

*Melicertus' Description of his Mistress.*

P. 223.—Not Jove or Nature, should they both agree

To make a woman of the firmament,  
Of his mixed purity could not invent  
A sky born form so beautiful as she."

It is rather singular that the Editor, whose dramatic knowledge is very extensive, and memory very faithful, should not have observed the curious fact that this stanza is to be found, with small variation, in Webster's *Thracian Wonder*, p. 32.

"I saw a face of such surpassing beauty  
That Jove, and Nature, should they both

To make a shape of their mix'd purity,  
Could not invent a skyborn form so beautiful as she."

Collins has transplanted the expression "Skyborn form" into his poems; as further on, in a *Song of Greene's*, p. 296, he has taken a line into his second *Eclogue*.

"A fan of silver feathers in her hand."

v. Hassan :

"A fan of painted feathers in his hand."

*From Pandosto, the Triumph of Time.*

P. 242.—"So as she shews, she seems  
the budding rose,  
Yet sweeter far than is an earthly flower,  
Sovereign of beauty, like the spray she  
grows, [flower."  
Compass'd she is with thorns, and canker'd

The Editor conjectures "power, or stowre," but the right reading is "bower," vide p. 262, "Solemn and sad within a withered bower."

*The Mourning Garment.*

P. 290.—"Endymion was ne'er beloved  
of his Cytherea."

Here the Editor thinks there is an error, as the word ought to be "Cynthia;" but Cynthia will not suit the metre. We conceive "Cytherea" is put here in a general sense, as "Venus" is often used. "Cynthia was the Cytherea of Endymion." At p. 93, in "James the Fourth,"

"By gad, she's blithe, fair, lewly, bonny."

This word we find in the old romance of *Havelok*, ed. Madden, v. 2920.

"So the rose in rosier  
Hevan it is fayr sprad at dewe,  
Ageyn the sunne, brith, and lewe."

We are now arrived at the termination of our humble labours, and hope the result of them to be the restoration of some few corrupted passages. We may have appeared to have differed often from the opinion of the Editor, to whose judgment and knowledge in most cases we should pay a ready deference. But it must be considered, that our purpose has been to mark only such passages in which our opinions vary, for the sake of eliciting the truth. We have passed over in silence the far more numerous alterations suggested by him, which we consider to be correct; and which, had we reviewed his work, we should have brought into notice. Indeed, the work is admirably edited. The *Life* is the result of great research, and has brought to light much curious information. The *Plays* are now given to those who could not have possessed them in any other shape, with a correctness and elegance that leave little to be desired. The Editor's notes, though short, are always to the purpose; his knowledge of the old dramatic vocabulary is sound and extensive: and we sincerely hope that he will steadily pursue his prosperous course. We remind him that *Marlow* is looking from his grave, for some one to be kind to his remains: and we would repose with confidence in Mr. Dyce's hands, the greatest trust in dramatic literature we have to bestow—the text of Shakespeare.

*Benhall, March 1.*

J. M.

Mr. URBAN, March 10.

IN the early literature of the present year, however commonly complained of for sterility, it is some gratification to find, among mushroom periodicals of novels, the more slender



champion growth of annals, and the wilder waste of penny fandangues, appalling the eye like a muck-pile, there is still newly found an alce flourishing in a collective edition of James Shirley's works, which bloom anew after the lapse of a century, under the spirited cultivation of Mr. Murray. To the sexagenarians, who are ever lamenting the by-gone fashion of old plays, and are prone to indulge in the revolving records of the drama, chronicled by the libraries of Dr. Wright, Geo. Stevens, and Isaac Reed, a dramatic author comes with renovated powers and an irresistible claim to a niche in our well crowded book-rooms. The editorial names of

the lamented Gifford and of Dyce, awake expectations not likely to be disappointed; though chance must ever be looked to for supplying many local allusions of Shirley, which were founded on manners as they rose, and formed the clap-traps of the early stage. Thus, in the comedy of *Love Tricks*, Shirley makes one of his characters, *Bubulcus*, say, "I have read good stuff sometimes, especially in your fighting ballads: *When cannons are roaring, and bullets are flying*," &c. a quotation that probably refers to the following lines, taken from a manuscript of as early a date as our author, and forming no doubt a popular "fighting ballad."

Great Mars begins to rowze,  
Those that may loose the field,  
When cannons are roaring,  
He that will honour winne  
Rare are those worthyes nine,  
The heavens by power divine,  
When soe many christian kings  
Vpon their proudest foes

Constantine though now dead  
Who taught all christian kings  
Pagans amazed stood  
To see brave christian come

Souldiers with swords in hand  
Horsemen about the street,  
Sentinells on the walls  
Petters against the walls,

Trumpets in turrets stand  
Drummes they beat out aloud  
Larum bells in each place  
Women with stones in their lappes

Captaines in open fields  
Gentlemen second them  
Engines in the trench  
Gunpowder in the mines  
When cannons are roaring,  
He that will honour winne

and eke to bend his browes;  
yet let them never yeild,  
and bullets let flying,  
must not feare dying.  
and now ascending;  
now peace is ending:  
with them to enter  
they dare adventure.

When cannons, &c.

yet liues his honour,  
vnder his banner,  
all in great wonder,  
like claps of thunder.

When cannons, &c.

to the walls coming,  
riding and running:  
arme, armour trying  
port wildfire flying.

When cannons, &c.

and are a sounding,  
ecchoes resounding;  
they are a ringing,  
to the walls bringing.

When cannons, &c.

at their foes rushing,  
with their pikes pushing;  
earth are vpthrowing,  
pagans vp blowing,  
and bullets let flying,  
must not feare dying.

Yours, &c.

H.

Mr. URBAN, March 16.

BEING greatly surprised at the very large sum which the supposed chef-d'œuvre of *Grenze* brought at Mr. Watson Taylor's sale, I take the opportunity of submitting to your notice the following list, which may prove interesting to your readers, exemplifying as it does the rapid increase in the value of pictures during the last century.

Prices of a few of the principal Pictures sold at the Horley Sale, March 8, 1741-2, and five following days.

Holbein—Henry VIII. a round, 3*l.* 6*s.*  
Vandyke—King Charles when a Child, whole length, 3*l.* 15*s.*

C. Dolci—Mater Dolorosa, 8*l.* 8*s.*

Rembrandt—His own head, 6*l.* 6*s.*

Claude—Pharaoh with his host, 16*l.*

Claude—Flight into Egypt, sm. l. 10*l.*

Claude—Sea Storm, Sunset, 27*l.* 6*s.*

Claude—Its companion, 22*l.* 1*s.*

A. Caracci—Sm. Madonna, with Saviour and St. John, 27*l.* 16*s.*

P. Veronese—Our Saviour at Supper, with Pope and Cardinals, 13*l.* 13*s.*

P. Da Cortona—Marriage of St. Catherine, 8*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

S. Bourdon—Jacob and Laban, 89*l.* 5*s.*

These prices are the more remarkable, when we consider the sums that have been paid by modern collectors for paintings by the same artists, and even for the productions of inferior ones; as in the case above mentioned of Greuze, who was never considered a first-rate painter.

Yours, &c.

PICTOR.

## CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

### ON THE PSEUDO-BABRIAN FABLES OF ÆSOP.

(Continued from p. 136.)

IN resuming my remarks on this subject, I have to observe that the story of Prometheus seems to have been very fertile in fables, as appears from those still existing in Phædr. Vet. Fab. 72 and 73, Phædr. Nov. 3 and 5, and in Æsop. Græc. 190 and 275.

Nor ought I to omit to state that the fragment of Babrias, quoted by G. C. L. from Boissimade's Anecdote. Græc. i. p. 9.

Κρεῖττον τὸ φροντίζειν ἀνυπαίτων χρειῶν,  
ἢ τὸ προσέχειν τέττιγιν (τα) καὶ κό-  
ρας,

is only the moral, written in *political* Iambics, of the genuine Socratic fable of the Ant and Grasshopper; to which Aristophanes alludes in Νεφ. 1363. "Αἰδεω κελεύονθ', ὡς περὶ τέττιγας ἐστι-  
ῶντας: where, however, we must read τέττιγας νῆστιν ὄντα, because it was not the Grasshopper, who feasted the Ant, but the Ant, who refused to feast the hungry (νῆστιν) Grasshopper, and bade the mendicant go dance in the winter, as he had sung in the summer; a fable which seems to have been so great a favourite with its readers, that we find no less than four representations of it in different MSS. and written in Choliambics, Political Iambics, Political Trochaics, and in Prose. Of these the most remarkable is the one written in Political Trochaics, although it has hitherto passed for Prose merely, and would still continue to do so, if the marks here placed to indicate the ends of the verses were removed.

Χειμῶνος ὦρα τῶν σίτων βραχύντων οἱ  
μύρμηκες | ἐψυχον· τέττιξ δὲ λιμῶντων  
ἤπει αὐτοὺς τροφήν· | οἱ δὲ μύρμηκες εἶ-  
πον αὐτῷ διὰ τί τὸ θέρος | οὐ συνήγαγε  
τροφήν; ὁ δὲ εἶπεν, οὐκ ἐσχόλασαν, |  
ἀλλ' ἦδον μουσικῶς οἱ δὲ μύρμηκες γελῶ-  
σαντες | εἶπον, ἀλλ' εἰ θέρους ὄρεις ἡ-  
λεις, χειμῶνος ὄρχου. |

To give, however, the reader a faint idea of the loss Greek literature has sustained by the barbarous attempt to improve what Socrates left absolutely perfect, I will quote the genuine fable as found in a MS. first transcribed by Valckenaer, and published in Miscell. Observ. X. p. 122.

Χειμῶνος ὦρα σίτον ἐκ μυχοῦ σύρων  
ἐψυχε Μύρμηξ, ὃν θέρους σεσωρεύκει·  
Τέττιξ δὲ τούτων ἰκέτευε λιμῶντων  
δοῦναι τι αὐτῷ τῆς τροφῆς, ὅπως ζῇ·  
Τί οὐκ ἐποίησας, φησὶ, τῷ θερὶ σίτον;  
Οὐκ ἐσχόλασθαι πολλὰ διετέλουν ἔδαν.  
Ἰλάσας δ' ὁ Μύρμηξ τὸν τε σῶρον ἐγ-  
κέλευεν,  
χειμῶνος ὄρχου, φησὶν, εἰ θέρους ἡλεις.

Now that this beautiful fable was written by the unknown Babrias, who is said to have lived a short time prior to the age of Augustus Cæsar, it is impossible to believe, so ripe is it

With the rich honey of the Attic bee, with the exception of the sixth line; where, as appears from the words ἦδον μουσικῶς in the *political* Trochaics, compared with the answer of the Ant, εἰ θέρους ἡλεις, it is evident that Socrates wrote Οὐκ ἐσχόλασθαι ἢ δ' ὅς, ἡχέρας αἰλῶν: for thus the Grasshopper is constantly called, ἡχέρας. See

Hesiod, 'Epy. 581. Sapph. Fragm. 1 v. Asinius in Athen. vii. p. 282. C. Aristoph. 'Opy. 1096. and Pamphilus in Epigr. while ἄβαν is partly a corruption, and partly an explanation of ἀβάν. But if we suppose the fable to be written at Athens, where the people boasted their descent from Grasshoppers, and of whom, like their progenitors, it was said that

Ἐπὶ τῶν κραιῶν ἄβανσι πάντα τὸν βίον,  
thus parodied by Aristophanes in 'Opy. 40,

Ἐπὶ τῶν δικῶν ἄβανσι πάντα τὸν βίον:  
and who, from the great attention they paid to all kinds of music, paid little or none to agriculture, importing their corn from the country of the Μυρμηδῶνες, so called because they were said to be descended from Μύρμηκες, we can at once perceive the extreme beauty of a fable, written in ridicule of the grasshopper Athenians, when during a severe winter they wanted to get corn from the unlike Thessalians, unwilling at such a period to part with the staff of life.

To the same year of scarcity is to be referred another Æsopic fable, thus read in the Greek tetrastichs of Gabrias, or rather Ignatius Diaconus Magister or Mastigor, and collated by Nevelotus, with a Palatine MS.

Μὴς ἔκφερον μὴν, ἔργον δ' αὖτ' ἀσπίδας  
οὐκ χαλκίαις βλέποντες ἑστήσαν γύλων·  
ὁ μὴς δ' ἔτι ζῶν εἶπε μιστὸς δακρύων,  
ὡς οὐδὲ μὴν δύνασθαι καὶ τρέφειν ἔνα.

But of this fable, whose original beauty has been quite lost in the absurd attempt to compress it into a tetrastich, there exists a more complete Latin representation in the very rare editions of Æsop, to which G. Burges in his Excursus appended to the 'Four Dialogues of Plato,' published by Valpy, was the first to draw the attention of scholars; and which I am led to transcribe for the extreme elegance of the translation, that passes under the name of Omnibonus or Pantagathus.

"Mus murem per vicos urbis miserum trahabat; nam populo, ut dicitur, annona penuriam induxerat. Id igitur aspiciens turba, ut in tali re, jocunditatem animo capere. Muri socium trahenti plaudere omnes. Clamor undique et undique risus. Sorex interea perfusus lacrymis. Quid, inquit, ignavi homines, misero illuditer muri? nonne dedecus vestrum vo-

bis occurrit, alere scilicet ne unum quidem soricem potuisse? Cave socii tui miseris delecteria."

Now in what year the scarcity here alluded to happened at Athens, it is easy to guess, by remembering that when the plague ravaged that city, the old folks said, as we learn from Thucydides, ii. 54.

"Ἦξει Δωριακὸς πόλεμος καὶ λοιμὸς ἄρ' αὐτῇ· ἐγένετο μὲν οὖν ἔρις τοῖς ἀσθράκτοις μὴ λοιμὸν ἀνομάσθαι ἐν τῇ ἔτει ὑπὸ τῶν παλαιῶν, ἀλλὰ λιμὸν ἐνίστησε δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος εὐάστως λοιμὸν εἰρησθαι: but as Thucydides himself attributed the pestilence to the crowded state of the city by the sudden influx of people from the country, and as the necessary result of such superabundant population would be a scarcity of food, it is fair to infer that the fable was composed at that very time.

Thus, then, have I given some reasons for believing that the fables, which pass under the name of Babrias, were in reality written by Socrates; who, instead of having left no literary memorial of himself, as stated by Cicero, absolutely inundated Athens with his matchless productions; many of which are actually in existence, as well in Greek as in different translations, Latin and Oriental, both prose and verse, but of which Cicero knew nothing; as they were all published anonymously; because in every one of them there was a ridicule of the mysteries of the established religion; a ridicule that, however covertly conveyed, was too palpable to escape the notice of the priesthood; who, not being so easy to mystify as his own disciples were, did not fail to persecute him to the death, and thus acted up to his own satirical precept, promulgated in Plato's Protagoras,

καὶ νόμον τοῦτον  
Παρ' ἐμοῦ τίθει, τὸν μήτε δυνάμενός γ'  
Αἰδοῖναι  
Δίσις τε μετέχει, ὡς πόσον πάλαιος κρεί-  
σις.

Should this paper excite any interest amongst your Classical readers, I shall be most ready to detail what I believe to be the relics of the Muse of Socrates, and show not only that he wrote 666 Choliambic Æsopic fables, but why he wrote them; and point out to Oriental scholars various works, from which they may still rescue some of the most precious gems of antiquity

In the mean while, I beg to inform G. C. L. that to Babrias, who was tutor to Tiberius Cæsar, we are indebted for the conversion of the Choliambics of Socrates into Hexameters, fragments of which are to be found in Suidas; and that the collection of Æsop's fables, which Horace made use of, was the Hexameters of Babrias; where much of the poetry of Socrates was lost, because the Thessalian, for such Babrias was, either did not perceive the delicate points of the original, or did not deem it necessary to preserve them, or if necessary, felt himself unequal to the task of doing justice to the author or himself; a circumstance little to be wondered at, as in the fables of Socrates not a word existed, that could be changed without destroying the beauty of the expression. Of this fact the reader will be at once aware, by perusing two very short, but most perfect fables.

Ἰαυὸς ὑπερβῆς γαφάγας ἀλάζων τις  
 Σκόληξ, Ἰατρός φαρμάκων ἐπιστήμων,  
 "Ὅς οὐδ' ὁ Παιῶν οὐδ' ἔφη, ἔφησ' ἦσαν  
 Τῷ δ' Ἀσπάλῃ, Σὺ δ' ἐξώμετός γ' ἄλ-  
 λους,

Πῶς σπαντὸν ὄντα χελὼν οὐκ ἱατρεύεις;

Of this fable, so absolute in all its numbers, and in which it were a sacrilege to alter a single word, for to change is only to mar, Aphthonius, strange to say! has in his Progymnasmatia, had the folly to dilate it at once, and to dilute it, by the following attempt at fine writing.

Ὁ Βάτραχος τῆς τῶν ἱατρῶν κατήλα-  
 ζον εὐετο τέχνης, πάντα μὲν εἶδέναι φάρ-  
 μακα γῆς ὑπασχνούμενος, πᾶσι δὲ μόνος  
 εἰς ὑγίειαν ἀρκέσιον· καὶ παρεστῶσα τοῖς  
 λόγοις Ἀλώπηξ, τὸ ψεῦδος, ἀπὸ τοῦ  
 χρώματος ἔλεγχον (read ἐλεγχθῆν, τί  
 δῆτα (read δὴ τόδε) λέγουσα, (read λέ-  
 γουσ' εἰ;) νόσου μὲν τοὺς ἄλλους ἔλ-  
 ευθεροῖς, νόσου δὲ φέρεις ἐπὶ τῆς θύρας  
 σύμβολον. Nor is it by his verbiage  
 alone, and rhetorically balanced sen-  
 tences, that the Sophist betrays his  
 ignorance of all that constitutes the  
 beauty of a Socratic fable—its pithi-  
 ness and point; but he has even in-  
 troduced two animals as taking part  
 in the dialogue, both of whom Socrates  
 knew to be perfectly inadmissible;  
 because in a correct fable only such  
 animals ought to converse together  
 as are likely to come together, and  
 only such ideas and language be at-

tributed to them as they are likely to  
 possess and to make use of. Thus,  
 for instance, it was little likely for a  
 Fox, that lives on dry ground, and  
 who shuns wet almost as much as a  
 cat does, to overhear a Frog speaking,  
 whose usual haunt is a marsh; and  
 still less likely was it for a Frog to  
 speak, more than any other animal, of  
 its skill as a physician, or if it did so,  
 that the Fox should think of repress-  
 ing the vain-boasting of the pretender,  
 by appealing to the colour of its skin;  
 as if the colour were the effect of a  
 disorder like the yellow-jaundice. For  
 the introduction, however, of the Frog  
 and Fox, Aphthonius is, after all, not  
 to blame; as he doubtless found them  
 in a then existing fable; of which the  
 following is a representation in politi-  
 cal Iambics, although printed as  
 mere prose by De Furia, (fol. 154)  
 from the Florentine MSS.

ὄντος (δὴ) ποτε Βατράχου ἐν τῇ λίμνῃ  
 Καὶ τοῖς ζώοις πᾶσι ἀναβοήσαντος,  
 [Ἐγὼ]

Ἰατρός εἰμι φαρμάκων ἐπιστήμων;  
 Ἀλώπηξ ἀκούσας ἔφη, Πῶς σὺ ἄλλους  
 θύσεις, σπαντὸν χελὼν [ὄντα] μὴ θερα-  
 πύων;

where ἐγὼ and ὄντα are manifestly re-  
 dundant.

The Frog is also found in a prose  
 representation of the same fable in the  
 MS. Bodl. whose existence and value  
 were first made known and duly ap-  
 preciated by Tyrwhitt; but which on  
 the present occasion would have im-  
 peded rather than forwarded the dis-  
 covery of Truth, had not the Augs-  
 burgh MS. and those used by Bonus  
 Accursius and Aldus, luckily preserv-  
 ed the genuine word Σκόληξ, in the  
 following political Trochaics, hitherto  
 considered as mere prose.

Ὁ τῷ πηλῷ ἀρπυτόμενος Σκόληξ εἰς γῆν  
 ἐφελθὼν | λέγει πᾶσι τοῖς ζώοις, Ἰατρός  
 εἰμι φαρμάκων | ἐπιστήμων, οἷός ἐστιν ὁ  
 τῶν θεῶν ἱατρός | Παιῶν· Καὶ πῶς εἴ-  
 πιν Ἀλώπηξ, ἄλλους ἰώμενος | σπαντὸν  
 δὲ χελὼν ὄντα οὐκ ἴσσω . . .

Where, though the last verse is evi-  
 dently deficient, it is partly supplied  
 by the MS. Bodl. reading σπαντὸν δὲ  
 χελὼν ὄντα οὐκ ἱατρεύεις,—to which  
 may be added σύ γε.

Of the superiority of Σκόληξ over  
 Βάτραχος, Heusinger was the first to  
 have even the least idea, from knowing  
 that worms were considered by the  
 ancients (as snails are by the moderns)

a cure for some disorders, and especially consumptions, as we learn from Galen de Simplic. xi. 39, p. 149, D. and Dioscorid. ii. 72, but who failed, however, to perceive that in the words *ὅς οὐδ' ὁ Πάϊων οἶδε*, there is a parody of the Homeric *οὐδ' ὅσα Κίρκη*, *Οἶδ' ὅσα Μηδείη κατὰ φάρμακα δηλήσαντο*: a parody the more facetious, as at the time when Socrates wrote this fable, worms had not been received by the sons of Æsculapius into their Pharmacopeia; and justly, therefore, would the Σκόληξ be considered *ἄλῳ*, a quack, in presuming to introduce a panacea not recognised by the regular practitioner, who thus ridiculed the pretender to physic by the very name given to the worm, as we learn from Hesychius; Γοφόνος σκόληξ ὑπὸ Συρακουσίῳ δ' ἡμεῖς ἔντερον γῆς: a gloss of no little value, as we may from thence infer that the quack was a Syracusan, and probably of the school of Herophilus of Selymbrium, mentioned by Plato as a celebrated physician during the time when Socrates flourished. Since, then, the true reading is plainly Σκόληξ, it is equally plain that instead of Ἀλώπηξ, we must adopt the name of some animal that was likely to be in the neighbourhood of the Worm, when he was thus boasting of his talents; and of all such animals, the Mole, Ἀσπίδαξ, whose sense of hearing is very acute, as we learn from Buffon, was evidently the most fit to be fixed on to take the conceit out of the quack; for both are inhabitants of similar places under ground; and though the Mole would be unable to see that the Worm was *χῆλος*, he might infer as much from having touched its body, and found that it possessed no legs or other means of locomotion.

Such, then, was the consummate art exhibited in the composition of a fable consisting of merely five lines; and containing a moral, which has been adopted by Æschylus in *Fragm. Inc.* Ἄλλων ἱερότε εἰρὸς ἔλασσω βρίων, and by the other authors, quoted by Stanley and Boissonade on *Prom.* 489, to whom may be added Schol. in *Od.* Δ. 392, ὁ τοὺς ἄλλους σώσας ἑαυτὸν σώσαι οὐ δύναται—a fragment probably of Euripides, Ἄλλους δ' σώσας αὐτὸν εὖ σώσαι δύνα: while it may be not amiss to remark, that as the Worm was in the Mysteries the symbol of Man, and the Mole of the Deity, the

reproof of the former by the latter is in fact symbolical of the Deity's reproof of the vain-boasting of Man.

In the preceding fable not a word can be omitted or added without spoiling it; and the same may be said with equal justice of the following:

Παῖς τις ὑπὸ τείχονε ἀκρίδας εἶχε θηραθεῖς,

οὗ Ζεὺς ἰσχυρὸν συνέτυχε, καὶ τὸν οἰσθεῖς λαβεῖν, καταφερῆς ἦε, χεῖρα κοιλάναι·  
ὁ δὲ παῖς ἀπλοῦν γούρῳ ἔντα, κέντρα ὀϊστῶνας,

Ἄπελθ', ἔφη, παῖ, μὴ δέ μου θυγῆς, σῶς ἔσθ'.

ἔφαθ' ἢ δ' ἔθξας, ὅς ὑποκάλυψ' ἦν, ἰσὺ.

With these two restitutions of the genuine Socratic Scæzons I will bring to a close this, I hope, neither tiresome nor useless article; but not before I have produced two fables, first restored to their Choliambic form in the *Classical Journal*, No. 56, p. 41 and 45, but with neither of which G.C.L. seems to be acquainted, although both have been preserved in almost a perfect state by Photius and his transcriber Suidas.

The first of the fables alluded to is—

Πομίνης ἰδὼν ποτ' ἐσθλόντας ἐν σκίρῳ  
Πρόβατον Λύκος προσῆλθεν ἔγγυς, ἄσπ' εἰπεῖν,

Εἰ τοῦτ' ἐπόλουν, ἔγινετ' ἂν πύση κραυγῇ;

To this fable reference is made by Plutarch in *Sympos.* ii. 156, A. and by the Schol. on *Platon. Phædr.* § 128, whom Photius as usual transcribed in *Καὶ τὸ τοῦ λύκου*: and to an imitation of the same fable is to be traced the saying that *one may steal a sheep, while another is hanged for looking over the hedge*.

If, then, Plato in the *Phædrus*, the earliest of his dialogues, thus made an allusion to an Æsopic fable, written in Choliambics, and if at the time when such allusion was made, no person but Socrates was even suspected of writing such fables (and that he was so suspected is plain from the passage of the *Phædo* quoted already,) it is fair to infer that Socrates was the Æsop of Athens; and as he was accused of having assisted Euripides in the composition of his tragedies, one can easily account for the origin of such a suspicion by knowing that a verse of Euripides, thus quoted by Plutarch in *Lacon. Apophthegm.*

Τὸν χεῖρα προσφέροντα χρεὶν θεὸν καλεῖν,

and more correctly than by Photius,  
τὴν χεῖρα προσφέροντα τὴν θεὸν καλεῖν,  
is only the moral to the second fable alluded to, and which has been translated by Avienus into Latin Elegiacs from the following Greek Choliambics:

Βοηλάτης τις ἦγ' ἄμαξαν ἐκ κόμης  
τῆς δ' ἐμπεσούσης εἰς φάραγγα κοιλώδη,  
θεὸν βοηθεῖν, ἀργὸς ἴσταθ' Ἡρακλεῖ  
προσευχόμενος, ὃν πλείστα τῶν θεῶν  
πάντων

ἤγαλλ' αἰετμαῖσι· Τῶν τροχῶν ἅπτου,  
καὶ νύσσει τοὺς βούς, ὃ θεὸς εἶπεν ἐγγύς  
στὰς,

καὶ τὸς τι δρῶν θεοὺς τότ' ἡμάτην εὖχου:  
a fable to which is due the apophthegm still in use of bidding a *lazy man put his shoulders to the wheel*.

A. Q.

#### ON THE FRAGMENTS OF THE BACCHÆ OF EURIPIDES.

MR. URBAN,

WHEN I first presumed to address you on the subject of the recently discovered fragments of the Bacchæ of Euripides, I did so on the credit of my being one of the very few persons in England likely to feel the least interest on such a question; and it was therefore with no less surprise than delight I found in your last Number the letters of two Correspondents, who seemed to speak as if they really did know something not only of Greek, ancient and modern, genuine and spurious, but who boasted even their ability to unmask an unknown author, under his assumed name. What, said I to myself, are there in these degenerate days two Bentleys in the field able to detect a Phalaris, and this too by intuition? Alas, Sir, such is not our good fortune; for, believe me, Bentleys do not appear like buttercups in the spring; and if they did, they would not, unless unworthy of the name, refuse to give at least one reason for doubting, what neither X. nor QUÆRENS have it in their power to disprove, by internal evidence alone, the genuineness of the fragment; but which X. boldly asserts are the fabrication of a modern scholar, because he finds "that such a peculiar mode of

reasoning pervades G. B.'s papers, as to stamp him at once their author."

Truly, Sir, X. is a happy man, in being able thus to jump to a conclusion. So because G. B.'s papers carry their own stamp with them, he must be the fabricator of fragments, which E. L. (in your number for Nov. last) says "are decidedly genuine;" and QUÆRENS, "too Hellenistic to be the production of a mere modern scholar." G. B. too must be both a better and worse scholar, than he has been usually thought, since he can thus deceive all but the vastly clever X. whose Greek, if it be no better than his logic, will gain him little credit even with the party whose "clever but misdirected scholarship" he so hypocritically laments; "for," says he, "the learning expended in framing such counterfeits would be more usefully employed in illustrating what is genuine." Now, if X. Y., A. Q., and G. B., are one and the same person, X. cannot be ignorant that G. B., in his editions of the Troades and Phœnissæ of Euripides, the Supplices, Eumenides, and Prometheus of Æschylus, and Plato's Four Dialogues, has expended some learning in illustrating what are supposed to be the genuine remains of antiquity; and yet I am not aware that X. has ever by word or deed countenanced the learning so usefully employed.

But perhaps, Sir, like Hardouin, X. will deny the genuineness of every supposed classical author. Until, however, he is pleased to enlighten the world with specimens of his own clever and well-directed scholarship, and give us some proofs of his intuitive perception, of what is and is not genuine, I shall continue to judge in such matters by internal evidence alone; and as a touch-stone of his power, either to detect what is spurious, or to supply a lacuna, I beg to tell him that in almost every Greek tragedy and comedy there is ample scope for the exhibition of his talents; and if he will attempt either the one or the other, I will engage to prove *instantly*, that what he deems spurious is genuine; and that the supplement, if it be his own, will be faulty, and if not, that I will show where he got it. This, Sir, is a fair challenge.

Yours, &c.

A. Q.

*C. Sallustii Crispi de Catilinae Conjuratone deque Bello Jugurthino Libri. Codd. scriptis simul impressisque quadraginta amplius collatis, recensuit atque adnotationibus illustravit Henricus E. Allen.*

IN our last Number we had the pleasing task of reviewing Dr. Bloomfield's Thucydides, and of speaking deservedly in high terms of a publication, that cannot fail to be of essential service to Greek students of every class; and we have now to draw the reader's attention to an edition of a Roman Historian, who, if not a second Thucydides, is not far removed from him—we allude to the interesting author of the wars of Catiline and Jugurtha.

Of these delightful tales, evidently considered by the Romans themselves "like gems upon the Æthiop's ear," and therefore preserved as "Elegant Extracts" from the more full histories of the same author, Mr. Allen has given an edition, that we do not believe a dozen Englishmen could equal; exhibiting, as it does, the very rare union of the patient research of the scholar, combined with the delicate perception of the man of taste, and a knowledge of the peculiarities of the Latin language, which only requires a wider field to be seen to the greatest advantage. In truth, on merely opening the volume, which even on the ground of typographical beauty and correctness puts to shame our ordinary school books, we were immediately carried back to the brighter days of English scholarship, when a Bentley, a Markland, a Davies, a Walker, and a Pearce were labouring zealously and successfully in extending our acquaintance with Latin literature, and thus paving the way for the more difficult labours of a Dawes and Porson, in their attempts to develop the hidden mysteries of Greek.

We fear, however, that Mr. Allen has fallen on evil days, when the sciolists of the *morah-of-intellect* academies, and peripatetic schoolmasters, are doing their best to throw discredit on genuine learning by stigmatizing with the name of Pedants all who, pursuing the old-fashioned plan of writing notes in Latin, give the best proof of their competent acquaintance with that language, which forms the very subject of their criticisms.

GENT. MAG. March, 1833.

But though Mr. Allen may not be able to get his book introduced into schools, where Sallust is generally read, as (if a boy, scarcely able to use a pocket Latin dictionary, were fit to have an author, who wrote for men alone, put into his hands,) we are not without hopes that the tutors of Colleges will be disposed to make Sallust a text-book; and for such a purpose we can heartily recommend Mr. Allen's edition, as we have done, what few Reviewers can say conscientiously, that is, read every word of a work whose praises we are thus proclaiming; and to convince our readers that this panegyric is not a mere puff, an imputation from which the character of our Magazine ought to keep us free, we shall give a list of all the passages, where we think Mr. Allen "has run before his horse to market."

Previously, however, to speaking of the errors of the edition, we will detail succinctly its claims to the attention not only of scholars, but of every man of education, who wishes to know what Sallust really wrote.

In the first place, this edition contains the various readings of TWENTY-FIVE MSS. preserved in the British Museum, only two of which had been previously examined, and a fresh collation of seventeen printed editions, especially the three oldest, which had been not sufficiently noticed by preceding editors. Of course Mr. Allen has not deemed it necessary to give every variation, for every scholar knows that many readings are merely errors of transcription; but he seems to have omitted nothing that would enable a critic to arrive at the very words of Sallust.

Amongst the MSS. now first collated, (Harl. 3.) is one which of itself would be nearly sufficient to exhibit the author in all his pristine purity; and which by corroborating in a manner scarcely to be credited the decisions of Gottlieb Cortius, has shown what has been also proved in the case of Bentley and of Reiske, that the most slashing critics are frequently the most successful; and that, concise as Sallust is usually thought to be, he was still more concise originally; and, consequently, to read his history as he actually wrote it, we must tear away some scores of interpolations. In pursuing, however, his



favourite idea, Cortius has, like all first promulgators of a system, pushed his doctrines a little too far, and in some instances even carried Mr. Allen along with him; although the latter has evidently been anxious to keep himself free from the suspicion of being ready *ducem caecum caecum sequi*.

But the most curious fact connected with the history of the MSS. of Sallust is, that they are all derived from one *archetypus*: for it appears that in B. J. 44, only three MSS. hitherto discovered, supply an evident lacuna in the text; and of these one has the words only in the margin. In like manner two copies alone preserve in B. J. 85, a word wanting in all the rest; and even of these, one is a printed edition; and hence we may fairly infer, should our suspicions on this head be fully established, that in other passages, where a literal error or lacuna can be corrected or supplied, no objection can be taken against the adoption of the remedy on the ground that all the MSS. agree in the common reading. On this point, however, we cannot at present speak positively, as we have never seen, nor know where to find, some editions of Sallust, published within the last ten years on the Continent; a circumstance we regret the more, as we are given to understand that they contain collations of MSS. not previously consulted.

In the second place, the edition of Mr. Allen exhibits, what is quite a rarity now-a-days in England, a text formed by the Editor himself, and not a mere reprint of some foreign scholar's recension; and in this part of his labours, although he has done much in presenting us with a far purer text than any we are acquainted with, he might have done still more for his author, had he not felt a reluctance to introduce alterations on the authority of solitary documents.

For instance, in Bell. Catilin. §. 14, where the vulgate has, "*Imperium semper ad optimum quemque a minus bono transfertur*," a MS. Harl. (14) reads correctly *a minus bonis*: because *optimum quemque*, to which *minus bonis* is opposed, presents in fact the idea of plurality.

Again, in §. 23, "*postremo ferocius agitare quam solitus erat*," the same MS. rightly omits *quam solitus erat*; an idea already conveyed in the comparative *Ferocius*.

Again, in §. 19, "*quod eum infestum inimicum Cn. Pompeio cognoverat*," two MSS. omit *inimicum*, rightly; whatever Cortius may say to the contrary; for *inimicum* is evidently an explanation.

In like manner, in §. 30, "*libero impunitatem ejus rei*," one MS. Harl. (15) omits *ejus rei*, correctly; for the *impunity* could not relate to any thing else.

Thus too, in §. 52, "*facta atque crudelia facinora*," one MS. Harl. (12) reads *facta atque facinorosa*.

Lastly, in §. 61, "*neque in fuga quisquam civis ingenuus*," two Harl. MSS. (10 & 23) rightly omit *civis*; for *ingenuus* cannot be applied except to a freeman.

The following readings might likewise have been fairly inserted in the text of the Bell. Jugurth.

§. 16. "*Eum Jugurtha, tametsi Romæ in inimicis habuerat, tamen accuratissime recepit*," in the place of *in amicis*, on the authority of the edition of Ascensius.

§. 49. "*Quos antea sub jugum miserat*," with two MSS. that rightly omit *victos* after *antea*.

§. 50. "*ex anni intemperie*," with one MS. Harl. (11) in the place of *tempore*; and lastly, in

§. 110, "*Id immutatum, quod ceteri dolere solent, ego lætor*," on the authority of the singularly valuable MS. Harl. (3) in the place of the absurd *immutum*; for Bocchus had just spoken of his change of fortune—"multis orantibus aliis ultro egomet opem tuli, nullius indigui."

On the other hand, the passages where Mr. Allen ought, we conceive, to have retained the common readings in the text, are the following.

Bell. Catilin.

§. 8. "*Optimus quisque facere quam dicere, sua ab aliis benefacta laudari quam ipse aliorum narrare malebat*," for the antithesis cannot possibly dispense with *narrare*.

§. 18. "*Quod ni Catilina maturasset pro curia sociis signum dare, eo die post conditam urbem pessimum facinus patratum erat*." Here Mr. Allen has omitted *sociis*, on the authority of MS. Harl. 20. But as it was necessary to state who the parties were, to whom the signal was given, and how the signal was made so as to defeat Catiline's object, it is plain that Sallust wrote "*porum curios sociis signum dare*."

Bell. Jugurth.

§. 14. "Utinam emori fortunis meis honestus exitus esset, ne vivere contentus viderer. Here Mr. Allen reads *ne contentus*. But the antithesis plainly requires, *ne contentus viverem*: as in the sentence immediately following, "Nunc neque vivere lubet, neque mori, licet sine dedecore;" where, however, we ought to read, *ut libet*, opposed to *sine dedecore*.

In §. 33, where Memmius is pleading for Jugurtha, he is reported to say,

"Si verum aperiat, in fide et clementiâ populi Romani magnam spem illi sitam; sia reticeat, non sociis saluti fore."

Here Mr. Allen, on the authority of MS. Harl. (1) omits the words *si verum*, and shortly after, *sia*: and supports the omission of the particles by numerous parallel passages. But still we ought to be told what were the kind of facts alluded to. Besides, as one MS. Harl. (12) reads *si summum*, and others *vero*, it is plain that Sallust wrote "*si rerum vere summum* aperiat."

In §. 54, we meet with the expression "bellum renovari, quod nisi ex illius lubricine geri posset," where Mr. Allen considers *nisi* as written for *non nisi*. But to this omission of the negative we conceive every principle of reason is opposed; nor could a thousand passages prove any thing to the contrary.

In §. 64, where Sallust is describing the conduct of Metellius to Marius, of whom the former was beginning to be rather jealous, the more so, as the latter was then aspiring to the consulship, we meet with the words following:

"Sæpius eadem postulanti fertur dixisse ne festinaret abire; satis mature illum cum filio suo consulatum petiturum."

Here Mr. Allen, at the suggestion of Gruter, omits *abire*. Perhaps Sallust wrote *ambire*.

In §. 98, where the vulgate has "apud aquam Sullam cum equitibus noctem agitare jubet," Mr. Allen has omitted *noctem* on the authority of two MSS. But *noctem agitare* means to pass the night, as *vita agitabatur* in Bell. Catil. §. 3. The passage quoted by Mr. A. from B. J. 59, *Equitatum—agitare jubet*, is not in point.

But after thus expressing our dissent from some of Mr. Allen's opinions, it were unjust not to produce the passages where we think he has

done his author good service, and himself no little credit. For instance, in Bell. Catilin.

§. 1. "Ita utrumque per se indigens alterum—alterius auxilio eget."

Mr. Allen justly prefers the reading of MS. Harl. (14) *indigens, alterius*, and which he aptly compares with Cicero Tuscul. 11. 5. "Ita et utraque res sine altera debilis."

§. 3. "Ac me—nihilominus minus honoris cupido eademque, quæ cæteros, fama atque invidia vexabat."

Here Mr. A. would read *eademque ceteris*, a Græcism, of which some instances from Horace and Lucretius are quoted at B. C. xx. "*vobis eadem mihi bona malaque intellexi*," where Cortius has restored a similar construction; and with which may be compared Soph. Phil. 1377, "Α σοί τε καί μοι κοινὸν ὄρων τελευτῶμεν" εἰ, as emended by Porson.

§. 18. "De qua, quam verissimum potero dicam."

Mr. Allen conjectures *brevisissime*. Rightly; for Sallust would hardly be disposed to throw a doubt on his own veracity.

§. 22. The Vulgate has "*aperuisse consilium suum, atque eo dictitare fecisse*." Here Cortius was the first to object to *dictitare*, but was at a loss to point out the origin of the interpolation, until he met with the reading *dictam rem*; which being written in MSS. thus, *dictā rē*, has doubtless led, says Mr. A. to *dictare*.

So much, however, has been done for the *Bellum Catilinarium*, that every editor, except of the Bentley breed, who not only could find difficulties, but know how to overcome them, must be content to do but very little in that piece. Not so with the *Bellum Jugurthinum*; for which, as less has been done, more of course remains to do. Accordingly, we find that to Mr. Allen has been left the restitution of three difficult passages, for we have scarcely room to quote more, where other critics have been either totally or partially in the dark.

In §. 53, the Vulgate has—"Romani, quamquam itinere atque opere castrorum et prælio fessi lassique erant, tamen—obviam procedunt." But such a tautology, it is plain, Sallust never wrote; nor could he have written what is given in some MSS. *fessi lassique*; from which Mr. A. has, how-

ever, happily elicited *fessi erant, latissimum*.

Again, in §. 6. we meet with a passage, which, because it is easy enough to construe, no critic has stumbled at, and yet it only requires the attention to be directed to it, to see at once the absurdity of the Vulgate—

"Præterea opportunitas suæque et liberorum ætatis, quæ etiam mediocri viros *sæpe prædæ* transvorsos agit."

Here Mr. A. proposes to read *sæpe transvorsos*,—an emendation plainly confirmed by a Burney MS. that gives *sæpe prædæ*; and from which it may be collected that Sallust wrote *sæpe per feda*, similar to Horace's '*Gens humana ruit per vetitum et nefas*:' at least by such a reading alone can we account for the introduction of *prædæ*. In like manner Mr. Allen has, we think, led the way to the true reading in §. 47, where the Vulgate has

"Huc consul, simul tentandi gratia, et si paterentur opportunitatis loci, præsidium imposuit."

Mr. A. has, however, edited

"Huc consul, simul, si paterentur, tentandi et opportunitatis loci gratia, præsidium imposuit."

But *gratia opportunitatis* we conceive to be not very good Latin. There is indeed an expression not very unlike, in §. 94, *ponderis gratia*: but even that passage is not free from suspicion; at all events it can hardly defend *opportunitatis gratia*: for the opportunity itself was the impelling motive. There is consequently a lacuna here; which may be supplied by reading, "Huc consul, simul tentandi, si paterentur, gratia, et *opportunitate loci affectus*,"—where *affectus* might easily have dropped out from the similarity of the preceding letters *ate loci*.

Nor is this the only place, where a lacuna can be discovered in Sallust, as might be shown at length. Two instances, however, shall suffice for the present, and both taken from the speech of Cæsar in Bell. Catilin. §. 51.

In the former passage, the Vulgate has,

"De timore supervacaneum est disserere, quum præsertim diligentia clarissimi viri, consulis, tanta præsidia sint in armis."

Here Putschius was the first to read from a MSS. *præsenti*, a reading

found also in MS. by Cortius and Mr. Allen; who has well defended the use of *præsens*, in the sense of *ready*, *prompt*, or *presiding*, but did not see that Sallust wrote "*quum præsens dei intelligentia et clarissimi viri consiliis, tanta præsidia sint in armis*,"—a sneer on the part of Cæsar, that could not escape the penetration of Cato; who therefore blunts the edge of it by remarking that the Romans were accustomed, instead of exerting themselves, to be *diis immortalibus confisi*, qui hanc republicam—servavere.

With regard to the expression *præsens Dei*, it may be compared with Horace's "*præsens divus habebitur Augustus*," while the *vir consilis*, as opposed to *dei intelligentia*, may be compared with a passage in Bell. Jug. 90. "*Consul—dis, credo, fretus, nam contra tantas difficultates consilio satis providere non poterat*." Besides, one may doubt whether *consulis* would be used after *clarissimi viri*.

The second instance of a lacuna, and the one with which we must close this article, is in the passage following:

"At alie leges item condemnatis non animam eripi sed in exilium permitti jubent."

Here Mr. A. reads with Cortius *mitti*, asserting that *permitti* owes its origin to the words of Cæsar, towards the end of his speech—"quibus legibus exilium damnatis *permisum*." But still we want a word to be opposed to *animam*. Read, therefore, *c'rp'r'* (i. e. *corpora*), *mitti*." On this constant opposition of *anima* and *corpus*, it is sufficient to refer to B. J. 2. "*compositum ex anima et corpore*."

We cannot bid adieu to Mr. Allen, without thanking him most heartily for his edition of Sallust, nor without taking shame to ourselves for permitting so many months to elapse between the receipt of his volume and our notice of it; in which, however, we have done our best to make amends for previous neglect, by the length of our present article.

With regard to his other work, announced at the end of his Sallust, "*Doctrina Copularum Lingue Latinæ*," we regret to say we have never seen a copy of it; for, judging from the present work, we doubt not it contains very valuable matter.

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*A Biographical History of the Wesley Family, more particularly its earlier Branches.* By John Dove. 12mo. pp. 308.

THE Wesleys were remarkable for other circumstances besides their relationship to "the venerable founder of Arminian Methodism;" they were a family whose natural talents and literary accomplishments were alike extraordinary. They shone not only as zealous divines and theological writers; but, besides the two Samuels, father and son, whose poetical works attained considerable celebrity, "almost all" the children of the former "were poets, and all characterised by a vein of satire." (p. 148.) They were only imperfectly known from the various biographies of John Wesley; until, in the year 1822, the late Dr. Adam Clarke published "*Memoirs of the Wesley Family*," in a large octavo volume; from which the present is condensed, with additions. The parties commemorated are, Bartholomew Wesley, Minister of Charmouth, Dorsetshire (great-grandfather of the celebrated John); John Wesley, Vicar of Whitchurch, in the same county, his grandfather; Dr. Samuel Annesley, his maternal grandfather; Samuel Annesley, jun. and four of his sisters; Matthew Wesley, a rich physician, uncle to the celebrated John; Samuel Wesley, Rector of Epworth in Lincolnshire, his father; Samuel Wesley, jun.; and his sisters,—Emilia, Mrs. Harper; Mary, Mrs. Whitelamb; Anne, Mrs. Lambert; Susanna, Mrs. Ellison; Mehetabel, Mrs. Wright; Martha, Mrs. Hall; and Kezia, who was a spinster, and in that particular more fortunate than her sisters, who generally married unhappily, either to men of vicious characters or uncultivated minds, unsuitable to these well-educated women. The brothers John and Charles, being sufficiently commemorated in numerous other works, are not enlarged upon.

The great-grandfather and the grandfather of John Wesley were both Non-conformist ministers, ejected from their benefices by the Act of Uniformity. His father, when in the course of education for the ministry among

the dissenters, left them, walked on foot to Oxford, and, adopting high-church principles, became Rector of Epworth. He took a wife, however, from the daughters of Dr. Samuel Annesley, a very apostle among the Non-conformists of the metropolis.

In these ancestral circumstances, as it appears to us, may be palpably traced the incentives of John Wesley's career. He was the son of a country clergyman of moderate preferment, and burthened with a very numerous family. His father, notwithstanding his adhesion to high church and state principles, had struggled through life with difficulty; his grandfather Annesley, on the contrary, though he had relinquished all his professional preferments, had yet subsequently prospered both in reputation and fortune. John had small expectations and great ambition; schism, as we have seen, was familiar in his family; thus urged and tempted to an independent course, he boldly struck into the new path, and, supported by his talents and physical vigour during a long life, achieved the formation of that religious sect, which is now grown to so numerous and powerful a body.

The most interesting incident connected with Bartholomew Wesley, the first of the family on record, is that he was Minister at Charmouth at the time when King Charles the Second, in his flight from Worcester, passed through that village: a circumstance thus noticed by Anthony Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*,\* when speaking of the Rector of Epworth:

"The said Samuel Wesley is grandson to — Wesley, the ~~pastoral~~ minister sometime of Charmouth, in Dorsetshire. In 1651, King Charles II. and Lord Wilmot had like to have been by him betrayed when they continued incognito in that county."

Now, the warmth of some expressions in this passage has irritated our author, and drawn him from his wonted impartiality; even so far as to condemn the invaluable literary annals of

\* The misprint *Oxonienses* occurring three times (pp. 17, 18, 208), has the appearance of ignorance.



Earl of Anglesey, which he imagined to be nearly extinct, and only recoverable through his wife!" P. 218.

Leaving the history of Dr. Annesley's ancestors, we will now notice that of his descendants :

"The Annesley family, like that of the Wesleys, was both numerous and highly intellectual. Dr. Annesley had not less than *twenty-five* children. When Dr. Manton, baptizing one of them, was asked what number of children Dr. Annesley had, answered, "I believe it is *two dozens, or a quarter of a hundred!*" The reckoning by *dozens* was a singular circumstance; an honour which is conferred on few. But of this interesting family there now appears to be no record, except of Samuel, Elizabeth, Judith, Anne, and Sumner." P. 43.

A little research would have given Mr. Dove the names at least of one or two more of Dr. Annesley's children. One other daughter, Sarah, is mentioned with Judith in the letter of Mrs. Dunton quoted by himself in p. 52. A son, Benjamin, was his father's executor. In his will, which is very short, and printed by Kippis, Dr. Annesley says no more than this of his children: "I give to each of my children one shilling, and all the rest to be equally divided between my son Benjamin Annesley, my daughter Judith Annesley, and my daughter Anne Annesley, whom I make my executors." This was dated March 29, 1693.

At Dunton's same interview at Dublin, in 1698, with the son of the Earl of Anglesey before mentioned, he met Lieut. Downing, with whom he had been in New England, and told him "of my brother Annesley's death; at which he was highly concerned." This "brother Annesley" was probably another than Benjamin.

Elsewhere Dunton speaks of his sister T——d; saying, that "when Iris (his wife, Elizabeth Annesley) died, I put her and her sisters into close mourning." (*Life and Errors*, p. 86.)

In p. 32, Mr. Dove states that the late Francis Annesley, Esq. LL.D. M.P. for Reading, was a descendant of Dr. Annesley.\*

But, if the Annesleys had their titled relations, the Wesleys had at least namesakes of similar dignity :

"Dr. Clarke mentions that a gentleman of the name of Wesley, of Dangan, in the county of Meath, in Ireland, of considerable property, wrote to the Rector of Epworth, that if he had a son called Charles he would adopt him as his heir; and at the expense of this gentleman Charles was actually supported at Westminster School; and when afterwards he wished to take him over to Ireland, Charles thankfully declined, fearing lest worldly prosperity should corrupt him. The person whom Mr. Wesley, of Dangan, made his heir, and who took the name of Wesley, was Richard Colley, of Dublin, afterwards created the first Earl of Mornington, and was grandfather to the present Marquis Wellesley and Duke of Wellington. Wellesley is therefore a corruption, and an awkward one, made by the present Marquis, of the simple and more elegant name of Wesley." P. 265.

Such strange caprices are sometimes conceived by rich old bachelors, that this story cannot be absolutely denied; but it is certainly too improbable to be received without adequate proof. With regard to the adoption of the name of Wellesley, as it is merely a matter of taste we will not dispute our author's opinion, though we dissent from it; but he is incorrect in saying that the change was made by the present Marquis Wellesley, and also in calling his grandfather Earl of Mornington, as he was only a Baron, and the Earldom was conferred on his son, the Marquis's father. We are unable to say when the orthography of Wellesley was adopted; but it was evidently so early as 1760, when Garret Lord Mornington was created Earl of Mornington and Viscount Wellesley. The name of Wesley was first taken by Richard Colley, Esq. in 1728; he was not raised to the peerage until 1746.

The most interesting part of this little work is the literary history of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, the Rector of Epworth, who

"Had the honour of dedicating, by permission, different works to three British Queens in succession; his *History of the Life of Christ*, to Queen Mary;

\* Dr. Francis Annesley was also Master of Downing college, Cambridge, and one of the hereditary Cottonian Trustees of the British Museum; being the heir-at-law of Sir George Downing, the founder of the former, and also one of the representatives of Sir Robert Cotton. He died April 17, 1812, and has a memoir in our vol. LXXXII. i. 491.

his *History of the Old and New Testament*, to Queen Anne; and his *Dissertations on the book of Job*, to Queen Caroline." P. 128.

"It is a curious fact, that Mr. Wesley, wishing to have a true representation of the war horse described by Job, and hearing that Lord Oxford had one, wrote to his Lordship for permission to have his likeness taken for the work. 'I would (he says), if it were possible, procure a draft of the finest Arab horse in the world; and, having had an account from several that your Lordship's bloody Arab answers that character, I have an ambition to have him drawn by the best artist we can find, and place him as the greatest ornament of my work.'"

Mr. Dove says there is little doubt that this request was granted, and that we may safely conclude that the horse represented at p. 338 of the *Dissertations on Job*, is the Earl of Oxford's bloody Arab! We are sorry, however, to find it added, that "the portrait is neither well drawn nor well engraved," notwithstanding the worthy commentator employed "the best artist he could find." It is therefore evident that Cole did not rival the modern Scott as an animal engraver.

The following extract, in which this excellent artist is again alluded to, is altogether curious from its disclosure of the old-fashioned contrivances by which the mechanical manufacture of these Job-ations was effected. It is from a letter now first published, addressed to General James Oglethorpe, in the 71st and last year of the patient commentator's life:

"Notwithstanding my own and my son's violent illness, which held me half a year, and him above twelve months, I have made a shift to get more than three parts in four of my *Dissertations on Job* printed off, and both the printing, paper, and maps hitherto paid for. My son John [the celebrated John], at Oxford, now his elder brother is gone to Tiverton, takes care of the remainder of the impression in London; and I have an ingenious artist here with me in my house at Epworth, who is graving and working off the remaining maps and figures for me; so that I hope, if the printer does not hinder me, I shall have the whole ready by next spring; and, by God's leave, be in London myself to deliver the books perfect. I print five hundred copies, as in my proposals; whereof I have about three hundred already subscribed for, and among my subscribers fifteen or sixteen English Bishops, with some of Ireland." P. 127.

Acting on the maxim, "rather wear out, than rust out," the Rector of Epworth is supposed to have hastened his death by his labours on this work. However, about six months after his decease, his son John had a copy prepared to present to Queen Caroline, which was accomplished on Sunday, Oct. 12, 1735.

"He told the late Dr. Adam Clarke, that when he was introduced into the royal presence, the Queen was *romping* with her Maids of Honour. But she suspended her play, heard and received him graciously, took the book from his hand, which he presented her kneeling on one knee, looked at the outside, said '*it is very prettily bound*,' and then laid it down in the window without opening a leaf! He rose up, bowed, walked backward, and withdrew. The Queen bowed, smiled, and spoke several kind words, and immediately resumed her sport."

It was certainly extraordinary that her Majesty should have been contented with admiring the pretty binding of a *Dissertation on Job*; but it is to be considered that, being then in high spirits, she was not immediately in want of ghostly comfort; though, had she but known what a brave "bloody Arab" was to be seen within those pretty covers, we think she would have been induced to try the mettle of "the finest horse in the world."

It has been a question whether or no Wesley was placed by Pope in his *Dunciad*: and Mr. Dove's statements on the point are very contradictory. He first says,

"It is a fact that in no edition published by Mr. Pope did these names (Wesley, Watts, and Brome) ever appear. In one surreptitious edition they were printed thus, W—l—y, W—s; but in the genuine editions of that work the line stood thus, as it does at present—

"Well purged; and worthy Withers, Quarles, and Blome."

Mr. Dove then proceeds to state, that

"Dr. Watts made a serious but gentle remonstrance to the introduction of his name. This remonstrance had its effect; and Dr. Watts was no longer to sit in the seat of the Dunces. The removal of Mr. Wesley's name was probably owing to the interposition of his son Samuel, with whom Mr. Pope corresponded."

So, according to this, Pope retracted what he had never advanced.

Samuel Wesley, jun. was a far bet-



ter poet than his father. The productions of his muse certainly possessed occasional passages of very sprightly wit, and epigrammatic vigour. Of this the following is a specimen :

ON FORMS OF PRAYER.

Form stints the spirit, Watts has said,  
And therefore oft is wrong;  
At best a crutch the weak to aid,  
A cumbrance to the strong.  
Old David, both in prayer and praise,  
A form for crutches brings;  
But Watts has dignified his lays,  
And furnished him with wings.  
E'en Watts a form for praise can choose,  
For prayer who throws it by;  
Crutches to walk he can refuse,  
But uses them to fly.

Upon the whole, this is an instructive as well as entertaining little work. The moderation with which the author expresses his religious and political sentiments, is much to be commended. The following observations ought to be quoted in all the publications which are intended for the use of those who exclusively assume the title of "the religious world."

"Martha Wesley complains in a letter which she wrote to her brother John, in 1730, that her uncle Matthew was not '*decidedly pious*,' though strictly moral. This letter is not to Martha's credit, after the kindness and indulgence which she acknowledges he had manifested to her. Besides, it was written at a time when her brothers John and Charles considered that she was far from being *enlightened*. This disposition to pronounce on the spiritual state of individuals is not uncommon in the present day. Nothing, however, is more uncharitable." P. 78.

Nor do we less cordially subscribe to the following observations :

"We have now detailed the death of three ministers of the gospel; two of them *non-conformists*, the other a *High Churchman*. As we see them approach the confines of eternity, the scene becomes interesting. Dropping all party distinctions, we view them becoming 'one in Christ Jesus.' Animated with the same spirit, they look up to God as their common Father, through the same Mediator: they praise him for the same mercies, and look forward, with equal confidence, to his kingdom and glory. They gave satisfactory evidence, that they were united to Christ, belonged to the same family, and were heirs of the same heavenly inheritance, notwithstanding the exter-

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nal difference in their mode of worship. These considerations should teach us to be careful not to exalt the outward distinctions of party into the rank of *fundamental truths*. So long as we lay the same foundation, we ought to cultivate fellowship with each other as *brethren*, although the different manner in which we place the materials may give a varied appearance to the building." P. 152.

*An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Coast of Sussex.* By J. D. Parry, M.A.

THIS is a guide-book to the watering places of Sussex, formed on a more magnificent scale than ordinary, in a well proportioned octavo volume; and enriched from the topographical collections of Sir William Burrell, deposited in the British Museum, as well as by a series of newspaper extracts. The latter form a very curious and amusing chronicle of Brighton, that rapid creation of pleasure and fashion, as well as preserve interesting notices of other places and matters; though many of them should have been arranged under their appropriate heads, and others might have been advantageously omitted altogether.

As an antiquary, Mr. Parry does not improve; indeed, he owns (p. 11) his inexperience and disinclination towards ancient records. What is more unfortunate, he attempts to conceal his ignorance by awkward attempts at sarcasm and ridicule, when speaking of Stukeley, and other authors of established reputation. Why then will he pursue a branch of authorship for which he entertains such repugnance and contempt? and for which, we must add, he exhibits such entire incapacity. Mr. Parry is not contented with misprinting all the Latin charters and records which he has to do with, but he must mistranslate them also; and we have in his present volume some blunders of this description, which are even more ludicrous and absurd than those we noticed in his *History of Woburn*. In his version of the *Nonarum Inquisitio* for Brightelmestone, the principal article of taxation is "*garbel*!" but this is only one of four passages of equal beauty, derived from the four first lines of the original.

"Hec indentura testatur q'd capta fuit Inq'ic'o eorum Henr' Humae et eor'is suis

collectorib' at assessor' ix' garb' veller' et agn' ac xv' d'no regi concess' in com' Sussex' assig't' apud Lewes die d'nica in medio xl' anno regni regis Edwardi t'cij a conquestu xvo sup' vero valore ix' garbar', &c."

The translation which, with the assistance of Facciolatus (as we learn from a note), Mr. Parry has succeeded in hammering out of these lines, is as follows :

" This indenture testifies that an inquisition was taken before Henry Husee and his fellows, collectors and assessors of the ixth of garbel (!) fleeces and lambs, and of the xvth granted to our lord the king, in the county of Sussex, assigned at Lewes on a Sunday in the middle of the 40th year (!!) of the reign of King Edward the Third, from the nonal inquest (!!!), and the quindecimal (!!!!) concerning the true value of the ninth of garbel, (!!!!!) &c. &c."

Garbel, garbel? why the whole concern is garbled! It should be added that, in order to support this learned paraphrase, the author has altered xl' (Quadragesime, or Lent,) to "xlo"; and the contracted form of conquestu to "9 questu"; as well as afterwards &' (etiam) to "q." and t'ris to "trisa," besides placing his apostrophes, or marks of contraction, incorrectly throughout. Here is another short specimen, from the valuation of the rectory of Brighton in 1535.

"Firma rectorie ibidem cum omibus proficuis et com'odit' et di' Ric'o Nicolle p' termino annorum, et red' inde per annu' xvi'."

#### Translation :

"Farm of the rectory there, with all first-fruits [the Latin means simply profits] and advantages, and various things, [an interpolation], let to Richard Nicolle for a term of years, and the rent thence by the year 161."

These will probably be enough; we must, however, notice Mr. Parry's new interpretation for "T. R. apud Reading;" which is, "The King holding his court! (*tenente rege*)" (p. 49). In the same extract the four words, "cum capitibus, et pavones," of which the translation is given, are carelessly omitted in the Latin extract. There are two omissions in the extract from Domesday Book.

These remarks have been amply merited by the haste and carelessness of

the author. Otherwise the work deserves praise for the fullness and variety of its contents, for which we are doubtless indebted to the collections of Sir William Burrell, and probably some other persons who have spent more than "six months" upon the pursuit. It was a laudable promptitude which suggested the procurement of Col. Gunter's hitherto unpublished "Storie" of "the last act" of King Charles the Second's escape; the recent reading of which, before the Royal Society of Literature, was noticed in our numbers for Nov. and Dec. pp. 426, 520. It is, however, introduced by some very foolish remarks: amongst which the author thinks it necessary to caution us that he should "not be identified" with the loyal sentiments which the document contains; yet he adds, "we fearlessly hasten to acknowledge, even in this age, that we entertain a respect for the motives and principles of many of the Royalists. . . . Really believing in the divine right and sacredness of person in the existing monarch, they were willing to risk their whole substance and their life in defending it. Granting it might be a delusion, was it not a happy one?" &c. In commenting on this observation we would say that we care little about analysing and dissecting the principle of loyalty, provided its effects were productive of instances of exalted virtue. The fruit is the test of the goodness of the tree. We should regret if the good old scriptural principle of fearing God and honouring the King, were losing ground in the hearts of our countrymen, weakened by any of those democratic notions which have been so often directed against our constitutional monarchy. Now, we fearlessly assert that the right of the King is Divine, in the sense that he rules by the appointment of Providence—that his person is sacred on the same ground can there be a doubt? When Kings in a limited and constitutional monarchy become tyrants, they unking themselves; but extreme cases must be supposed before the lawfulness of extreme remedies can be allowed. The same divine right therefore by which the father of a family holds his authority, the same loyalty which the children of that family pay to him as a duty, prompted by natural dictates and enforced by divine com-

mand, may be claimed for the kingly office.

In p. 99, Mr. Parry says that Dr. Reihan's pamphlet on Brighton "has lately been republished, with some clever notes, principally topographical, by a Mr. Michell, a medical gentleman of Brighton;" but the truth is that Mr. Michell is a solicitor, and a son of the late Vicar of Brighton, which it would have been easy for Mr. Parry to have ascertained, and thus have avoided a very disrespectful mode of mentioning a gentleman whose connection with the town demanded a different mode of expression.

In p. 169, Mr. Parry deprecates the idea of establishing a scientific institution in Brighton: but we do not think his effort to be witty on the philosophers is more happy than when he ridicules the antiquaries.

"Let the visitors of Brighton," he says, "confine their Geo-ology to the horses of the place, to induce them to take an airing; instead of burrowing in the earth after 'dips' of 'strata,' let them take dips themselves in the sea, which, in blooming effect, may be Strata Florida."

We are perfectly willing to coincide in the principle of *Dulce est desipere in loco*; but when our author writes of the "visitors" of the town, he appears to forget the large resident population, notwithstanding the legislature has recently taught him better by erecting Brighton into a parliamentary borough. We would therefore sincerely recommend to the townsmen the softening pursuits of literature and science, to temper the asperities of political discussion; and even should they set an example of studies a degree more profound than those patronised by the visitors at the circulating libraries, it will not afflict us with any regret.

In p. 282, speaking of Winchelsea, Mr. Parry says:

"We do not know whether the manufactory still exists, which is alluded to in the following extract: '4 Geo. III. cap. 37, an Act for better establishing a manufactory of cambrics and silks, or goods of that kind usually known under those denominations, now carrying on at Winchelsea.'"

And again, p. 234, speaking of Camber Castle,

"The vaults in the interior are said to be very perfect."

Now, it would have been very easy for the author to have satisfied himself on both these points. Had he taken the trouble to have asked any one of the inhabitants of Winchelsea, he could have learned that the cambric manufactory did not succeed; that it was afterwards changed into a crape manufactory; which in its turn was removed to Norwich. He would also have found that there still are vaults under Camber Castle.

In p. 332, he calls the parishes of St. Peter and St. Mary Westout, otherwise St. Ann, Lewes, "St. Peter's, Mary's and Anne's Westout," and says that the church is the only remaining one of the three parishes; when, by taking the trouble to look into Mr. Horsfield's History of Lewes, he would have discovered that there were only two parishes, St. Peter and St. Mary Westout, which were afterwards united under the name of St. Anne.

We have ever conceived the claims of Pevensey Castle (see page 255) as the site of Anderida, to be very strong. That a great portion of its exterior walls are Roman, we have little doubt. Years have elapsed since we personally surveyed it; we recollect, however, that it has, like Burgh Castle, Suffolk, (Garianonum,) solid circular towers, and we remember the herring-bone work, and the regular courses of Roman brick, which characterize the building. Its polygonal shape is that of some other stations undoubtedly of British origin. On these, combined with local grounds, few places can make out a stronger case to be distinguished as Anderida than Pevensey. Here, therefore, we differ from Mr. Parry.

The account of Hurstmonceaux, that noblest of our relics of domestic architecture, is illustrated by the curious survey made in the time of Gregory Fynes, Lord Dacre, its possessor, 23 Aug. 12 Eliz. Sir Roger de Fienes, Treasurer to Henry VI. had a license to embattle a castle at Hurstmonceaux. It is among the earliest specimens of brick building in this country.

Of the half dozen neat engravings which illuminate Mr. Parry's book, that of the noble gateway of Hurstmonceaux Castle, engraved by Mr. C. J. Smith, is the most striking.

"—— jutting frieze, battress,  
And coign of vantage,"

are here seen in all their feudal grandeur, the true romance of English Topography.

On the whole, this volume must be pronounced a failure. Its contents are crude and ill arranged, and the extracts from the Burrell MSS. the newspapers, and former topographers, are thrown together with great confusion. The author's sole object seems to have been to get the volume completed in as short a period as possible (acknowledged in the preface to have been only six months), and he does not appear to have given himself the trouble to pursue any intricate inquiries.



*Report from the Select Committee on Secondary Punishments, with Notes and Appendix, by the Committee of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline.*

PUNISHMENTS, when connected with rewards, or, in other words, with due consideration of the state of society, must ever be a most important subject to the legislator and philanthropist. We had intended a notice of the Parliamentary Report as it issued; but the present addition requires that both should be considered.

Self-constituted societies in aid of Government have been always holden as bad things; but we think the notes and Appendix, which, in fact, occupy more than two-thirds of this pamphlet, in some respects the most valuable part of the whole; for they supply at leisure what is denied to the often desultory and restrained labours of a Parliamentary Committee.

The Report is good in many points, but defective in arrangement, which greatly embarrasses its just effect. It is to be observed also that the Committee was only instituted "to enquire into the best mode of giving efficiency to secondary punishments," without any reference to the prevention of crime. Hence this valuable labour commences only with subjects of consideration on imprisonment, which are too highly estimated as possessing "an influence over the great mass of the people inferior only to that arising from careful and religious instruction."

It states truly the "rapid and progressive increase of crime, notwithstanding the extension and amend-

ment of the criminal code, and the establishment of a more efficient police;" but what is the reason? Why, because philanthropists and statesmen too often begin at the wrong end—punishment, and too seldom regard the origin and prevention of crime! The Committee reports truly, that houses of correction and penitentiaries, with all their best arrangements, their treadmills, solitary confinements, and rewards, "tend to demoralize rather than correct;" and that hardened offenders are not subdued by them. Certainly not, and this is easily accounted for to the student of human nature. The Committee, however, is not directed to causes, but effects, and hence their views are confined to "the mode of managing prisoners both before and after trial." To this end they refer to the United States, whence they learn that solitary confinement, strictly enforced, "destroys the physical and frequently mental powers of its victims, and that instances have occurred of their resorting to suicide to escape its horrors!" They therefore propose a mitigation of this plan, under which they nevertheless promise themselves "that solitude will subdue the spirit of the hardened offender;" and when not, "the severity of the punishment" will suffice! Perfectly assured of the best intentions and talents of the Committee, it is with regret that we point out the anomaly here presented in this Report. Solitary confinement originated, we believe, with the philanthropic Howard, and is a striking proof of the failure of superficial theories even of the very best of men. He, than whom mortal never better deserved immortality, thought only of the solitude of the groves, as the poets did of poverty in pastoral life; he forgot the true axiom of Plutarch, that a man ALONE eateth his heart." The Committee find mitigation necessary, because of the practical consequences of mental and physical destruction, yet contemplate that "solitude will subdue the spirit;" the very principle on which the Inquisition justified its racks and tortures, and on which its remnants in secret imprisonment, for the purpose of extorting confession, is justified to this day. We point this out with the most perfect respect to those to whom it belongs for their consideration, rather than

leave it to further discussion. We shall only add, that heart-eating solitude will not;—*events have already shown* that "severity of punishment" will not—produce the desired effect. We need not detail them, when pockets continue to be picked at the foot of the very gallows!

"To insure a due observance of the regulations for the government of gaols, and a general uniformity of discipline," is recommended the appointment of *Inspectors of Prisons*, to report for the information of Parliament. Equally without any disrespect to the *Visiting Magistrates*, who have ever evinced great vigilance in this respect, we would heartily strengthen by every means in our power the recommendation of the Committee, but at the same time humbly recommend that the Inspectors should be selected, and only selected, from persons capable of something like philosophical investigation into the spirit of laws, and its best results, as well as of municipal regulations,—persons with some knowledge of human nature in *all its varieties*,—persons capable of conciliating, in some degree, the subjects of these investigations, so as to arrive at facts hitherto unexistent unless to a few, but which would at once overstep all the provisions for "*prison discipline*," by the arrest at least of the progress, if not *great prevention of crime*. This recommendation of the Committee, if carried into effect properly, would more than emulate the Roman tribunes; would be unobjectionable from any political bias; would rather invigorate than interfere with the established authorities; and most certainly increase the public tranquillity.

The recommendation of a power to magistrates in petty Sessions, two assenting, of sentencing "persons guilty of minor felonies to solitary confinement, with a bread and water diet, in a *light* cell for a period not exceeding twenty-one days, instead of being committed for trial, is exceedingly judicious; and its decrease of expense no small consideration. We are sorry to find it necessary to allude to prosecutors "who, urged by feelings of *hatred or revenge*, wish to inflict a punishment disproportionate to the offence." The more frequent delivery of gaols is also well urged; and the removal of criminal lunatics from them (some of whom have re-

mained more than twenty years!) properly enforced on the Home Secretary of State. It will surprise many to find from the Report that moral and religious Scotland has increased in crime; we can add, in its enormity; the source of this would be an interesting investigation. The penitentiary system is well examined, and its defects and unsuccessful experiments judiciously pointed out, in which the candour as well as laudable exertion of Capt. Chapman is conspicuous: hence appears the absurdity (after incurring an expense of "from 30*l.* 3*s.* to 75*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* per annum," for each prisoner, and reserving one-eighth of his earnings to be paid on discharge), of "granting gratuities from 2*l.* to 3*l.*" for good behaviour after discharge, the prospect of receiving it "not operating as an incentive to good conduct," but as "bribing him to a temporary obedience to the laws." We are sorry to find "workshops no longer wanted." We have always thought an extension of this principle under *different arrangements*, the best adjunct to redemption from crime. A judicious alteration is recommended of admitting to the Penitentiary only such of whose reformation reasonable hopes may be entertained. Such was surely the original intention. It is also well recommended as a preliminary to transportation. Nothing can be more unfounded than the opinion that females "are not systematically trained to vice," like males; the same training takes place in both sexes largely even from birth. We war not with the opinion that religious visitors should be admitted to prisoners, but certainly think it should not be promiscuously, after the specimen we have lately seen of the ladies who visited the murderer Cook. The hulks are justly condemned; yet they only illustrate the opinion we hold that prisons can never be made, while crime originates for most part as it does, objects of terror. With hard labour in the dock-yards and arsenals we cordially join, but would add many other places. Indeed after the Committee had closed the evidence, a member seems to have furnished a plan which we think, in some respects, better than all the proposed changes in present prisons to which the Committee seem restrained—it is the conversion of the war pris-

at Dartmoor, and if we understand it rightly, employment of the prisoners there; a plan which might be usefully extended.—The penal Colonies are a subject on which we cannot enter for its extent, and because it requires separate treatment.—The Appendix contains numerous facts and tables illustrative of the Report, furnished by the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline. The whole, so far as it goes, is complimentary to the industry, and much to the humanity, both of the Committee and the coadjutors out of doors.

We trust, however, that it may not be long before we may be called on to notice some further endeavours that shall strike at the root of the evil. A Society for the prevention of crime, that shall patiently investigate the origin and progress of human depravity, and have hearts stout enough to examine its polluted sources; that shall take with them not the standards of police reports, or prison records, but good sense and a sound spirit of investigation; will do more to supersede prison labours with positive effect, than the present experiments, particularly after so many have failed. It is an object worthy of every philanthropist and of the present highly considered science of political economy—of the highest interest to individuals and nations—to human nature.

*The Genius of the French Language displayed in a series of Rules, Exercises, and all the most useful Idioms.* By H. Holt, Portman-square Private Academy. 12mo. pp. 200.

IT has long been a subject of just complaint, that the English, after many years application to the study of the French language, are continually using false idioms, or expressions that are not French, though the words, taken individually, may be purely so. Thus it is often remarked, that when our countrymen visit the Continent, their conversation is a kind of Anglo-French; the English idioms being perpetually pressed into the service of the French, and often rendering the speaker unintelligible to a native. Mr. Holt, fully aware of this great defect in modern tuition, has brought out the present publication in aid of the student who may have already acquired a grammatical knowledge of

the language. As an Englishman, and a tutor of long experience, he was perfectly aware of the difficulties which his countrymen had to encounter, and he has accordingly successfully grappled with the subject, by embodying for scholastic exercitation, as the title justly states, "a series of Rules, Exercises, and Idioms." But we ought to observe that the book, without the aid of a tutor, can be of no avail; and to add to its difficulty, the series of rules which are referred to as a guide in the study of the idioms, as well as the syntax, are placed at the end instead of the beginning of the book, and without any reference or contents to direct the student; the arrangement of the subjects being (as we conceive improperly) the reverse of what is stated in the title. The author, however, informs us that "A Key to the Exercises" is in the press, which will doubtless enhance the value of the present work, by the advantages it will present to the private student, as well as the conveniences it will afford to tutors in general.

*A Compendium of Civil Architecture, arranged in Questions and Answers, with Notes.* By Robert Brindley, Architect, &c. pp. 150.

THIS small book justly deserves its title of compendium. It is not often that we meet with so much information comprised in a few pages, as we find in the unassuming volume which now lies before us. It treats of all styles of architecture, including the English, or Pointed style; and not only are the history and theory of the art elucidated, but much useful matter is given on the subject of construction, and the practical application of the science of architecture. In addition, the prices of materials and workmanship, with precedents of specifications, estimates, &c. explanations of technical terms, and various subjects highly useful and interesting to the workman and the practical builder, are largely treated of. The extent of the author's reading is evinced by the quantity of matter which is condensed into a small space; but in so doing we have to regret that he has allowed many inaccuracies to creep into his work, e. g. such information as the following, which could only arise from carelessness:

"A pagoda was erected under Sir W. Chamberlain, in Kew Gardens, in celebration of the proclamation of peace in 1814. P. 8.

"Q. How long did the Norman style prevail?

"A. To the end of Henry VI. 1189." P. 30.

And again,

"Q. What building of the fifteenth century deserves particular notice?

"A. Roslyn's chapel, at Woodstock, &c." P. 34.

What building is here referred to we are at a loss to understand, probably Roslyn chapel, in Scotland. We trust in a future edition the author will revise the work with care, and see that none of those inaccuracies are allowed to stand, as faults are ever more conspicuous than beauties, and one defect may too often counterbalance many excellencies.

In other respects the work, as we before observed, contains much useful matter, and as the cheap diffusion of knowledge is very much in request at present, we think this work will be a treasure to the architectural student: it will form a pocket companion and guide to his studies, and will bring before his view not only a store of information which is locked up in large and expensive works, but at the same time instruct him in many useful particulars with regard to estimates and valuations not to be found elsewhere. It seems to us to be a work peculiarly adapted for Mechanic Institutions.



*The Gallery of Portraits*, vol. I. Royal 8vo. pp. 198.

The prevailing taste for collections of portraits has induced the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge to come before the public with another work of the same description with those which are now publishing by Harding and Fisher, but differing from each in the adoption of a wider range for the objects of illustration. The selection of persons, whose portraits are intended to compose the series, is confined to no one age or country, but includes the names of illustrious persons, who in past ages as well as the present era, have exercised the greatest influence on science, art, literature, politics, and religion. The plates are

selected from original portraits in foreign and English collections, and in some cases copied from rare engravings.

The volume before us contains twenty-four beautifully executed portraits, with short but well-written memoirs. The collection is miscellaneous, but selected with judgment, and unbiassed by party spirit. As specimens of the fine arts the plates are highly creditable to the engravers. The portraits, although they represent persons whose likenesses are familiar to us, differ in many instances from the commonplace representations we have been accustomed to; owing in frequent instances to a rare, and to the many an unknown portrait having been chosen for the subject. As an example we can instance "Milton," engraved from a miniature by Faithorne, anno 1667, in the possession of William Falconer, esq. It is a beautiful portrait, full of character, and verifying the received account of the personal beauty of the poet. There is, however, a difficulty in reconciling the above date with history; the face is that of a man scarcely above thirty, and cannot with any degree of propriety be taken for the genuine portrait of a man nearly sixty, blind and worn out with troubles, public and domestic. The date we should therefore consider to be erroneous. It is admirably engraved by Woolnoth, and the lucid border which surrounds the oval has a very fine effect.

Mr. Wagstaff's copy of Raffaele Morghen's print of Lorenzo de Medici is highly creditable to him; the play of light upon the features has the effect of a painting.

The noble collection of portraits belonging to the Royal Society has already furnished several subjects to this gallery, and they are engraved with a degree of excellence fully preserving the character and spirit of the originals. Mr. Scriven has executed, with his usual talent, Vanderbank's Newton, Phillips's Davy, Jansen's Harvey, Pourbus's Buchanan, and the fine painting of Copernicus; besides which Dr. Halley by Mr. Fry, Wren by Mr. Holl, and Banks by Mr. Wagstaff, evince the extent of the obligations of the Society to this source, as well as the value of a collection which comprises the portraits of so many truly illustrious and distinguished individuals, whose fame has alone been earned by science, and whose triumphs



are the mild and gentle ones of philosophy and intellect.

The engravings are not the only embellishments which the volume contains; each memoir, with a very few exceptions, is accompanied with an ornamental head, and a vignette by way of tail-piece, cut on wood; the former is designed in reference to the subject of the memoir, and the latter is either a copy of a medal, or an engraving of some object connected with the biography. The head-piece of Cornielle's life is the proscenium of a Greek Theatre, the vignette three tragic masks from Pompeii; to Flaxman is a tomb ornamented with statuary, and a copy of his bas-relief illustrating the feeding of the hungry. The article on Copernicus is a singularly pretty vignette, representing his System surrounded by the personifications of the signs of the Zodiac, drawn with great spirit though of a small size, the Sun being shown in Leo; whether accidental or not we cannot say, but the number which contains the engraving was published in July.

The memoirs, though brief, comprise every important event in the lives of the subjects of them, and the candid and liberal spirit in which they are written is highly creditable to the author; this is conspicuous in the short summary of character which in general concludes the biography; the absence of party spirit in the memoir of Fox, (delicate ground to touch upon on account of the recent occurrence of the transactions detailed in it,) and the mild tone in which the life and conduct of the excellent Bishop Bossuet are reviewed, are evidences of a sound and unprejudiced mind.

Our space will not allow more than one or two extracts; we take as one of the shortest the character of a man who has perhaps been praised too highly:

"Lorenzo de' Medici has been extolled with immoderate applause, as a poet, a patron of learning, and a statesman; his voluminous poetical compositions embracing subjects of love, rural life, philosophy, religious enthusiasm, and coarse licentiousness, and a remarkable purity of language; but in spite of the exaggerated eulogies lavished on them by his own flatterers, and by those of his dependants, they never obtained any popularity, and are now nearly buried in oblivion. His efforts for the diffusion of knowledge and taste shine more conspicuous; in this laudable

course he followed the traces of Coamo and of his father. It is, however, impossible to conceive any strong reverence or respect for his memory without forgetting his political conduct, which is far from deserving any praise." p. 199.

The following extract will place the character of Sir Joseph Banks in an estimable light; for, if he possessed the influence alluded to, his example of disinterestedness is perhaps so rare that the praise of it cannot be too often repeated.

"He is said to have possessed such influence over the King's mind, that Ministers sometimes availed themselves of it to recommend a measure unpalatable to their honest but somewhat obstinate Master. We know not whether this be better founded than other stories of backstairs influence, easily thrown out and difficult to be refuted; it is at least certain that if Banks possessed such power, he deserves great credit for the singular moderation with which he used it. For himself he asked and received nothing.

"His influence was directed to facilitate scientific undertakings, to soften to men of science the inconveniences of the long war of the revolution, to procure the restoration of their papers and collections when taken by an enemy, or the alleviation of their sufferings in captivity." p. 197.

We now close this volume with some degree of satisfaction. When the series is complete the purchaser will have the pleasure of possessing, at a comparatively trifling cost, portraits of men whose names are constantly pressing upon his notice; he will enjoy the gratification of contemplating some excellent specimens of art; and if he is not inclined to deep and laborious reading, he may become acquainted as well with the actions as the character of the individual portrayed, by means of the faithful summary which accompanies the pictorial representation.

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*Origin and Services of the Coldstream Guards.* By Col. Mackinnon, 3 vols. 8vo.

A WORK of this nature must at first view strike the general reader as undeserving of the time necessarily bestowed on its compilation; but a closer inspection of its pages will show that much valuable historical matter, and many curious facts have been brought to light, connected with

the early constitution and discipline of the British army. Such memoirs (which, in truth, whilst detailing the services of a regiment, furnish at the same time an historical view of European politics and warfare during the last century and a half,) are not only of high advantage to the military profession, in stimulating young soldiers to emulate the deeds of their predecessors, but also become of great intrinsic interest to the public. A series of such works would furnish an important illustration of the progress of our military force to its present state of excellence. The present work, we are given to understand, originated in the returns furnished to a circular order issued from the Horse Guards, requiring the commanding officer of every corps to give such particulars as could be collected of the regiment under his command. These returns, however, were extremely scanty, and often erroneous; for, although we are by no means deficient in general information relative to the Army, yet the greatest difficulty is experienced in obtaining authentic regimental details, and in this consists the great value of the work in question. The merit of collecting these from the numerous manuscript and printed volumes preserved in the British Museum, the Horse Guards, and the State Paper Office, is due to the persevering research and labour of Mr. H. M. Madden (to whom Col. Mackinnon acknowledges his obligations in his preface), and to this gentleman's superintendence, we believe, the work chiefly owes the perspicuity and accuracy with which these materials are arranged. The Appendix, in particular, cannot be too much praised; and, among other curious documents, the *Establishment and Stations of the Regiment*, from its first formation, and *Roll of Officers*, from the same period down to the year 1833, exhibit proofs of laborious research, which fully entitle Mr. Madden to all the praise they have received.

The origin of the Coldstream Guards—and it is not the least remarkable circumstance connected with it—is precisely ascertained. General Monck, on his return from Ireland, was persuaded by Cromwell to accept a command in the army preparing to invade Scotland. Five companies were ac-

cordingly drawn from Sir Arthur Heselrigge's regiment, quartered at Newcastle, and five from Colonel George Fenwick's, forming part of the garrison of Berwick. The journal of the House of Commons, 13th of August 1650, contains a resolution agreeing with the Council of State, that the regiment of Colonel Monck, so formed, may be taken on the establishment.

The regiment entered Scotland, and was at the battle of Dunbar, in September 1650. It would appear that the corps was at this time distinguished not only for gallantry and discipline, but for other qualities, commendable in themselves, but not indispensable to a soldier's character. Bishop Burnet, speaking of the Coldstreamers, says he well recollects their coming to Aberdeen; that "there was an order and discipline, and a *face of gravity and piety*, amongst them, that amazed all people." Gamble, the chaplain and biographer of Monck, speaks of the men composing the regiment as "though poor, yet honest as ever corrupt nature produced into the world." Elsewhere he says, in the quaint style of the age, that "these Coldstreamers were like the nobles of Israel, with whom Deborah was so much in love, because they offered themselves willingly among the people, and jeopardied their lives unto death in the high places of the field."

In 1659-60 Monck took the resolution of marching from Scotland to London, the result of which measure was the restoration of the monarchy. He commenced his celebrated march on Sunday, the 1st of January 1659. 60, from Coldstream, whence the designation which this regiment bears. Soon after the arrival of the Coldstreamers in London, Monck received orders from the Parliament to reduce the citizens to obedience; "the first act, therefore, of the regiment whose services are now recorded," observes Colonel Mackinnon, "on their arrival in the metropolis, was to repress anarchy, to enforce due obedience to the laws, and secure that respect for the civil government with which the welfare and happiness of a country are at all times so closely interwoven."

The work contains, amongst some very elegant engravings of medals connected with the services of the Guards, a medal by Simon, struck at this time

in honour of Mouck, which has his profile, said to be a good likeness, on one side, and a Latin inscription (exhibiting two gross grammatical errors) on the other.

The regiment attended Charles II. on his triumphant entry into London. The changes which immediately took place in the army did not, it appears, affect the regiment of the Captain-General, the Duke of Albemarle, "his Grace having chosen such approved officers as required no alteration." When the army was disbanded, in February, 1660-61, Mouck's regiment was reviewed by their old commander; the men were commanded to lay down their arms, in token of their disbanding, and then to take them up again, being entertained as a regiment of guards for the King's person. Mouck's regiment of horse were in like manner disbanded, and many of the men re-inlisted into a regiment of Life Guards—the present Oxford Blues. The year 1660-1 was, therefore, the era of the formation of the Guards, of which the Coldstream has the priority in point of date. Mr. Hallam observes that the retention of these Guards excited some jealousy, though no complaints seem to have been made of it.

The subsequent services of this corps have connected it with the history of almost every celebrated battle in which British troops have been engaged in Europe or America, and consequently embraces a large portion of the military history of England, down to the battle of Waterloo, in which memorable conflict the Guards, as is well known, took a distinguished part. General Foy, speaking of the steadiness and resolution of the British infantry on that day, says, "One might have been tempted to think they had actually taken root in the ground;" and Napoleon confessed that "even the Old Guard could make no impression on them: their fire was dreadful; and as to charging you might as well charge stone walls."

No corps in the British service stands higher in the estimation of the nation, or of the Royal Family of England, than this regiment, composed originally, as we have seen, of Republicans and Puritans.

*John Milton, his Life and Times, religious and political opinions, with an Appendix, containing animadversions upon Dr. Johnson's Life of Milton. By Joseph Ivimey, author of the "History of the English Baptists."*

THE object of this work is not so much a Life of Milton, or an impartial detail of the peculiar opinions in religious matters of his extraordinary mind, as an attack, at a moment which the author hails as peculiarly propitious, against the constituted authorities of the Church of Christ; when, according to his opinion, the principles of civil and religious liberty which Milton so powerfully advocated, have "produced such an astonishing reform in our representative body." He adds, "that he cannot anticipate that the sentiments stated in his work will be universally acceptable; but if they be approved by that large body of Britons who contend for liberty as their birth-right, and especially by Protestant Dissenters, it is as much as he can expect," and perhaps more too, for we believe that there are conscientious dissenters to be found who would very unwillingly aid in pulling down our tolerant hierarchy, whose ministers act rather as christian moderators between all parties and sects, than as exercising an absolute controul in ecclesiastical matters. The cry of "down with the Bishops," most industriously re-echoed by Mr. Ivimey, is as vulgar as it is unjust; we have already shown that a Church visible cannot exist without some internal polity, and he that denies this must criticise scripture itself. St. Paul informs the Corinthians that "the care of all the churches" \* was a part of his daily occupation; had he lived in these times he would have been told that he was a pluralist in Evangelism, and that his business was merely with the circle of his actual hearers.

Now he who attacks Episcopacy must attack Monarchy, for the crown of England is held under the most solemn of pledges to support the Reformed Church as established by Law. It is not therefore Episcopacy only that such persons would upset; it is the Monarchy itself, on the ruins of which they would introduce Republicanism. This is what is meant by appealing to that body of Christians

who contend for liberty as their birth-right. But on what ground, may we ask, is it assumed that the members of the Protestant Reformed Church do not claim liberty as *their* birth-right? Certainly they do in the truest sense of the word; that liberty which shuts out anarchy, the worst of tyranny, and which is secured by obedience to the constituted authorities, civil and ecclesiastical, in their respective degrees. This is a liberty rational and firmly based, and the only liberty which can give military despotism no hopes of coming into play.—This is a liberty which under all circumstances, at all times, there have been found in this country thousands of hearts ready to maintain at every worldly risk. Clamour and charlatanism may for a moment drown the remonstrances of such spirits, vanquish them they never will. They may suffer by the will of Providence for a time, but safe in his protection they must ultimately triumph. Who can assert but the actors in the great Rebellion were either hypocrites, ambitious demagogues, or self-deceived fanatics? What was that liberty which deposed the ordained pastors of the Church, and brought the Monarch of the realm as a culprit to the scaffold? Were the people of England chargeable with those acts? No, a knot of active demagogues and fanatics, who, with the aid of military power, carried sacrilege and treason as far as it could go. Were these acts consonant with that Gospel which inculcates obedience to lawful authority, and forbearance towards each other, as essential principles?

It was Milton's misfortune to have lived in such times. No man could have a stronger sense of the spirituality of religion than he had; looking to God as all in all, he had contracted a sort of contempt for human authority. Thus he became at once a secretary and a republican. It is an humiliating lesson to human nature, that, in proportion as the understanding is refined and elevated far above mortal competition, in that proportion is it in danger of being misled by novelties of its own conception, brilliant but unstable, because at war with those principles of order on which Providence directs human concerns.

No one could have been more conscious of the immutable authority of the heavenly Hierarchy, under their omni-

potent all perfect Master, than Milton. It is therefore the more strange that he should have treated the degrees of office in the state and church visible, which bear to it no small analogy, with so little respect. He tells us that Satan's—

“————— Pride

Had cast him out from heaven with all his host

Of rebel Angels, by whose aid, aspiring  
To set himself in glory 'bove his peers,  
He trusted to have equalled the Most High  
If he opposed, and with ambitious aim,  
Against the throne and monarchy of God  
Rais'd impious war in Heav'n, and battle proud,

With vain attempt.”

Following the traditions of the Jewish Church, he describes the angelic host as composed of

“ Thrones, dominations, principdoms, virtues, powers; ”

and he speaks of no republican equality, when he says that Satan

“ In the happy realms of light,  
Cloath'd with transcendant brightness, did  
outshine  
Myriads, tho' bright.”

The biographical part of this volume has greatly astonished us. We thought we should have had a task of nice criticism to perform in comparing Mr. Ivimey's work with those of the former historians of Milton; that some minute facts or anecdotes relative to him might have been retrieved from the abyss of time; that some general defence of the part which non-conformists took in the great rebellion might have been attempted, in an elaborate analysis of their writings, and on plausible grounds—how great we repeat was our surprise to find that, with the exception of lengthy interpolations of passages from Milton's prose works, Mr. Ivimey has done little more than transcribe from Toland, and that sixty-three pages of the body of the work are devoted to Milton's state letters, and these no originals brought to light, as was Milton's treatise on Christian Doctrine, by that excellent historical antiquary Mr. Lemon, of the State Paper Office, but a piecemeal reprint from Philips' *Life of Milton*, published in 1694. Taken out of the Appendix, their proper place, they are here marshalled in a larger type to bring up the rear of the

columns of attack led on by the author against the Bishops. Thus the inimitable Butler, whose satire is quite as applicable to the present time as to the transactions of 1640, tells us that

"Zeal, with aged clubs and gloves,  
Gave chase to rochets and white sleeves,  
And made the church, and state, and laws,  
Submit t' old iron and 'the cause,'  
And as we thriv'd by tumults then,  
So might we better now agen!"

Mr. Ivimey's weapons are indeed the "old iron" of the puritan faction of the seventeenth century. The following are the epithets which he applies to the Bishops of the time of Charles I. while rejoicing over their deprivation and expulsion from the House of Lords:

"Cruel persecutors of the godly dissenters, and base sycophants to the king and his oppressive ministers, and who like Ahab, as to the votes which they gave in Parliament, sold themselves to work iniquity, the non-resisting and passive tools to arbitrary power, the ready helpers to execute any oppressive measure, to grind the people to powder, mean satellites and cringing hypocrites to those who were above them, haughty tyrants and bloody oppressors, &c. And was it wonderful that every British heart, and especially the hearts of Protestant Dissenters, rejoiced when these tyrants, who had oppressed them for nearly a century, fell into disgrace, and were pronounced, as to their temporal and spiritual dignity, public nuisances?"—P. 56.

"And what English heart now," pursues Mr. Ivimey, "but will raise a prayer to God, who hears the prayer of the humble," strange humility this, by the bye, "and who is always ready to help the oppressed, and to confound the oppressors. 'So let all thine enemies perish, oh God! but let them that love thee be as the Sun when he goeth forth in his might.'" To this invocation, in a very different sense to that in which it is quoted, all true hearts will cheerfully say Amen. Really such a perverted use of Holy Scripture, as is here exhibited, is too indecent to be repeated without disgust, too awful without trembling for the responsibility of those who thus endeavour to wrest to their own purposes the spiritual weapons of the Most High. There is but one passage in the whole book, which exhibits any thing like a sober Christian judgment, and this because the matter is not po-

litical. On the subject of divorce Mr. Ivimey confesses that Milton appears "like Samson when shorn of his Nazarite locks, weak as other men." With a sophistry which shows what bad judges men are of their own case, when their inclinations are opposed, Milton ruled "that the want of a suitable disposition in a wife, preventing her from being an help-meet, is a sufficient cause, according to the law of Moses, for giving her a bill of divorcement, and putting her away." P. 87. In another place he endeavours to show that "adultery is not the greatest breach of matrimony," p. 60; surely a most presumptuous and immoral assertion. Milton, it is well known, was about to act upon these principles, by putting away his own wife and marrying Miss Davis. His acceptance, however, of her submission, his pardoning and becoming reconciled to her, was the most magnanimous reparation he could make for broaching such doctrines, and purposing to confirm them by example. "Instead," says the author, "of trusting in God with all his heart, he leaned to his own understanding, and thus furnished an affecting proof that the best of men are but men at the best." What a pity is it that Mr. Ivimey could not have extended this reflection a little further, and he would have found a good reproof and antidote for all the schisms which have disgraced the cause of Christianity. Well might our Saviour say, "he came not to bring peace but a sword," knowing how the wickedness of man's heart would pervert the highest dispensations of Mercy. The animadversions on Johnson's *Life of Milton* are not worth animadverting on. It is poor sport to stand by and behold a dead lion pulled by the beard. Johnson was an honest man; his good sense detected at a glance the false bottom on which Milton had based his civil and religious principles. He exposed them with severity, without respect to person. The animadversions on Johnson consist not in argument, but in sheer abuse.

We have treated Mr. Ivimey's as a party book, because he has avowedly written it for party purposes; had it taken a lower and more Christian tone of vindicating Milton's religious scruples, without reference to political changes, we should have met it in

another way; but it is high time to speak out when one writer is for excluding Bishops from their just place in the legislative body, another for abolishing their office, a third for annulling the second estate in our justly poised Constitution, the House of Lords. However, artillery of more force must be brought up against those bulwarks than the piece now before us. The darts from this catapult will be blunted by the soundness of the materials composing the walls against which they strike. The weapon here employed, launched by an unskilful though willing hand from a powerless bow will fall short of its aim. "Telum imbellis sine ictu."

*Miserrimus.* On a gravestone in Worcester Cathedral is this emphatic inscription, MISERRIMUS, with neither name nor date, comment nor text. 12mo pp. 206.

THIS is one of the most extravagant rhapsodies of the ultra-romantic, or, it may be said, stark-mad school, which we ever set eyes upon. A character, the violence of whose passions has driven him to pass the life of a demoniac, is supposed to relate his auto-biography in the terms of a man of sense and with the sentiments of virtue. It is of course one tissue of improbabilities; as well as of incoherencies. One brief extract, for which we need not go far in the book, will exemplify all we have said.

"Almost the earliest incident of which I have now a recollection was a visit I was permitted to make at the house of a schoolfellow. We lay in different beds in the same room. He was a quiet, affectionate, kind boy, who by his good humour and endearing vivacity had won the hearts of all who domesticated with him. In the morning he asked me how I had slept? I replied, in a voice that howled with rage, and with the spirit of a demon looking out at my eyes, 'I have remained awake the whole night, and I have cried through every minute of it, in order that I may be able to show a sick face to your father, and declare that you have tormented and beaten me.'"

The absurdity of this is so obvious at once, that it is hardly worth while to add that the hero afterwards stabbed at school, and murdered when a man, this same innocent and amiable youth, and all for no other cause but envy. Moreover, though he had vi-

sited in the youth's family, and afterwards fixed himself in their memory by stabbing him, yet he is not recognised when they become neighbours in the country, but has time to steal the heart of the sister without any person or event recalling the previous intercourse, until the return of the injured party from abroad.

But it were worse than useless to follow the tortuosities of this disgusting offspring of a depraved imagination. The most important objection to it is that it is a posthumous libel on an innocent and helpless person, whose story is widely different from that here inflicted on his memory. The real "*Miserrimus*" of Worcester Cathedral was a clergyman, named Morris, who was ejected from his preferments on the same account as the excellent Bishop Ken, for not taking the oath to King William the Third; he was therefore a sufferer for conscience' sake, not from the remorse of a vicious life; he was dependant on charity until his death, and it was in allusion to this destitute condition, in consequence of political changes, that he ordered the emphatic word to be inscribed upon his grave.

*The Family Topographer, being a compendious account of the antient and present state of the Counties of England.* By S. Tymms, Vol. II. Western Circuit. 12mo. pp. 290.

IN our Magazine for December 1831, we shortly noticed the first volume of this useful work, comprising the Home Circuit. The present embraces a more extended range of country, taking in no less than six counties, every one of which is replete with interest to the topographical reader, and when we add that this circuit extends over Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Hants, Somerset, and Wilts, it will be superfluous to dwell on the labour employed, in the investigation of so large a quantity of information as we see compressed into a very brief space, in the present volume. The merit of the author must not be measured by the size of the book, neither will it be just to view him only in the light of a compiler. It would be an easy task to extract from any standard work the most prominent of the matters of interest it contained; any index maker could do this, but his work would be but

lost labour. It would be of little use when done unless the mind of the author accompanied his research. The merit lies in the systematic plan of arrangement in which these matters are digested, under such heads as to render a reference to them a matter of ease and expedition. The value of a legal digest of reports of cases, or statutes, is too well acknowledged to need any further testimony of ours; the compilation of such works has been the employment of the most eminent in the ranks of the Law, and it is the order and the method which is displayed in arranging their contents which render them valuable. The present work is a digest of topographical learning, it contains a brief notice of all that is remarkable, and we have no hesitation in adding, (and that from a careful collation of the volumes published,) that the accuracy of the information is equal to the perspicuous mode in which it is conveyed. The research of the author may be most truly appreciated by the list of the works which have been consulted to effect this compilation. Let the counties of Cornwall and Wilts alone be examined, and when the numerous antiquities of each of these interesting districts are taken into consideration, the labour of drawing up even a list of these remains could be no easy task. Under the latter county, we observe that the learned and excellent folios of Sir R. C. Hoare (to whom the volume is dedicated) have contributed their contents to the Compendium; we may therefore confidently regard Mr. Tymms's summary of the curious remains of this interesting county, whether Druidical, British, or Roman, to be complete, and it is desirable even to know the names and situations of all the memorable antiquities of a county so replete with such subjects as Wiltshire.

The county of Cornwall must have cost the author still greater research, for in no one book would he find its history and antiquities treated by the masterly hand of a Hoare.

We have heard much of Logan stones; it may not be generally known that there are in Cornwall no less than eight, viz.

“Castle Treryn in St. Levan, weighing ninety tons, and containing more than 1200 cubic feet of stone; Carnbre; Giant's Castle Bay in the Scilly Isles; Rough Tor in St. Breward; St. Agnes in the

Scilly Isles, very high and nearly globular; St. Just, called Bosworlas-le-hau; Sithney, called Men-anber, the British word for the Holy Stone.” p. 2.

The author apologizes for the delay which has occurred in the publication of this volume, and we observe with pleasure that he has devoted the intermediate time, since the appearance of the last volume, to the attainment of information relative to the present state of the counties which form the Western Circuit. Before this will reach the eyes of our readers, a third volume will in all probability have issued from the press, and we look forward with great interest to the completion of the series, which will form an excellent addition to our topographical library.

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*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica. Part I. 8vo. pp. 96.*

THIS may be esteemed a cheap publication of its class, considering the quantity and the quality of the matter which it contains; and in the last mentioned point it widely differs from its contemporaries, for it is not a bundle of extracts and petty pilferings from works which have preceded it; it does not establish itself on the principle of free trade with other men's labours, but it gives historical documents of interest and importance from inedited MSS. and original communications.

The collection formed in the last century by Mr. Gough and Mr. Nichols, under the title of *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, is well known and highly esteemed. The present is not intended to consist of such long compilations, most of which (it may be hoped) would in the present day be able to stand of themselves; but will form the receptacle of articles too short for separate publication. It will resemble more nearly the *Topographer* of Mr. Shaw and Sir Egerton Brydges; but, judging by the present specimen, we think we may predict that it will be conducted with greater care and a sounder discretion, which will ensure a more uniform assemblage of truly useful and valuable materials.

The first article which it contains illustrates that infamous and impious ordinance of the Long Parliament of 1646, by which they sequestered the lands of all Bishops, Deans, and Chap-



ters, abolished the titles of Archbishops and Bishops, and vested all their honours, manors, lordships, &c. and all their charters, deeds, books, writings, &c. in the hands of trustees, for the payment of "the just and necessary debts of the kingdom."

The account includes the sales of Bishops' Lands between 1647 and 1651, and its details are found under the heads, "Bishoprics, date of conveyance, counties, lands, purchasers, and purchase money." These sales afforded rare bargains to the thieves and plunderers of the day; for the properties were disposed of at appraisements amounting scarcely to the value of the materials of the houses and of the timber on the grounds which were sold! A sort of public scramble was declared for church property, and lucky was he who could carry off a lot. We give an instance or two.

"10 Sept. 1647, the Palace of Exeter, County of Devon, sold to Simon Snows, for 460*l.*; 25 Oct. the Palace of Ely, Cambridgeshire, to James Standish for 1602*l.*; 3 Nov. the Bishop of Gloucester's Palace, and other lands, to Thomas Hodges, for 913*l.*; 15 Nov. the Royalities of Sarum, and certeine lands, the Maior and Commonaltie of New Sarum, for 3590*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* a cheap lot indeed when the items are considered; 14 Jan. the Parke in Southwarke for 1191*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; 1 March, the Manor of Bromeley in Kent to Augustyne Skinner, for 2865*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* 1648, 31 Mar. the rents and services of the maner of Barnesbury (Islington, Midd.) to Sir Thomas Fowler, for 47*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the Archbishop of York's Palace in Southwell New Parke and Hexgrave Park, Notts, to Edward Cludd for 1666*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

These few extracts will show the rare value of this MS. for the county historian; it was presented to the British Museum by the late venerable Wm. Bray, Esq. F.S.A.—We next select for notice a most curious paper concerning the Rule of the Nuns of Syon Monastery, Middlesex, who professed the modified order of St. Austin, called the order of St. Saviour and St. Bridget, the only one in England of that denomination. We shall make an extract from the rules of the dortour or dormitory, softening in some degree, for the benefit of the general reader, the original orthography, which we are happy to see preserved.

"In the dortour none shall beholde other, nor make signe to other without a

reasonable cause, but all shall keep there high (deep) silence. There also none shall enclyne (bend in obeisance) to other, though it be the abbess that passeth by them, but all shall go forth meekly with their veils down over their eyen (eyes). There none shall jutte upon (jostle) other wilfully, nor spit upon the staires going up or down, nor in none other place reprovably but (except) they tread it out forthwith. Nor any shall make any noise there of unreste (disturbance) about making their beda, or shaking of the clothes, or removing of straw, or of any other thing from curfew bell in tother (until the next) prime, neither for meat until it be three of the clock after noon. And therefore to such as greatly rowte (snore) or make any unrestful noise in their sleep, or at the least to such as may not suffer such unquietness (endure such disturbance) shall be provided another place where they may sleep without unresting of other (disturbing others). Their beda shall be made of boards fast nailed together, and stuffed with straw, and they shall have as many clothes upon them as need requireth, after the discretion of the sovereign, (superior) which ought to see that none have more than nedetbe, nor less, and that two lye not together in one bedde. Their lying shall be in their stamens (shifts), gird about them with a list, and in their bosens, and upon their heads they may have a night kerchief and a night cap. If any desire to lye in her cowle, none shall presume this without special licence of the abbess. In their beds they shall sit and give thankings to God, with some special but no long prayers; and after this they shall bless themselves with *In nomine patris*, and sleep with silence in peace."—p. 31.

Nothing can be drier to the general reader than family genealogies, where families have not been eminently distinguished in history. The pedigree of the family of Fulham, near Compton in Surrey (p. 17), may be included under this observation; yet such matters are valuable to the County historian, and therefore a judicious but not preponderant sprinkling of them may be admitted in a work of this kind.

The genealogical statement respecting Beatrix, wife of Thomas Earl of Arundel, illegitimate daughter of John the first King of Portugal, who was contracted to the Earl in 1405, desirably amplifies the brief particulars which are given by Dugdale relative to that marriage. There is a beautiful etching of Thomas Earl of Arundel and his Countess, by the late Mr. Charles Stothard,

in his Monumental Effigies. The following particulars add considerable interest to the accounts published of the above transaction :

"In April 1405, she was solemnly contracted to the Earl at Lisbon, his proxy being Sir John *Huckletysra*" (an ingenious mode of obscuring by quaint orthography the name *Wiltshire*), "first Gentleman of the Earl's household; and about October in the same year she proceeded to England, accompanied, it appears, by her brother Alphonso Count of Barcellos. Her marriage took place at Lambeth with great splendour, on the 26th November following, in the presence of the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, &c., her brother Don Alphonso, and many other distinguished personages of the Court. Henry IV. acted as her father upon the occasion, and a *protes verbal* of the ceremony, which was performed by her husband's uncle Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, was legally executed and deposited among the archives of Portugal. She brought the Earl 50,000 crowns."—p. 82.

Beatrice the wife of Sir Gilbert Talbot and afterwards of Thomas Fettiplace, Esq. has been clearly distinguished by the writer of this article (Sir Harris Nicolas), from the identity which Dugdale, &c. have given her with the Countess of Arundel. She is at the same time shown to have been really a Portuguese of royal kin; but her actual parentage has not yet been ascertained.

These are but a few of the points of historical interest in this first number of the *Collectanea*. We heartily wish it the patronage and aid from antiquaries, men of letters, and the public at large, which this specimen shows it will deserve.

*The Happiness of the Blessed considered as to the particulars of their State; their Recognition of each other in that State; and its difference of Degrees. To which are added, Musings on the Church and her Services.* By Richard Mant, D.D. M.R.I.A. Lord Bishop of Down and Connor. pp. 182.

WE take the earliest opportunity of introducing to our readers this excellent little book, to which the deeply interesting nature of the subject, and the well-earned reputation of the Right Reverend Author, will secure no inconsiderable portion of attention. The vast importance of the topics herein

treated, and the invaluable practical effects they may assist in producing, induce us to call thus early the public attention to a work, small indeed in size, but which is calculated not a little to inform all candid and serious enquirers into a subject hitherto involved in much obscurity, but not a little elucidated by the present author. The matter was originally arranged in the form of Sermons, which have been at various times delivered; but it is now moulded in a form better adapted to private perusal and study.

To the several sections of the treatise are annexed short poems closely connected with the subject, and intended to give greater effect to the sentiments conveyed therein. We must confess that we should rather have counselled the omission of them. They are of the usual character of the author's poetry—rarely rising above mediocrity, and scarcely ever sinking below it. The "*Musings on the Church and her Services*," appended to the treatise, are of the same character, and occasionally very interesting. Why they should have been entitled *Musings* we cannot imagine, and we would counsel the excellent author to exchange it in a second edition (which we trust this little work will soon reach) to a more apposite title.

*Saturday Evening.* By the Author of the *Natural History of Enthusiasm*. 8vo.

THE author of this volume is a *Layman*, as he informs us in his Advertisement; and from his sense of propriety, which forbids his trenching on the sacred office of the privileged teacher, he has entitled his Sermons (for such his discourses may be called) *Saturday Evening*. "There remains open to him (he says) the *Saturday Evening*, which devout persons, whose leisure permits them to do so, are accustomed to devote to preparatory meditation." He adds, "that in his choice of a title he had an allusion to the expectation now generally entertained by Christians, that our own times are precursive of an era of rest, which the Church has been taught to look for," and his discourses are intended to bear more or less directly upon those changes in religious practices or modes of feeling which naturally are thought of as proper to usher in a brighter age. The book consists of

twenty-nine dissertations, not so much united by methodical connexion, as by each of them taking parts of one great and important subject.

The ultimate destinies of man, the expanding capabilities of his nature, his immortal imperishable being, the happiness to which he is not only permitted to look, but which he is commanded to seek, the vast celestial machinery which has been employed to effect this important end, the crown of glory which fadeth not away, when once placed on the temples of the righteous;—these are the high and dignified subjects on which the eloquence and the reasoning of the author are employed. In his treatment of matters (dangerous to be handled by persons of enthusiastic temperament) connected with the invisible and the future, in his communion with the World of Spirits, we own with satisfaction and delight, that his analogies are seldom too remote for use, his inferences seldom illogical, and his illustrations almost always ingenious and convincing. The writer is as fearless in advancing his attacks, as he is powerful in defending them. He spares neither the hypocrisy of the Churchman nor the arrogance of the Dissenter. He entertains no favourable views of the present state of reli-

gion in the hearts of believers; nor does he at all approve what he considers a too cautious and feeble style of instruction from the Christian pulpit.

We must conclude with observing, that we think the author would have made his work more attractive, without in any way diminishing its general effect, if he had illustrated his general positions by particular examples; and sharpened the abstract nature of his reasonings by allusions, which his extensive reading would easily have supplied. We think also that his style is too generally ornamented and figurative; and that his language, though on the whole forcible, and often abounding in graphic and picturesque effects, would have been improved by a more careful selection of its constituent parts.

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*LODGE'S Peerage of the British Empire*, corrected to the time of its recent republication, is characterised by the usual assiduity and care of its proprietors and sub-editors, the Misses INNES. We rejoice to see much information regarding the deceased members of junior branches restored to this edition; and we may safely add that, by repeated improvements, this work has become the completest of the kind that has ever been published.

## FINE ARTS.

### THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

The fortunate result attending the exertions of the press in the opposition to the concealment of St. Martin's church and portico, has been viewed by us with infinite satisfaction. Although we have taken no part in the controversy which has been going on, not only in the journals exclusively devoted to literature and the fine arts, but in the daily papers, we have not been idle spectators of the combat. It is pleasing to see the public feeling enlisted on the side of good taste, and called to the aid of the fine arts, and the protection of our national monuments, instead of being continually wasted in political ebullitions and party squabbles. Notwithstanding the egotistical dicta of Mr. Wilkins in favour of his own works, and in utter condemnation of all others, we cannot fail to admire the bold proportions and grandeur of design displayed in St. Martin's church; and it will be long,

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very long, before we shall be so far astounded by the assertions of any architect of the modern pseudo-Greek school as to acknowledge that the buildings of Wren and Gibbs are miserable unsightly piles of brick and stone, when compared with the Grecian designs of the present day.

To deny that great beauty exists in the temples of ancient Greece, would justly impeach the taste of the person who might be bold enough to make the assertion; but in what building in this country are we to look for this pure Greek taste? Is it observable in any of the new churches? Is it to be discovered in buildings of the Post-office class? Is a long wall, with openings for light where necessary, and six or eight columns set up in the middle, and called a portico, an example of this taste? Yet these are the buildings which are exclusively called Grecian! these are the structures which are to put to shame Jones, and Wren,

and Gibbs; and to compel every critic and every architect who has been stupid enough to fancy he sees beauty in their works, to confess his ignorance and utter want of taste; to deplore that state of mental blindness which could imagine it saw beauty in St. Paul's Cathedral, or Greenwich Hospital, or the Whitehall Banqueting House, and make his public exaltation by admitting that nothing in London is worth looking at after seeing the portico of the London University, unless perhaps the naked frigidity of Downing College should tempt him to visit Cambridge, or he should make a pilgrimage to Hyde Park corner, to luxuriate on the beauties of the square ports which supply the place of columns in the pure Grecian portico of St. George's Hospital. Splendid buildings are not erected alone for the man of science or the mere architect; the admiration of the many must be gained, and harmony of proportion and boldness of parts will generally effect this. Still something more is necessary to secure universal admiration than the mere adaptation of the parts of a building to a standard with which we are little acquainted. We cannot admire a building which requires the application of a measuring rod to ascertain the scrupulous accuracy of its proportions. We care not if an intercolumniation is half a diameter wider than the Greek taste will admit. If an architect is to be so closely fettered by assumed rules, in vain shall we look for taste or spirit in his designs: his ideas are restrained, his genius lowered; he is as artificial as his buildings, and he can never rise above mediocrity. We would allow to the tasteful designer every degree of latitude consistent with the detail of the style which he practised, recollecting that, if Sir Christopher Wren had been confined strictly to the laws which Mr. Wilkins promulgated, we should never have seen St. Paul's Cathedral. Our present object is rather to record the proceedings which have taken place on the subject of the alterations, than to prolong a controversy which may now almost be said to be exhausted.

It is scarcely necessary to inform our readers that it is intended to form a large square on the site of Charing-cross, which is called Trafalgar-square. In the original plan a building for the National Gallery was designed to stand in the centre of the area; this was subsequently abandoned; and a plan of the area, with its surrounding buildings, as subsequently determined upon, is given in our Magazine, vol. ci. pt. i. p. 201. In this the National Gallery will be seen to occupy the southern side of the area. The alteration which Mr. Wilkins proposed to

make was by directing the line of street from Pall Mall to the southern, instead of the northern side of St. Martin's church; the consequence of this alteration would necessarily be to shut out a direct view of the portico from observation, and only allow the church to be seen in an oblique direction. As this plan has been abandoned, it will be unnecessary for us to enter into a review of the arguments adduced by the architect in defence of his plan, or to further notice the controversy which occasioned the change which has since taken place, by the restoration of the street to its former line.

The parishioners of St. Martin's took up the question in vestry, and determined upon a memorial, which, after detailing the evils consequent on Mr. Wilkins's alteration, concluded by praying that the committee "would be pleased to reconsider their late decision respecting the line of frontage of the new National Gallery, and give it such a direction as may leave the church of St. Martin's in such a relative situation that it may continue to be seen to the best possible advantage—a conspicuous ornament of the metropolis, and the admiration of foreigners." But this was not successful at the time, and ulterior proceedings were resorted to. On the 1st of March a meeting of the highest respectability was convened, and the proceedings thence arising have settled the question as to the alteration. It was resolved that a memorial should be presented to the Lords of the Treasury, by the Duke of Northumberland, Sir Henry Hardinge, and the Hon. Sir Edward Cust. Since this memorial was presented, the altered line of street has been abandoned.

A question is now raised upon the propriety of building the National Gallery on this site. We have already, in the observations which accompanied the plan we have just referred to, stated our conviction that the British Museum was a fitting place for the erection of a gallery of painting. It is already the depository of the national collection of sculptures, and the union of painting with the sister art seemed to us desirable on more grounds than one. Since then we have seen this proposition repeated in the periodical press, and urged on the consideration of Ministers. We still think that the adoption of this idea would be of great practical utility, and would be very acceptable to the public.

Another suggestion has been made, as to the propriety of erecting the proposed establishment in the Regent's Park. A decided objection to this situation is the distance from the metropolis. The gallery would be intended as a school for the benefit of students from all parts of

the town, as well as a popular exhibition for the purpose of improving the public taste. Both these considerations would operate as overwhelming objections to the erection of an establishment of this nature in a situation so distant.

It is admitted that Charing Cross is not the best situation which might be chosen; but, if we except the Museum, we know of no site more eligible.

An elevation of the principal front of the proposed structure, as designed by Mr. Wilkins, appeared in the *Literary Gazette*, a paper which has most actively opposed the alteration in the line of street, and although it is pronounced by Mr. Wilkins to be exceedingly inaccurate, it does not seem to differ from his design in many particulars. It appears then that the new Gallery is to be a low Grecian building, having a portico in the centre, surmounted by a dome, and two arches about midway between the centre and the ends; but to call this design Grecian is to give it a misnomer as decided as the application by Mr. Wilkins of the term Gothic, in its offensive sense, to the steeple of St. Martin's. The portico is to be composed of the materials of that which was attached to Carlton House. That appendage was not a Grecian, but a Roman design after the temple of Jupiter Stator. Above this Mr. Wilkins draws a dome, after unmercifully exclaiming against the Gothic barbarity of a spire in a similar situation; yet he fails to tell his readers where he finds his authority for the introduction of a cupola. Again, the arches are Roman, and the little shabby turrets over them have certainly no prototypes in Greece or Rome, but if they are not Mr. Wilkins's own, are the creation of some modern architect or bricklayer. We quarrel not with these introductions (except the paltry watch-box turrets), but they are decidedly misplaced in a Grecian structure, and as much out of character as the steeple of St. Martin's, or any other. The repetition of the design of another building is far from pleasing; it appears as if the architect possessed but one idea, and that this solitary tenant of his mind became prominent wherever he might build. Barely if a dome was required, the cupola of the London University need not have been copied. We could wish Mr. Wilkins had taken a hint from some of the despised architects of Italy, and he would then have seen that although a certain form must precede the design of every cupola, still, as an architectural object, it is capable of great variety.

If, therefore, the National Gallery is to be erected on this site, we hope that at least some modification may be made in the design, and that the structure which

is to be built will vie in grandeur with the palaces of Italy and France, instead of being a meagre adaptation of Greek architecture to uses for which it was never designed.

But in all the controversy which has arisen on this subject, no one has said a word in favour of the structure which now occupies the site, the only portion remaining of the buildings of the old King's Men. The principal part of the structure, it is true, is little more than dead wall, but the two rusticated archways are designs possessing great merit, although they are not Grecian. There is a stately and quiet look about these portions of the old structure which always struck our attention as possessing an air of grandeur much above their former destination. The surmounting cupolas are exceedingly well proportioned, and the design far from being inelegant. Now if these arches and cupolas are contrasted with those which appear in Mr. Wilkins's design, there is little doubt to which the preference will be given. There are few persons of taste who would wish to see these arches destroyed, and it is much to be regretted that in all our improvements and alterations, the preservation of specimens of our older architecture seems to be little attended to. That fondness for novelty which admires the bald Grecian buildings of the present day, leads to the neglect of the truly grand works of Wren and Gibbs. The same false taste, a few years since, induced the public to prefer the flimsy structures of Wyatt above the matchless churches and cathedrals of our National architecture. That false taste has happily subsided; the beauties and the merits of Pointed architecture are now fully appreciated, and the reviving good taste of the nation is now making war on the mis-called Greek structures of the day; and we hope that, as it is more extended, a better taste and a better style will be substituted, and that, whether our architects borrow their details from Greece or Rome, their buildings, when designed, will be grand and substantial, correct in architectural detail, and bold and striking in their constituent members.

E. I. C.

*Panorama of the Siege of Antwerp.*  
BUNROD, Leicester-square.—Among the modes, which in this inventive age have been made use of to place correctly before our eyes the representation of a distant scene, no one has, in any degree, equalled the Panorama. Poets may sing, however sweetly, historians may describe, however graphically, that which they have beheld, but the ideas which their works furnish forth are faint and illusive, compared with the impression so vividly

stamped upon the mind during a few minutes' visit to a Panorama.

Very many years have elapsed since London was first astonished by these imposing exhibitions. Painting has followed painting, each like the Chambers of Haroun, more beautiful than that which preceded it, until in this, as in all the other branches of the arts, a magnificence has been attained, of which even our immediate forefathers scarcely dreamed. Among the artists who have successfully followed this peculiar branch of their profession, one of the most conspicuous for the general correctness of his designs, and the novelty of his subjects, is certainly Mr. Burford. On this occasion he was present at the scene of action, and incurred some little risk while making his sketches from the ramparts of the town. The point of view is well chosen. On ascending the stairs of the platform, the rear of the breaching battery is presented to us, and of course the breach itself; the wall or scarp of the bastion is, perhaps, a little too high, and the ditch is made to appear rather narrow, making due allowance for the rubbish; the figures are very spirited, and the group of officers around Gerard well managed and in good keeping. The quietude of the City, forms a strong and pleasing contrast with the groups on the opposite side. Of the Citadel itself, scarcely anything has been delineated; indeed, we do not see very well how this could have been managed. Mr. Burford may, perhaps, think the interior of the Citadel a fit subject for a second exhibition. A more striking one was never, we are sure, displayed. Upon the whole, the present panorama is one of the most interesting that we have ever beheld; and, having witnessed that terrific event which it portrays, we take upon ourselves to affirm it a just and correct representation.

#### SIR JOHN SOANE'S

#### LECTURES ON ARCHITECTURE.

March 21. This evening a series of lectures on Architecture, delivered at the Royal Academy, were brought to a close. They were the composition of Sir John Soane; but owing to age and defective vision they were read by H. Howard, Esq. Secretary. The whole series was of a very desultory and discursive character, and appears to have been written at various periods of the Architect's life, perhaps without any particular view to ultimate publication. As historical memoranda, they may be considered amusing to the learned; but they could be of little avail to the practical architectural student.

The concluding lecture was "On Construction," and the writer referred with enthusiastic admiration to the many noble specimens of the ancients, both of the classical and mediæval ages, as affording examples of Construction, which, notwithstanding the ravages of time, had stood the test of ages. He instanced especially the Pantheon at Rome, which for beauty and durability, he justly observed, "was the glory of the ancients, and the pride of modern times." St. Peter's, at Rome, which had been built at an enormous expense, was found deficient in construction, owing to the want of that architectural knowledge for which the classical ancients were pre-eminent. They reared their superstructure on solid masonry, and built their walls for eternity. The lecturer made some interesting remarks on the advantages of buildings being constructed of incombustible materials, as was the case with St. Peter's at Rome, and deprecated the system pursued by modern architects, of using combustible materials, as in St. Paul's Cathedral, and some other public buildings. To this cause the architect attributed the numerous fires in London, which he said were more frequent there on account of the adoption of combustible materials in buildings. The lecturer made some interesting observations on suspension bridges; and gave views of Trajan's bridge over the Danube, which was 2700 feet in length; the bridge over the Nar, &c. Of the Obelisk, raised in the quadrangle of St. Peter's at Rome, (which required 800 men and 700 horses to accomplish the task) he gave a curious though not novel account. In comparing the later edifices with those of the ancients, the lecturer accounted for the comparative instability of more modern ones by the little time that was allowed for their erection, which often exposed their timbers to dry-rot; and to the false spirit of economy that too frequently interfered with the plans of the architect. He instanced, however, some splendid exceptions, which he observed might vie with ancient examples; as St. Luke's, the London Docks, St. Martin's, &c.

At the conclusion the lecturer noticed the splendid gift he has presented to the nation (see p. 203), and stated his views and object in so doing; which was received by a crowded and highly respectable auditory with continued and enthusiastic applause.

At a recent sale of architectural sculpture, casts, &c. at Mr. Bubb's in Grafton-street, Zoffani's celebrated picture of the Royal Academicians in his time was sold to Mr. Browne (the scagliola manufacturer), for 37*l.* 16*s.*



## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE

*New Works announced for Publication.*

The Mahāvāsi, the Rājā-Ratnācari, and the Rājā-Vali, forming the Sacred and Historical Books of Ceylon; a Collection of Tracts illustrative of the Doctrines and Literature of Buddhism; translated from the Singhalese. Edited by EDWARD UPHAM, F.S.A.

The Private Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ, considered as an Example to all his Disciples, and a Demonstration of his Mission. By T. WILLIAMS, "Author of the Age of Infidelity," &c.

The Antiquities of Axminster, in the County of Devon, during the British and Roman periods. By JAMES DAVIDSON.

Sermons Vol. II. By F. SKURRAY, B.D.

Hints to Legislators, upon the subject of a Commutation of Tithes. By an Essex Freeholder.

The Life of the late Dr. Adam Clarke.

An Historical Sketch of the Princes of India. By an Officer in the Service of the East India Company.

Cyclopean, or Pelasgic Remains in Greece and Italy, with Constructions of a later Epoch. From Drawings by EDWARD DODWELL, F.S.A.

NUGENT TAYLOR'S Poem of Santa Maria.

The Round Towers of Ireland, being a Key to the Memorials of the whole Ancient World. By HENRY O'BRIEN, Esq.

No. I. of a Collection of Doorways from Ancient Buildings in Greece and Italy. By T. L. DONALDSON, Architect.

An historical and descriptive Account of Ragland Castle, by Mr. HOUGH; illustrated with engravings from drawings by Bartlett.

BRITTON'S Architectural Dictionary.

The Life, Times, and Correspondence of Isaac Watts, D.D. By the Rev. THOS. MILNER, A.M.

The Narrative of Two Expeditions into the Interior of Australia, undertaken by Capt. CHARLES STURT, 39th reg.

MICHELL'S Essay on Woman.

The Entomology of Australia, in a Series of Monographs. By G. R. GRAY.

Lectures on Poetry and General Literature. By J. MONTGOMERY.

Directions for the Analysis of Inorganic Substances. By J. J. BERZELIUS.

My ten years' Imprisonment in Italian and Austrian Dungeons. By SILVIO PELLICO. Translated by T. ROSCOR.

Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea. By CYRUS REDDING, Esq.

The Book of Butterflies, Spinxes, and Moths. By Capt. BROWN, F.R.S.E.

Travelling Observations on the United States and Canada, during 1832. By the Rev. ISAAC FIDLER, Missioner.

Osborne, a Tale. By Rev. JOSEPH JONES, of Newchurch.

Odes of Anacreon. By JAMES USHER, Hebrew Professor to the Eclectic Society of London.

Poetic Vigils; containing a Monody on the death of Dr. Adam Clarke, and other Poems. By W. B. BAKER.

A Volume of Original Poems, under the title of Rhymes and Rhapsodies. By R. F. WILLIAMS.

A Practical Appeal to the Public, through a Series of Letters, in Defence of the New System of Physic by the Illustrious Hahnemann. By JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST, LL.D. &c.

History of the Middle and Working Classes, with an exposition of the causes which have influenced the past and present condition of the Industrious Orders.

A View of the Homoeopathic System of Medicine, from the French of BAUNOW.

## ROYAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 28. M. J. Brunel, esq. V.P.

Read, A relation of the case of Thomas Hardy Kirman, with remarks on Corpulency, by T. J. Pettigrew, esq. F.R.S. The subject of this paper, the son of a Lincolnshire farmer, was present at the meeting. He is not yet twelve years of age; weighs 14st. 2lb.; and measures in height, 5 feet; across the chest, 45 inches; across the abdomen, 44 inches; calf of the leg, 18½ inches. The extraordinary increase originated about three years ago, upon the confinement necessary after a broken limb. His muscular action is great, appetite and sleep moderate; in features and manners he is perfectly juvenile.

A portion was also read of a paper entitled, "Experimental determination of the laws of Magneto-electric Induction in different masses of the same metal, and of its intensity in different metals," by S. H. Christie, esq. F.R.S.

March 7. J. W. Lubbock, esq. V.P.

Mr. Christie's paper was concluded; and two others were read: A note on Tides, by Mr. Lubbock; and on the nature of Sleep, by A. P. Wilson Philip, M.D. F.R.S.

March 14. Dr. Buckland, V.P.

Read, On the figures assumed by particles of sand strewed on vibrating surfaces, commonly called acoustical figures; by Charles Wheatstone, esq.



## LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Feb. 27. At the Annual Meeting the report of the Council gave an unfavourable view of the state of the University. It appeared that the original capital of 150,000*l.*, arising from shares and donations, had been sunk, and a debt incurred of 2,946*l.*, which debt would, from the excess of expenditure over probable income, be increased, by the end of the present session in October next, to 3,715*l.*

At another meeting on the 2d of March, it was agreed that an annual subscription should be entered into by proprietors in aid of the Institution. A resolution was passed, expressive of the expediency of establishing an hospital.

## LADY CHAPEL, SOUTHWARK.

The work of restoration of the exterior, with the exception of a few of the minor details, may now be regarded as completed. The scaffold has been taken away from the principal front, and the space before it thrown open by the removal of the sheds for the masons; the whole may therefore be viewed without impediment. The structure is already regarded with great interest by all classes of spectators. Such as have watched the restoration almost stone by stone, and remarked even its daily progress, are equally struck with admiration at the beauty of the structure and the completeness of the restoration, as those who for the first time have seen it in a perfect state, and are therefore ignorant of the extent of the new works. When the former appearance of the building, dilapidated by the effects of time and neglect, and injured by partial and tasteless repairs, is forgotten, and the masonry of the new work shall have lost its freshness, then will the design be viewed with even greater satisfaction than at present, and few persons, strangers to the former state, will conceive that the antique looking building before them is a restoration of the nineteenth century. Every praise is due to Mr. Gwilt for the scrupulous accuracy with which the mouldings and detail of the former design have been

copied, and equally so for the care and attention which he has bestowed on the restoration of those parts which had been entirely lost; of this the gables are instances; of these only two remained in any thing like a perfect state, and it is due to Mr. Gwilt to say, that the difference of size between the central gables and the lateral ones is a discovery made by him on a measurement of the existing portions; the four gables had been generally regarded as uniform, and to the variance in dimensions the design owes a tasteful feature. The ancients avoided a monotonous repetition of the same idea, and in accordance with this principle of sound taste the two central gables were constructed with a loftier pitch than the outer ones; trifling as this difference is, it creates a very good effect, and much improves the view of the Chapel, and it is, moreover, a circumstance which had not been previously noticed.

The glazing of the windows will be enclosed in a tasteful frame-work designed entirely by Mr. Gwilt, in close accordance with existing remains of works of the thirteenth century.\* The aid of heraldry has been called in to embellish the structure, and when complete the effect of stained glass, it is to be hoped, will not be wanting to add to the general effect. The contractor has done his part with great credit, and when the cheapness as well as the expedition, with which the whole has been effected, are taken into consideration, the highest degree of public satisfaction may be justly anticipated. At a future period, when the whole of the works are concluded, a summary of the restoration will be given, to form a faithful record of the extent of the renovation, which may fairly be pronounced to be the most complete and perfect example which has ever been effected. The Committee are still under very heavy engagements; a very large sum is due to Mr. Sanders, the gentleman to whom this excellent work mainly owes its completion, but which there is every confidence in the liberality and justice of the public will be repaid to the full extent.

E. L. C.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 28. The Earl of Aberdeen, Pres. William Debonaire Haggard, esq. of Crome's Hall, Greenwich, F.R.A.S., "a gentleman peculiarly conversant in the numismatic antiquities of this country," was elected a Fellow of the Society.

J. Lister Parker, esq. F.S.A. exhibited drawings, by J. Buckler, jun., of

the singular Saxon Church of Kilpeck, Herefordshire, and some very remarkable architectural features in Twywall Church, Northamptonshire.

Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P. communi-

\* It is but justice to say, that Mr. Gwilt has devoted his time and talents to this work gratuitously.

cated two documents from the State Paper Office; being an order from the Privy Council, prohibiting the Mayor's feast at Norwich, on account of the plague in 1626; and the protest and remonstrance of the Mayor and Aldermen thereon, "lest they should lose all prosperity by the violation of their ancient usage."

A further portion of M. Borell's Catalogue of Coins was read.

March 7. The Earl of Aberdeen, Pres.

Mr. Gurney communicated a notice of two Norfolk deeds of the reign of Henry III. and Edward I., illustrating these points: 1. the marriage of the clergy, from a *Missus clerici* and a *Missus personæ* occurring; 2. the fact that an advowson was not marketable without the addition of a certain portion of land. ["Advowsons go now very high; but patronage formerly was esteemed of small value, the patrons then giving their benefices away freely, and none ever sold. Thus Sir Francis Leake, who died 88 Elizabeth, had five messuages, two hundred acres of arable land, three hundred of pasture, forty of gorse, forty of moor, at Tibshelf, in Derbyshire, with the advowson of the church there; and yet the whole was only estimated at 3*l.* per annum. In another place, the advowson of . . . . . is said to be worth 5*l.*"]—Pegge's *Anonymiana*.]

H. C. Robinson, esq. F.S.A. communicated an essay on the word *Mass*, as applied to the ritual of the Church of Rome. He disputed its derivation from the *dimissio catechumenorum* and *dimissio populi*, and the phrase, *Ita, missa est*, (as shown by Mr. Gage in the last volume of the *Archæologia*); and maintained that its etymology was the same with *mas* in *Michaelmas*, *Christmas*, &c., and with *mas* as connected with feasting. Thus the sacrifice of the mass would be originally the rite of the Holy Supper.

The President announced that Davies Gilbert, esq. the Bishop of Landaff, James Heywood Markland, esq. and Thomas Phillips, esq. R.A. had been appointed Auditors of the Society's accounts for the past year.

March 14. The Earl of Aberdeen, Pres.

T. L. Parker, esq. F.S.A. exhibited drawings of the ancient stone table in the chapter-house at Salisbury, of a Norman sculpture of the Wise Men's Offering over the door of Bishop's Teignton church, Devonshire; and of the soldier holding a horse at the foot of Sir Richard Stapleton's effigy in Exeter cathedral.

The Duke of Bedford communicated the discovery of a very perfect Roman amphora near Woburn.

Daniel Gurney, esq. communicated some extracts from the household expenses of the ancient family of Lestrange,

of Norfolk, in the reign of Henry VIII.

Sir Henry Ellis, Sec. read a description of an ancient MS. formerly belonging to the Abbey of St. Edmund's Bury, afterwards in the collection of Dr. Cox Macro, and containing several curious miscellaneous passages, among which is a very early receipt for the manufacture of gunpowder.

A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. exhibited some handles of bronze, with a piece of Roman tessellated pavement, on which they were found in digging a grave a few days since in Saint Saviour's church-yard, Southwark; also models by Mr. Thomas Joyce, of Croydon, of Saint Saviour's church, and of the remarkable little church composed of trunks of trees remaining at Greenstead in Essex, both executed in cork to the scale of one eighth of an inch to a foot.

March 21. The Earl of Aberdeen, Pres.

Charles Maribon, of Copenhagen, was elected an honorary Member of the Society.

J. A. Repton, esq. F.S.A. communicated some remarks on Pointed Architecture, to accompany the re-exhibition of various drawings which he furnished to the Society many years ago.

Mr. Doubleday exhibited the seal of Hugh de Cressingham, the celebrated Treasurer of Scotland, in the reign of Edward the First.

John Gage, esq. Director, in reply to Mr. Gurney's observations on the deeds exhibited by him, stated the legal effect temp. Edw. I. of a gift to a priest and his wife in tail, shewing that the marriages of priests were not void, but voidable by divorce; and that the marriages of professed persons, that is to say monks and nuns, was absolutely void. By the discipline of the Anglo-Saxon Church, according to Mr. Gage, the deposition of the priest was the only punishment, the marriage was not annulled. It was not until the first and second councils of Lateran in the 12th century, that holy orders were declared to incapacitate a priest for marriage.

Mr. Kempe communicated a paper in illustration of the Roman remains found in St. Saviour's churchyard, Southwark, exhibited by him at the preceding meeting, and on the early colonization of Southwark by the Romans before Celtic London had been occupied by them; see his remarks in our volume C*i.* pt. i. p. 393. He shewed that a Roman Temple, placed near the old Trajectus over the river to Dowgate, had probably been the occasion of the building of St. Saviour's Church. He particularized various remains which afford evidence of this fact, and which illustrate the different periods in which St. Saviour's Church

was first built, rebuilt after its destruction by fire, and decorated by various sculptures. He took occasion to observe on the disgraceful condition in which the nave of the building at present remains, since the removal of its roof. He enumerated the subjects of the different carvings which adorned the bosses on the roof of the nave, which have fortunately been preserved. The west end of the choir is now actually closed by weatherboarding like a common shed! Mr. Kempe incidentally mentioned, in his paper, the absurd custom of imposing new names upon old localities, and instanced the impropriety of extinguishing the remembrance of the site of the action between Suetonius and Boadicea, by exchanging its old name, *Battle-bridge*, for *King's-cross*; converting, in other instances, ancient *lanes* into *high streets*, to the great perplexity and confusion of the future topographical Antiquary.

#### CROSBY HALL.

We understand that various ornamental fragments connected with this building, have within these few days been discovered, in consequence of some repairs of the adjoining houses which are in progress. We shall not fail to notice these discoveries more particularly in our next, if we find them on ocular inspection to be of an important character.

#### EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

An extraordinary collection of Egyptian papyri, statues, mummies, sarcophagi, sepulchral tablets, idols in terra cotta, vases, &c. was brought to sale by Messrs. Sotheby on the 15th and 16th of March.

Among the singular circumstances incidental to the changes brought about by the light of Christianity, will be noted the appearance of the idols of Egypt, shorn of all their honours and tutelary reputation, for several days on Waterloo Bridge. Seven massive statues in grey and black granite, varying in height from seven to five feet, being of too ponderous a character for the floors of the auction room, were, with prudent caution, exposed to view in the recesses of the bridge above-mentioned. They are representations of the goddess Isis, distinguished by the lion's head and the mystical key of the waters of the Nile, or perhaps of the portals of hell, as she was the Proserpine of the Egyptians. We observed the crescent on the head of some of these statues, denoting her power over the waters to be similar to that of "the moist star upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands," and on others the horns. Herodotus says, that like Io she was represented with cows' horns. The head of the statue (No. 249) was surmount-

ed by the hooded serpent. One of these figures was sold to Sir Thomas Phillipps for twenty guineas; the others, for which not more than about 12*l.* each was bid, were, we believe, bought in. A square stone sanctuary, in front of which is a most beautifully sculptured figure of a priestess, the sides representing priests attended by figures, with hieroglyphics 28 inches high, was purchased by the trustees of the British Museum for 20*l.* 15*s.* A statue, exquisitely carved in calcareous stone, supposed to represent the young Sesostris in the characteristic posture, hold in the centre Osiris (Oshtive), Thoth and secretary Osiris, with happy ob-

Of the mummy were the mummy case of the highest price, beautifully gilt, and hieroglyphics highly mummy is a gilt on the face a sort of gilded winged sym figures of id

gilt. This mummy was sold for 20*l.* 10*s.* No. 257 was a mummy of a female in a wonderfully perfect state; the enveloping cloth was of a deep red linen, and it was swathed diagonally, horizontally, and perpendicularly with bandages of yellow linen. As it stood in its case with the cover removed, it emitted a peculiarly strong and pungent smell, not unlike that of vinegar after the immersion of a hot iron. The price was 36*l.* 15*s.* A sarcophagus of sycamore, seven feet by two feet three inches, and two feet three inches in height, having near the outer edge a line of deeply cut hieroglyphics, and the inside covered with hieroglyphic paintings, sold for 16*l.*

The Papyri were in number fourteen, and more perfect than any heretofore brought to this country; many of them have coloured figures in addition to the hieroglyphical inscriptions. Six of the best were purchased for the Museum. That which attracted the greatest admiration is divided into four compartments; the right having the figures of Osiris and a priestess standing at an altar covered with fruit and flowers; the left consists of figures representing ploughing, reaping, and other agricultural pursuits, with twenty-two cartouches of hieroglyphics, &c. the whole delicately coloured. The competition for the Papyrus rose to fifty

guiness. The merit of having carefully unrolled these Papyri belongs to Capt. George Sotheby, son of the auctioneer.

The propriety of applying the term *stelæ* to the sepulchral tablets we question, because we believe that columns round or square are rather implied by the word than tablets (*Ernæ, columnæ*); they were, however, objects of great interest, and the finest of the sort we had ever seen, those in the rare collection of Mr. Sams always excepted, in which some are found we remember in an unfinished state, with the delicate and firm outlines which the sculptor was to follow, drawn on them as with a finely pointed crayon. Most of the sepulchral tablets became the property of the Museum.

We shall particularize one, (241) representing at the top the figure of the fox or jackall, with the flail of Osiris, under which is Osiris on his throne, attended by three priests at a sacrifice; in the centre are five figures in the act of adoration, &c. the whole intermixed with hieroglyphics; dimensions of the tablet twenty-nine inches by fifteen. This was bought for the Museum, for 20*l.* 15*s.* Mirrors, vases, idola, candelabra, embalmed cats, snakes, &c. formed the minor articles of this sale. These could not, generally speaking, compete with those which we have seen in the possession of Mr. Sams (see our Magazine for May last, p. 451).

We are now to notice a very different object from the above-enumerated, but included in the same sale. It is an illuminated folio manuscript, or rather a portion of a manuscript on vellum, apparently of the latter end of the 13th century. The exquisite illuminations of this manuscript, eighty-six in number, occupy at least six eighths of every page, a very large proportion, it will be observed, to the space taken up by the text; each of the paintings is twelve inches by nine, and is divided into four compartments, the exploits of David, Samson, &c. are depicted, and the characters, as usual, dressed in the costume of the time in which they were drawn. The military and civil dresses, domestic and military architecture, military engines, &c. &c. of the period are admirably illustrated in this splendid relic. The drawings are executed with the most exquisite precision and intelligence. In the margin of each leaf is an Arabic translation of the text, a circumstance which the following inscription in the manuscript may explain—*"Pontentissimo Persarum Regi Bernard Macziewski sacre Romanæ Ecclesiæ Presbiter Cardinis Episcopus Cracoviensis ..... Regni Poloniæ Senator veram felicitatem exoptans offert .... Cracoviæ Regni Poloniæ Metropoli ..... die*

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Sept. ann. mil. 1604." This manuscript, therefore, had been presented by Bernard Macziewski, Bishop of Cracow and Archbishop of Guesna in Poland, to Shah Abbas the Great, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, no doubt as a biblical gem of the highest value.

The manuscript is thought to have been written and illuminated in France. It was knocked down to Messrs. Payne and Foss, the booksellers, at 255 guineas. Allowing a national feeling its proper influence, we heartily wished it might reach the British Museum. Among all the splendid illuminated manuscripts deposited in that establishment, we believe, of the particular period, they have scarcely one to equal this. What an admirable series of plates would it make for one of the volumes of the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

#### NORTHERN SAGAS.

Thirty volumes of the Northern Sagas have already been published by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen, since its institution in 1825. They are accompanied by Danish, and in most instances by Latin, translations. They are preparing a separate work on Greenland, and an account of the voyages to America, made by the Scandinavians, in the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries.

#### ANTIQUITIES AT POOLE.

A short time since, as some labourers were digging up a piece of meadow-ground, about half a mile from that town, they turned up an urn, containing several hundred Roman coins. The urn, which was unfortunately broken, was of fine pottery. The coins were in the finest preservation, and were of the reigns of the Emperors Valerianus, Gallienus, Claudius Gothicus, Quintillus, and Aurelianus; of Salonina, the wife of Gallienus; and of the usurpers—(some of those known as the Thirty Tyrants)—Posthumus, Lælianus, Victorinus, Tetricus, and Tetricus Cæsar. These individuals all reigned from the middle to the latter part of the third century. The coins are nearly all of the third brass, and only a few silver. Many of them are common, but some, particularly those of Quintillus, who reigned but 17 days, are of considerable rarity.

#### ANCIENT SHIP AT MOUNT'S BAY.

The discovery of the hull of a vessel imbedded in the beach near Newlyn, Mount's Bay, has excited much curiosity, and it appears, by a letter from Mr. John A. Boase, of Penzance, that she was about 50 tons, flat-bottomed, clincher-built, of oak, 30 feet long. Her ribs were

not more than four inches apart, and sufficiently strong for a vessel double her size. There were marks of nails, but not a bit of iron was found, from which it would seem that wood, when shut up from the air, is the most durable. The vessel appears to have been in ballast when lost. Two ancient coins were found on board, one of which was in a perfect state of preservation, and bore the inscription "Ave Maria," by which it appears to have been of ecclesiastical origin, but of what age, or of what country, it is difficult to determine. It has no date; but Mr. Boase says, from its resemblance to the coins of the fourteenth century, and some other appearances, he should assign it to that period, and thinks it of Anglo-Norman origin.

#### ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS.

A large collection of ancient English deeds, and other historical and genealogical manuscripts, was sold by Messrs. Sotheby on the 24th of February. Some of the most curious articles were the following: a miscellany of English Poetry, written in the time of James and Charles I. (and among which was accidentally discovered at the time of sale, the ballad, "Come, Shepherds," &c., long a deficiency with the editors of Walton's *Angler*), 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, Thorpe; a similar collection in another book, 6*l.* 10*s.*, Thorpe; a treatise of Musick, by John Tuck, Master of Arts at New College, temp. Henry VII. an original and unpublished MS., 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Enchiridion* Christodorus, a Christmas Masque presented to William Paston, esq. High Sheriff of Norfolk, by William Cayworth, 1*l.* 9*s.*; *Sonnets*, by Robert first Earl of Leicester, brother to Sir Philip Sydney, in his own handwriting, and addressed to his sister "For the Countess of Pembroke," 5*l.* 10*s.*; Sir Henry Docwra's narrative of the services performed by the army under his command at Lough Foyle in 1614; original autograph MS., 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* H. Bohn; a registry of Letters of the Privy Council, 1570 to 25, purchased for the British Museum at 6*l.*; the Book of Henry Earl of Arundel, as Lord Chamberlain to Henry VIII. (printed in the *Antiquarian Repertory*), 3*l.* 10*s.*, Thorpe; Joseph Gulston's biographical collections regarding Foreigners who have visited England, 4 vols. 12*s.*; the History of the late war in Ireland, an autograph unpublished MS. by Richard Belling, in 3 vols. 12*l.* 12*s.*, Cochrane; a large historical volume by Sir James Turner, in the reign of Charles I. and II., chiefly relating to Irish affairs, 15*l.*, Longman; Letters to Sir James Turner from 1678 to 1688, 16*l.* 5*s.*, Longman; the Commission of the Exchequer of Scotland to

the Octavians, 1595, 7*l.*, Thorpe; Sir James Turner's collections relative to Heraldry and State ceremonies, 7*l.* 10*s.*, Thorpe; Historical collections relating to Scotland, Border conflicts, &c., temp. Henry VIII., 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, British Museum; a Declaration of the income of the first Earl of Leicester, about 1626, by T. Nevitt, 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, Thorpe; the original autograph manuscript of the Life of Wolsey, by George Cavendish (published by Mr. Singer) 8*l.* 14*s.*, Thorpe; two volumes of Beckwith's Yorkshire pedigrees, were bought by Mr. Thorpe for 3*l.* 15*s.*, and 5*l.*; and several ancient pedigree rolls, with illuminated coats, sold for from two to five guineas.

#### ROMAN REMAINS IN GERMANY.

At Gundershoffen, near Wissemburg, some highly interesting antiquities have recently been discovered. They consist of the foundation of a building six feet in thickness, several votive monuments, with inscriptions, in excellent preservation, dedicated to Mercury, who is represented on them with his attributes; fragments of votive altars, the capital of a pilaster of Roman architecture, an inscription bearing the names of Caracalla and Geta, and about fifty Roman medals, of different sizes, in bronze.

#### ETRUSCAN TOMB AT TARQUINIA.

On the 1st Jan. the Chevalier Manzoni discovered, in the necropolis of Tarquinia, an Etruscan tomb, far more magnificent than any previously known there. It is of a quadrilateral form, and supported in the centre by a square column, on three sides of which are winged genii, larger than life; and, on that opposite the door, a long Etruscan inscription surrounded with beautiful ornaments of foliage. About the tomb are three rows of steps, on which are placed several sarcophagi, with male and female figures in bas-relief, and Latin inscriptions recording the citizens of Tarquinia there buried.

#### POMPEY'S THEATRE AT ROME.

At the meeting of the Pontifical Academy of Archaeology, held at Rome on 10th Jan. M. Canini, architect, read a memoir on Pompey's Theatre. The author has observed that two fragments of the ancient plan of Rome, which are now at the Museo Capitolino, dove-tail with the well known fragment representing Pompey's Theatre, and, when brought into connexion with it, give a perfect idea of that splendid edifice, with its portico of one hundred columns. The temple of Venus was so closely adjacent to the theatre, that the same steps served to both.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 19.

The House went into Committee on the IRISH DISTURBANCES BILL, when the various provisions were discussed clause by clause. At the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, it was agreed, that the proposed Courts-martial should not try any offenders without the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant, nor carry into execution any sentence until it had been confirmed by the same high officer. It was also agreed, on the representation of the same noble Duke, that no person under the rank of field-officer should ever be competent to preside over any court-martial. It was also provided, that, in case death should ensue from any injuries inflicted, sentence of death might be passed by the new Courts.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the same day, Mr. Stanley introduced a motion on the subject of GRAND JURIES in Ireland. After stating their power and the abuses to which that power had given rise, the Right Hon. Gentleman proposed as a remedy, that it should be mandatory on the High Sheriff—the officer in whom the selection of Grand Jurors was vested—to begin his list with one juror from each barony in the county, the number to be filled up afterwards according to circumstances,—that every presentment should be openly and publicly discussed in open court, and that the grounds of its being adopted or rejected should be openly discussed and canvassed before the assembled county,—that, in order to give the class of farmers and higher rate-payers a direct control over the public expenditure in their respective districts, one of that class should be chosen from each barony, or half-barony, as it might be, to sit with and assist the Magistrates in disposing of the district presentments, and that they should not be less in number than half of the members of the Grand Jury present,—that the Grand Jury should be compelled to accept of the lowest tender to carry a presentment into effect, provided it afforded the necessary security,—that the county cess should be levied, not as at present, on the occupying tenant, but on the landlord,—and that no payments should be paid for county work unless in money, not in goods, and that the accounts should be open at all times to the county surveyor, whose accounts, again, should be open to the Grand Jury.—Mr. O'Connell complimented the Right Hon. Member on the praiseworthy labour which he had bestowed on the present Bill. Many

Hon. Members spoke in favour of the proposed measure, and leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Feb. 20. On the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House came to the resolution of meeting at 12 o'clock for the receiving of petitions, and proceeding with private bills,—twenty members to constitute a House; the House to adjourn at three o'clock, and resume at five,—forty members, as heretofore, being then necessary to make a House. It was resolved that the new regulation should commence on Wednesday the 27th inst.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 21.

The IRISH DISTURBANCES SUPPRESSION Bill was read a third time, and passed.

A Bill for changing the VENUE, for the more impartial administration of justice in Ireland, on the motion of Earl Grey, was read a second time.

Feb. 26. Amongst the numerous petitions which were presented to the House, Lord King presented one from a parish near Tiverton, against the Rector, for seeking to impose a tithe on herrings. The Lord Chancellor and the petition amounted to nothing more than a declaration of opinion against the right of the rector to tithe herrings. The rector's belief was, that he had that right. As to the petition, it was evident that the rector had not exacted the tithe, nor was likely to do so; as to the other prayer, the abolition of tithe generally, no one felt more strongly than he, the Lord Chancellor, that it ought to be conceded speedily. Lord Wynford said there was a "run on the Church of England" just now, and it was not fair to make such observations without notice.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 27.

For the first time, the House commenced its sitting at twelve o'clock, when there was a full attendance till three o'clock. Numerous petitions were presented against Negro Slavery, the Grand Jury (Ireland) system, the Tithes of Ireland, the measures of coercion for that country, &c. The Church of Ireland, and its Tithes, in particular, attracted a large portion of attention, several of the Petitions presented having distinctly prayed for the abolition of the Church Establishment of that country.—Lord John Russell, in reply to inquiry, stated that the Government would bring forward a distinct and practical measure of Church Reform.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer



moved the first reading of the *Irish Disturbances Suppression Bill*, which had passed through the House of Lords.\* Mr. Tennyson moved, as an amendment, that the debate be adjourned for a fortnight. After several speakers, Mr. Stanley powerfully supported the Bill, contending that if law were not prostrated—if dictatorship were not allowed to have sway in Ireland, the Bill would have the unhesitating sanction of Parliament. On the motion of Mr. Sturt the debate was adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 28.

Lord Wynford brought in a Bill to reduce the expenses in courts of law.—Read a first time, and ordered for second reading on the 7th of March.

In the House of Commons, the same day, the adjourned debate on the first reading of the *Irish Disturbances Suppression Bill* was resumed. Mr. Sturt opened the debate with a speech of considerable length. He contended that the result of Parliamentary inquiries, particularly Sir H. Sturt's evidence before the last Committee on Ireland, proved that "if the title question were settled, tranquillity would be restored and secured, in spite of agitators;" that the Secretary for Ireland could not have read such evidence; and that an appeal to the laws—the effects of another Special Commission—ought to be tried, before Courts-martial and suspension of Juries (recommended by none of the reports) were proposed for the adoption of Parliament.—Mr. Macaulay strongly supported the measure, and resisted delay as unnecessary. He thought that there never had been a measure more called for than the present one, and he was confident that it might safely be reposed in the hands of Government, who were to be responsible that it should not be abused.—Mr. J. Russell opposed the Bill.—Mr. Curzon supported the measure, as one of urgent necessity.—Mr. F. O'Connor thought that the measure would bury the constitution in a grave from which it would never be raised.—Mr. Corry, considering that the Ministers were pledged to remedial measures—to Church Reform, and to the amendment of the Grand Jury laws—could not refuse them the powers demanded.—Mr. Clay would not consent to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus and the right of petitioning. He however should not oppose the first reading of the Bill.—Major Haughey observed, that the measure would bring ruin on the country, and eventually on the heads of Ministers.—Lord Abington said, that taking into view all he had heard in that House and elsewhere, he was convinced of the necessity of establishing martial law in

Ireland, though no man was more sensibly alive to the value of trial by jury. The debate was adjourned.

March 1, 4, and 5. The adjourned debate on the *Irish Disturbances Bill* was carried on with great animation for three nights longer, almost every other topic giving way to this paramount question. Mr. H. L. Bulwer and Mr. D. W. Harvey opposed the measure as being a violation of the constitution; while Lord J. Russell, the *Attorney General*, Sir R. Peel, Lords Castlereagh and Duncannon, and Mr. Lecky supported it, contending that some measure, in aid of the ordinary course of justice, was absolutely necessary for the security of life, property, and true liberty, in Ireland.—After several members had addressed the House, Mr. O'Connell rose and spoke at great length. He contended, in opposing the Bill, that the Ministers ought to prove that they had exhausted all the powers given to them by the Constitution; that the precedent was a bad one; that in no instance had a second Special Commission failed; that witnesses had not been interrupted; and that Jurymen in no instance had been impeded or injured for performing their duty. He, therefore, declared that inquiry ought to precede such legislation; and that, as the necessities for the Bill could not be made out, it ought not to be supported.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in reply, said that the Ministers would abide by the Bill, and that if it were not supported, they should no longer think they had, or merited, the countenance of the House. A division then took place: the numbers were—for the first reading, 405; against it 80.

March 6. The morning sitting was, as usual, occupied with long and varied discussions on the presentation of Petitions, on the observance of the Sabbath, on the non-residence of the Clergy, on the Irish coercive measure, &c.

The Solicitor General brought in four Bills relative to Law Reform, which were read a first time.

March 7. Mr. O'Connell moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Jury Laws (Ireland,) particularly as regarded Special Juries, and Juries in criminal cases; to assimilate the law of Ireland regulating the appointment of Special Juries to that of England; and to extend the olden law of ballot for choosing the Juries in criminal cases. The motion was agreed to.

March 8. On the motion of Mr. Stanley, the *Grand Jurors (Ireland) Bill*, was read a second time.

After some conversation, arising from an amendment proposed by Mr. Home, the order of the day for the second reading of the *Irish Disturbances Bill* was carried.

\* See Earl Grey's opening speech, p. 166.



March 11. After the presenting of numerous petitions against the Irish Disturbances Bill, Lord *Althorp* laid on the table a Bill to alter and amend the temporalities of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH in IRELAND (see p. 164). The Bill having been read a first time, the question was put for the second reading on Thursday. After some discussion the House came to a division, for the second reading on Thursday, 187; against it, 46.

The debate on the second reading of the IRISH DISTURBANCES Bill was resumed by Mr. C. *Baker*, who declared that he could not consent to the arbitrary suspension of the constitution. Lord *Morpeth*, Lord *Duncan*, Mr. *Talbot*, and Mr. C. *Grey* supported the Bill. After some desultory discussion on the motion for adjournment, the House came to a division; when there appeared a majority for the second reading of 270, against a minority of 84.

March 12. Mr. L. *Dalmer* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better encouragement of dramatic authors, by extending to them that protection against representation without leave which was given to other authors against publication or republication without their sanction. The copyright to last for twenty-eight years, or the life of the author; and no play to be performed in any theatre whatever, without permission, under penalties, the highest of 50*l.* and the lowest of 10*l.* for every night of such unauthorized performance.—The Lord *Advocate* brought in a Bill for the Reform of the Scotch Burghs, by the introduction of new regulations for the election of the Councils and Magistrates.

March 13. On the order of the day being read for going into a Committee upon the Bill for the suppression of DISTURBANCES in IRELAND, Lord *Althorp* stated, that Government had come to the determination that no officer under the rank of Captain in the army should be permitted to sit on the Courts-martial, and that the decisions in those courts must be unanimous when the number of officers composing them did not exceed five. It was proposed to alter the clause respecting domiciliary visits, so as not to allow houses to be entered, provided the parties appeared and answered to their names.—On Mr. O'Connell's proposing an amendment, a division took place, when the question was carried by a majority of 151 to 81. After a lengthened discussion on the preamble of the Bill, in which Mr. O'Connell took a prominent part, the consideration of the first clause was proceeded with, when Mr. *Stanley* proposed an amendment that all political offences should be prosecuted by the common course of law, which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 14.

The Lord *Chancellor* submitted a motion with a view of rendering available the information obtained by the House of Commons in 1820-21, on the subject of the means provided throughout England to secure education. His object was, that as much of such information might be printed as should be deemed requisite for the purpose of founding on it measures for the more effectual promotion of education. In 1818 there were in England and Wales above 1300 endowed schools, educating 50,000 children; that in 1820 there were 2800 schools, educating 105,000 children; and he had since learned that in 1828 there were no fewer than 32,000 such schools, educating 1,030,000 children. From enquiries, however, it appeared that there were 1300 parishes without schools—a fact which he thought called for legislative interference. In the great towns particularly, he considered the means of education to be defective.—The motion was agreed to.

The Law Amendment Bill, founded on the recommendations of the Law Commissioners, was read a second time.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the second reading of the IRISH CHURCH REFORM Bill.—Mr. C. W. *Wynn* opposed the proceeding. He declared that it was wrong in form; that its introduction violated all the rules, orders, and precedents of the House; that it was, in reality, a "Money Bill;" that it imposed what might be termed a tax; and that, therefore, the subject ought first to have been referred to a Committee of the whole House.—Mr. O'Connell, Sir R. *Peel*, &c. concurred in the opinion.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that as doubts had been raised on the subject, he would propose a select Committee to examine precedents, and to report whether the Bill regarding the temporalities of the Church of Ireland was introduced in conformity with the rules and orders of the House.—The Committee was appointed, who eventually came to the determination that the subject should be submitted to a Committee of the whole House.

From the 15th to the 22d the HOUSE OF COMMONS was chiefly occupied with discussing the various clauses in the IRISH CORRECTION Bill, in which important amendments were effected. The first part of the Courts Martial clause was carried by a division of 270 to 130.—Mr. *Stanley*, however, made some important amendments respecting the Courts Martial, not only as regarded their positive powers, but touching the questions of which they are to have no cognizance,

such as charges of confederacy, conspiracy, seditious libel, &c. involving nice points of law. Though he considered the Bill would be inefficient without providing these extraordinary tribunals, he declared his belief that they would seldom be required, so operative would be the knowledge that the power existed. In the 17th clause there were alterations more explicitly to provide that the Act was not to extend to offences committed before its

passing, and that none but legal evidence should be received—to exclude that of relatives not now receivable in Courts of Law. On clause 29, providing that no person imprisoned under the Act should have the benefit of the Habeas Corpus Act for three months, after the first day of his imprisonment, the Committee divided—Ayes 156; Noes, 64.—Clauses 30 to 41 (the last in the original Bill) were then passed.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

### READING ABBEY.

During the last few weeks, workmen have been engaged under the direction of Mr. F. Hawkes in laying open the foundation of Reading Abbey Church. The opportunity of investigating and clearing up the conflicting statements of Sir H. Englefield, Contes, &c. as to the length and form of the building has been taken by Mr. Hawkes in order to complete a survey and plan of the town on which he has been some time employed. In consequence of the great number of fallen masses of wall which are strewed in all directions over the ground, and which have been supposed to be parts of the wall in their original situation, the task has been one of considerable difficulty; but it is believed the following are the true dimensions of the structure:—

Length from East to West . . 220 ft.  
Width of the Nave . . . . . 90 ft.  
Width of Transepts . . . . . 190 ft.  
Width of principal Aisle . . . . 40 ft.

The church was cruciform, the tower or spire being situated at the intersection of the transepts. The foundations of the piers supporting the tower remain, and from their immense size and thickness, being 27 feet long, and 7 feet thick, they appear to have borne a tower of considerable elevation. The distance between the piers is 40 feet. At the west end of the south-west pier, the base of the pillar supporting the arch of the nave has been laid open, and it is a fortunate circumstance that this piece of masonry comes within the portion of land purchased for the preservation of the ruins. The pillar is 7 feet in diameter, and the mouldings of the base are of the usual Anglo-Norman character. In the south transept the base of another pillar, formed by a cluster of small pillars, the bases of three of which, ornamented with curious zigzag and other mouldings, are tolerably perfect, has been found. A few of the foundations remain in a perpendicular position; in many the inclination is remarkably great; and the whole has been most industriously despoiled of the external coating of freestone, and of all the

mouldings. A few fragments of ornamental sculpture, evidently portions of a screen or monument, are in Mr. Hawkes's possession. On the floor of the church, there is a vast accumulation of earth and rubbish, in many parts four feet thick, and in none less than three feet. Of the paving there are remains in many parts, and some fine ornamented bricks have been discovered. In the general wreck, the South entrance to the cloisters, which stood until lately within the portion purchased by subscription, has been unfortunately destroyed.

A Report has been printed from the Committee appointed at the commencement of this Session to examine and classify Petitions, giving abstracts or copies of such of them as seemed to deserve that distinction. The Committee mentions the object of all the Petitions, and the number of signatures attached to them. This first Report contains the Petitions received between the 6th and the 22d ult. They are classified under distinct heads, such as Petitions referring to "Parliament," "Ecclesiastical Affairs," "Church of Scotland," "Tithes in Ireland," "Civil Disabilities of the Jews," "Prisons," "Crime," and so on. The Report contains an Appendix with some Petitions *in extenso*.

The total charge of the funded Debt for the year ending the 5th Jan. 1832, amounted to 27,864,360*l.*; Interest on Exchequer Bills, 658,165*l.*; total, 28,522,525*l.* The net public income for the year amounted to 46,068,755*l.*, which sum, as the expenditure for the same period amounted to 46,373,996*l.*, will leave a surplus in the year of 614,759*l.*

The Duke of Newcastle has purchased the fine estate of *Hafod*, in Wales, from the representatives of Col. Johnes, together with the timber, a splendid library of books, furniture, and large cellar of wines, for about 62,000*l.*

March 16. A dreadful accident occurred at the sale of Lord Eldon's pictures, No. 16, Picardy Place, Edinburgh. At a time when there were about 200 as-

sembled, the floor of the room fell with its load of persons into the back dining-room beneath. Mr. A. Smith, banker, was killed on the spot, and a lady dangerously injured; Lord Moncrieff was wounded in the spine, and several others received severe bruises.

March 21. A general meeting of the proprietors of Bank Stock took place, and a dividend on the half year of  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. was declared. The present circulation of the Bank was stated to be 18,000,000*l.* to which might be added about 8,000,000*l.* deposits, making in the whole 26,000,000*l.* The Governor observed, that he could not offer any opinion as to the probability of the renewal of the Charter.

The new Town Hall at Birmingham is of most ample dimensions, its length 140 feet—width 65—height 65. In this noble apartment the musical festivals will be held; with one or two exceptions, it will be the largest and finest music-room in Europe. One end will be occupied by an organ of immense power; in height this instrument will be about 40 feet, and in breadth about 34. In raising the principals of the roof (which are ten in number, each weighing four tons) a serious accident occurred on the 26th Jan. from the snapping of a pulley-hook; when two men were thrown to the ground, but only one was fatally injured.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

### DRURY LANE.

March 16. A kind of ballet-opera, being an admixture of dancing and singing, called *The Maid of Cashmere*, was pro-

duced. The plot is founded on the Eastern legend of a god sent to wander on earth until he finds a beautiful woman who is to love him with pure and devoted affection. The beautiful acting of Mlle. Duvernoy mainly contributed to the success of the piece.

March 23. A little piece, in one act, called *The Chimney Piece*, was played. It was a humorous production, and met with tolerable success.

### COVENT GARDEN.

Feb. 22. A sacred melodramatic opera, entitled *The Israelites in Egypt*, was produced. The music, scenery, and personations, were got up with great splendour and effect. The music was chiefly selected from Handel's "Israel in Egypt," and Rossini's "Moses in Egypt." It was announced for repetition amidst great applause.

March 4. A serious drama, entitled *Reputation, or the State Secret*, from the pen of Mr. Planché, was produced, and met with complete success.

March 21. A farce, by Mr. Poole, called *The Nabob for an Hour*, was produced with complete success. It is an adaptation from l'Oncle d'Amerique, by Scribe and Mazures.

March 23. An opera, in three acts, entitled *The Coiners*, arranged by Mr. Lucy, from Auber, was brought forward. The scene is laid in Spain, and the plot is connected with the old story of the haunted mansion, where a gang of coiners are in the habit of carrying on their profession. The music was the chief recommendation of the piece, which was, on the whole, favourably received.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 18. Wm. Cole Cole, heretofore Dictor, of Exeter, banker, in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle John Cole, of Exeter, esq. to use the surname of Cole only.

Feb. 20. Edward Du Bois, esq. barrister, to be Treasurer and Clerk to the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy.

Feb. 21. Knighted, Lieut.-Gen. Fred. Aug. Wetherall, G.C.H.; Lieut. Gen. David Latimer Tishag Widdington, K.C.H.; Col. John Boscorne Savage, R.M., C.B., and K.C.H.; Capt. Richard Spencer, R.N., C.B., and K.H.; and Henry Ellis, esq. K.H. Principal Librarian to the British Museum.

Feb. 26. Lieut.-Gen. John Sullivan Wood, to be Lieutenant of the Tower of London, vice Lord Fred. Fitz Clarence.

John Wood, of Bilton with Harrogate, co. York, wine merchant, (in pursuance of a deed of settlement between his mother Ann, only sister and heiress of Thomas Williams, esq. himself, and William Peover, gent. to use the surname of Williams only.

March 1. 26th foot, brevet Col. P. B. Tidy to be Lieut.-Col.

March 5 Rowland Eyles Keerton Warburton, of Arley, esq. to be Sheriff of Cheshire.

Blayney Towale Balfour, esq. to be Lieut. Governor of the Bahama Islands.

March 8. 30th foot, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir J. W. O'Callaghan, K.C.B. to be Colonel

—57th foot, Major-Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B. to be Colonel.

March 13. Knighted, Lieut. Gen. Henry John Cunningham, K.C.H., and Frederic Madden, esq. K.H., of the British Museum.—Major-Gen. H. C. Darling to be Lieut. Governor of Tobago.

March 15. John-George Baron Durham created Viscount Lambton and Earl of Durham.

March 22. Sir John Lubbock, to be Chief Secretary for Ireland. Rt. Hon. E. J. Stanley to be Secretary of State for the Colonies.

### MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Cambridge.—Owen Jones Ellis Nassau, esq. reported duly elected, vice Sir Chas. Paget.

Dover.—John Halcomb, esq.

London.—George Lyall, esq.

Milton.—John Charles Ramsden, esq.

Marylebone.—Sir Samuel Whitley, Bart.

Northampton North.—Viscount Milton.

Oxford.—Wm. Hughes Hughes, esq.

Peterhead.—Hytton Joffe, esq. duly elected, vice J. G. S. Lefevre, esq.

### ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. F. Dawson, Preb. in Canterbury Cath.

Rev. T. D. Atkinson, East Wierham R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Barnes, Wray St. Mary P. C. Cumber

Rev. W. Bathurst, Ludham V. Norfolk.

Rev. S. Birch, Little Marlow V. Bucks.

Rev. G. Booth, Fyndon V. Sussex.  
 Rev. G. Bryan, Huttoft V. co. Lincoln.  
 Rev. J. Canon, Upper Badsey, co. Tyrone, Ireland.  
 Rev. J. H. Carbutt, Powick V. co. Worcester.  
 Rev. S. Day, St. Philip and James V. Bristol.  
 Rev. T. Eaton, Farndon P. C. Chester.  
 Rev. V. K. Eyre, Cranleigh R. with Molehoid V. co. Norfolk.  
 Rev. F. Gardner, Leaswaterham R. co. Monm.  
 Rev. E. S. Greville, Beaulieu R. co. Dorset.  
 Rev. J. Guthrie, Calston R. Wilts.  
 Rev. W. Hodgkin, Lyme V. Dorset.  
 Rev. J. Hooper, Kilsdon V. Bucks.  
 Rev. J. Jenkins, St. James R. Whitehaven.  
 Rev. J. Kingston, North Petherwyn V. Devon.  
 Rev. ———, Maken, St. Ives P. C. Hunts.  
 Rev. O. Marden, Clipping V. Sussex.  
 Rev. W. Marsh, St. Peter & St. Owen R. Heref.  
 Rev. W. H. Marsh, Llanmaes R. with Little Haut-bon annexed, Norfolk.  
 Rev. J. B. Mareson, Footing R. Surr.  
 Rev. W. Millner, St. Augustin V. Bristol.  
 Rev. E. Nicholson, P. Strides R. Dorset.  
 Rev. H. Partington, Wath V. co. York.  
 Rev. G. Pridmore, Hastinghagh R. with Elmsted V. Kent.  
 Rev. J. Ralley, St. Philip's R. Salford, co. Lanc.  
 Rev. J. C. Russell, New Romney V. Kent.  
 Rev. J. Spurgeon, Glast V. co. Norfolk.  
 Rev. T. L. J. Sunderland, Theworth V. co. Beds.  
 Rev. W. Whall, Thursting R. Hunts.  
 Rev. J. White, Laxley V. co. Warwick.  
 Rev. J. C. Wynter, Oatton R. Surrey.

# CIVIL PRESENTMENT.

Rev. W. Digby, Master of St. Oswald's Hospital, co. Worcester.

# BIRTHS.

Feb. 11. At Thorne-hall, Beverley, the wife of H. Darley, esq. a dau.—13. At Beadgate, near Ripon, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Canon Lamb, a dau.—23. At the vicarage, Westminster, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Dalby, a dau.—25. At Stockton-hall, near Stamford, the Hon. Mrs. Heathcote, a dau.—In Bolton-street, the lady of Sir Geo. Hampton, Bart. a son.—At Caldecote-hall, Warwickshire, the wife of E. C. Macnaughton, esq. a son.—25. At Kirkby Overblow, Yorkshire, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Mac Lenn, 61st Reg. a dau.—At Yester, the Marchioness of Tweeddale, a son.

March 1. At Stout's-hill, Gloucestershire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Browne, a son.—2. Lady Loughborough, a son.—At Fryers Court, Hunts, the wife of Colonel Cook, a dau.—3. At the vicarage, Doncaster, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Sharp, a son.—The wife of Edward Melroyd, esq. a Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy, a son.—5. At the rectory, Sampford Courtenay, the wife of the Rev. G. P. Richards, a daughter.—6. In Dublin, the Viscountess Bangor, a son.—At Scarborough, the wife of H. Beaumont, esq. a son.—11. In Belgrave-square, the wife of John Drummond, esq. a son.—12. At Berkenham, Kent, the wife of Major Dickson, a dau.—At Muckley-grove, Brompton, the wife of E. E. Deacon, esq. a dau.—At Coenought-place, the wife of W. J. Hamilton, esq. a son and heir.—14. In South-street, Park-lane, the Lady Keimau, a dau.—16. In Eaton-place, Lady Augusta Baring, a son.—18. In Stanhope-street, Lady Lifford, a son and heir.

# MARRIAGES.

Jan. 20. At St. George's, Hanover square, the Hon. Geo. M. Fortescue, second son of Earl Fortescue, to Lady Louisa Elm. Ryder, youngest dau. of the Earl of Harrowby.

Feb. 16. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Henry Latham, M.A. Peter Merv Latham, M.D. of Lower Grosvenor-street, to

Grace May, third dau. of David Chambers, esq. of Dorset square, Commander in the Royal Navy.—21. At Brighton, the Hon. and Rev. Hon. Percy Pury, rector of Warrington, to Miss Percy Gore Currie, dau. of the late W. Currie, esq. of East Horsley park, Surrey.—At Dartford, J. Tucker, of Dartford esq. to Harriot Susan, dau. of the late R. Talbot, esq. of Stone-castle, Kent.—At the Manor of Lomsey, Aberdeenshire, Col. Fegan, to Maria, second dau. of the Rev C. Gibson.—23. Major W. P. Forster, Assistant Adj.-gen., to Caroline youngest dau. of the late Right Hon. Hugh Elliot.—25. The Baron de Brel, of Suresne, in Mecklen-burgh, to Mary, eldest dau. of Wm. Blake, esq. of Danbury, Herts.—26. At St. Mary's Bryanstone-square, John Etherington Welch Rolfe, esq. to Eliza Mary, second dau. of Walter Lons, esq. of Freshow house, Hunts.—At Bath-ford-house, Wilts, the Rev T. V. Short, Rector of Kingsworthy, Hants, to Mary, relict of the Rev. J. J. Conybeare.—At Bath, Geo. Leighton Wood, esq. to Isabella Mary, only child of the late Capt A. G. Fisher.—27. At Dover, H. Mill Buxbury, esq. of Marlston house, Berks, to Mary-Diana, dau. of Welsh Hamilton Buxbury, esq. of Cranborne, co. Dorset.—27. At St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, Deaj. Auliche Greene, esq. solicitor, to Lydia Yule, second dau. of the Rev C. J. Barnes, Vicar of that parish.—At Teynham, Anna-Charlotte, fifth dau. of the late Rev. A. Rhodes, of Collaton, to J. B. O. Ferryman, esq. of Cheltenham.—28. At Chedd-on, Somersetshire, the Rev. Hubert Kestell Cornish, to Louisa, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Watts, of Chedd-on.—At Bishop's Tachbrook, Warwickshire, Mr. J. C. Dew, solicitor, Brington, to Anna Sophia, dau. of H. Robbins, esq. Aspa house, near Warwick.—At Bath, J. N. Sanders, esq. of Clifton, to Eliza, third dau. of the late W. Marriott, esq.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, John Bethell, esq. of Mecklen-burgh square, to Louisa, dau. of Rob. Abraham, esq. of Keppell street.

March 2. At Walthamstow, Chas. Carpenter, esq. only son of Vice-Adm. Carpenter, to Sophia, only child of T. Wilson esq.—At All-hallows Staining, Mr. T. H. Durrill, of Braintree, to Charlotte Sophia, dau. of the late Chas. Clarence, of Lodge hall, Essex, esq.—At New-barn, Northumberland, R. H. Wilford Brett, esq. Major 8th hussars, to Mary Ann, dau. of Arch. Reed, esq. of Whorlton house.—At Foxholes, the Rev Edm. Day vicar of Rillington, to Hannah, fifth dau. of the Rev Archd Todd, rector of Settrington.—3. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, James Greve, esq. to Lucy, dau. of the Rev. G. Fenton, of Stanfeld-hall, Norfolk.—7. At Mortenhampstead, John Newcombe Stevenson, esq. of Binfield house, Berks, to Anne Caroline, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Clark, rector of Meriton and Woolbrough, Devon.—At Hock-wold, Norfolk, Rev. E. Sawyer Sparks, rector of Feltwell, son of the Bp. of Ely, to Cath. Maria, only dau. of the Rev Wm. Newcome, of Hock-wold-hall.—At Darton, near Barrow, the Rev. Denny Robinson, incumbent of Woolley, co. York, to Fanny, only dau. of E. Hodgson, esq. of Haigh-hall, near Wakefield.—The Rev. J. Jardine Rogerson, of Thames Ditton, Surrey, to Sibella Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. M. Wilkinson, rector of Redgrave, Suffolk.—At St. Pancras Church, Wm. Powell, esq. of Newport Pagnall, to Eliza, youngest dau. of Thos. Miller, esq. of Leicester.—8. At Cheltenham, R. S. Wardell, esq. 5th dragoon guards, to Emily, dau. of the late Very Rev Joseph Palmer, Dean of Cashel.—10. At Woolwich, W. Morris, esq. of the Royal Arsenal, to Francis Amelia, only dau. of the late George Coombe, esq. surgeon.—10. At Lougham Church, Viscount Torrington, to Miss Astley, dau. of Sir John Dugdale Astley, of Lougham-place.—21. At Lamberhurst, Sussex, H. Phillips, esq. to Eleanor, eldest dau. of James Davidson, esq. Dow-house.—At Mary-is-bone Church, H. G. Wells, esq. to Charlotte, eldest dau. of Sir Thos. Baring, Bart. of Stratton-park, Hampshire.

## OBITUARY.

## ADM. LORD VINCOURT EXMOUTH.

Feb. 6. At his house at Teignmouth, in his 70th year, the Right Hon. Edward Pellew, Viscount Exmouth (1816), and Baron Exmouth of Canotegon, co. Devon (1814), a Baronet (1796); G.C.B., G.C.C., G.C.F.M., G.C.A.S., G.C.W. Rear-Admiral of the Red, and Vice-Admiral of England; High Steward of Great Yarmouth, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, D.C.L.; President of the Liverpool Seaman's Friend Society, and Bethel Union; a Vice-President of the Navy Charitable, and of the Naval and Military Bible Societies, &c. &c.

Admiral Lord Exmouth was one of those brave officers who obtained his distinguished honours by gallantly fighting his way to elevation, and by a life of both active service and danger, crowned by useful as well as brilliant victories, arduously and honourably earned both name and rank. He was born April 19, 1757, at Dover, where the earlier years of his life were spent. His father, George Pellew, of Flushing, near Falmouth, was a Cornish gentleman, and in that county his son finished his education. He entered the navy before he was fourteen, and his first cruise was in the *Juno*, Capt. Stott, who was sent to take possession of the Falkland Islands. He next went with the same officer, in the *Alarm*, to the Mediterranean, where, in consequence of some dispute between his captain, himself, and another midshipman, the two latter were sent on shore at Marseilles, to find their way home as they could. He next sailed in the *Blonde* frigate, employed in the relief of Quebec; and was from that ship removed to the *Carlton* schooner, where he had the first opportunity of distinguishing himself; and his conduct in the battle on Lake Champlain, Oct. 11, 1776, gave earnest of his future career. On his return to England, after the convention of Saratoga, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. From the *Lacorne* he joined the *Apollo* frigate, Captain Pownall, then off the Flushing coast. In an engagement with one of the enemy's cruisers, his Captain was killed by his side. The command thus devolving on Mr. Pellew, he continued the attack with unabated spirit, till the cruiser took refuge under the batteries of Ostend, then a neutral port, whose coasts our officers were strictly ordered to respect. On this occasion, the young Lieutenant was made Commander of the *Hamard* sloop. In 1788 he obtained his commission as

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Post-Captain, and from the *Dictator*, his first ship in the Medway, was transferred to the *Salisbury* 50, in which he was flag-Captain to Vice-Adm. Milbank, off the coast of Newfoundland. We must pause, on this less active station, to record a double instance of daring humanity: twice did Captain Pellew save the life of a fellow-creature, by jumping overboard while at sea, and rescuing the unfortunate object. The last time particularly deserves especial mention, for he was suffering under, and weakened by, severe illness.

In 1793 he was appointed to the command of the *Nymph*, 36 guns. Early in the morning of the 18th June, he fell in with the French frigate *la Cleopatra*, 36 guns, and after a most gallant and determined action, the enemy struck her colours, having lost 63 in killed and wounded; *la Nymph* 23 killed, and 27 wounded; on the 29th of the same month he was knighted for his distinguished gallantry, and his brother Israel, who had served as a volunteer on the occasion, was promoted to the rank of Post Captain.\*

Soon after this, Sir Edward Pellew was appointed to the *Arethusa*, a fine frigate of 44 guns with a complement of 277 men, attached to the squadron under the command of Sir John B. Warren. In this ship he was engaged in many encounters, both with batteries on shore, and the enemy's vessels at sea. On the 23d of April 1794, while cruising off Jersey, four French sail were discovered at day break; and, after a battle of three hours, two of the enemy's ships, *la Pomone* 44, and *la Babet* 22, struck to the *Flora* and *Arethusa*. Meanwhile, the other English frigates, *Melampus*, *la Nymph*, and *la Concorde*, pursued the remainder of the French squadron, and at length succeeded in capturing *l'Engageante* of 38 guns.

On the 23d August, the same squadron drove on shore, near the Penmark Rocks, *la Felicite*, 40 guns, the corvettes *l'Espion* and *Alert*, 18 guns each. In the October following, while in command of a small squadron, consisting of the *Arethusa*, *Artois*, *Diamond*, and *Galatea*, the *la Revolutionnaire*, 46 guns, was captured by the *Artois*. During the remainder of the year, and the ensuing, he was most actively and zealously employed on the enemy's coast, capturing and destroying numerous vessels.

\* Adm. Sir Israel Pellew died on the 19th of July last, and a memoir of him was given in our Magazine for August p. 170.

In the beginning of the year 1700, while in command of the *Indefatigable*, 40 guns, he displayed the greatest bravery and humanity in saving the crew of the *Dutton*, East Indiaman, which had been driven on shore in a heavy gale of wind on the rocks near the garrison at Plymouth. The situation of the *Dutton* was appalling: she lay on a reef of rock, the sea beating over her. The gale increased every minute, and the lives of all on board were apparently doomed to destruction. Money was offered to any who would get a rope on board, but the stoutest heart shrunk from the undertaking, until the gallant Sir Edward, in the most undaunted manner, set the example, by getting on board himself, when he was followed by others, by which means the whole of the crew were saved, and Sir Edward was the last person who quitted the vessel, which shortly afterwards went to pieces. For this heroic conduct he was presented with the freedom of Plymouth, and on the 5th of March created a Baronet.

In the month of April, in the same year, Sir Edward's squadron captured *l'Unité*, 38 guns, a fleet of French merchantmen, and drove on shore *la Volage*, 28 guns. On the morning of the 20th, while rounding the Lizard, intending to go into Falmouth with the prizes, a sail was perceived in the offing, which the keen eye of the gallant Sir Edward made out to be an enemy's frigate. Sail was instantly made by the *Indefatigable*, *Amazon*, and *Concord*, and after fifteen hours' chase, and a run of 168 miles, the *Indefatigable*, by her superior sailing, got alongside of the enemy about midnight, and brought her to close action, which continued without intermission, under a crowd of sail, for one hour and 45 minutes; when the enemy surrendered, and proved to be *la Virginie* of 44 guns, commanded by Monsieur Begeret, one of the most active and spirited officers in the French navy.

The year 1797 afforded fresh proofs of the vigour and enterprise of Sir Edward Pellew. On the 13th of January, the *Amazon*, Capt. Reynolds, in a strong wind and thick hazy weather, chase was given to a large ship in the north-west; at 4 p. m. the *Indefatigable* had gained sufficiently on the enemy to ascertain that she was a two-decked ship, without a poop; at a quarter before six she was brought to close action by the *Indefatigable*, supported by the *Amazon*, which lasted, without intermission, for five hours, when the *Indefatigable* was obliged to sheer off to secure her masts, at twenty minutes past four in the morning, the moon opening rather brighter, breakers were seen, and nothing

but the skill, promptitude, and great seamanship of Sir Edward, saved the ship; the fate of the *Amazon* was not so fortunate, having been wrecked together with the enemy, which proved to be *Les Droits de l'Homme*, of 80 guns; she had on board 1,700 men (including soldiers), 1,350 of whom perished. The loss on board the *Indefatigable* was only nineteen wounded.

In the spring of 1799, Sir Edward Pellew was appointed to the command of *l'Impetueux*, 78 guns, and was constantly and actively employed on various services on the French coast; and was also attached to the squadron under his old commander Sir J. B. Warren, in the expedition against Ferrol, where he bore a conspicuous part. In 1802, he was nominated Colonel of Marines, in the same year he was returned as a member of parliament for Barnstaple. He distinguished himself in the House by a warm and manly defence of Earl St. Vincent; but retired by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, July 26, 1804, when he was appointed to the East Indian station.

On the renewal of the war, after the peace of Amiens, Sir Edward was appointed to the *Tonnant* of 84 guns; and on the 23d of April, 1804, was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and appointed Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. His services during this command, were, as usual, prompt, zealous, and unremitting. On his departure for England, he received an address from the merchants, ship-owners, &c. of Bombay, expressing their acknowledgment of the protection he had afforded to their trade. On the 28th of April, 1808, he was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and returned home in the commencement of the following year.

In the summer of 1810, he had his flag flying on board the *Christian the Seventh*, employed in the blockade of Flushing; and he shortly after proceeded, with his flag in the *Caledonia*, as Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.

On the 14th of May, 1814, he was raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of Baron Exmouth, with a pension of 2000*l.* per annum, as a reward for his eminent and long services. On the 4th of the following month, he was further promoted to the rank of full Admiral; he was nominated a K.C.B. January 2, 1816, and a G.C.B. March 16, 1816.

On the return of Napoleon from Elba, his Lordship proceeded to his command in the Mediterranean; he assisted in the restoration of Joachim, King of Naples; in reducing the rebellious Toulonens; and concluded treaties with Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, for the abolition of Christian slavery. On his return to England, he



found that the Algerines had violated the treaty in the most flagrant manner. Government deeming it necessary to inflict signal chastisement on the refractory Dey and his nest of pirates, his Lordship embarked on board the *Queen Charlotte* for Algiers; where it was soon found that, to intimidate, threats must be carried into execution. The records of the memorable Battle of Algiers are well known, and the honourable result of the action is duly appreciated. In this action Lord Exmouth was slightly wounded in the leg and the cheek; his coat did not escape so well, it was cut to pieces by grape and musket balls. Lord Exmouth's conduct and bravery were rewarded by the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and he was raised to the rank of Viscount, by patent dated Dec. 10, 1816. The several powers whose subjects he had set free (to the number of 1200 Christians,) also acknowledged the obligation by sending him their several insignia of Knighthood.

After Sir Thomas Duckworth's demise he was appointed to the chief command at Plymouth; but since the year 1821, he has retired from public service.

Among the voluntary honours conferred by his countrymen, we must mention that the City of London presented him with a sword, on which occasion he dined with the Ironmongers' Company; a very appropriate compliment to the conqueror of Algiers, as they are the trustees of an estate of 2000*l.* per annum, bequeathed many years since by one of their members, a Mr. Betton, for the ransom of British captives who may be enslaved by the Barbary states. Mr. Betton had himself been taken by these ruthless pirates. Twice the officers under Lord Exmouth's command expressed their esteem by presenting him with pieces of plate, first, the Flag-officers and Captains in the Mediterranean, and afterwards those of Algiers. But of all the glory he has reaped, and all the tributes which have been accorded to him, Lord Exmouth perhaps valued most the fame which has been derived from his constant exertions to improve the morals, and promote the religious instruction of British seamen, and the still voice of approbation of his own conscience. In his own person he proved that the Christian and the Hero are compatible and he has been indefatigable in his endeavours to impart the same character to his fellow sailors. In politics he maintained high Tory principles, and his proxy was given against the second reading of the Reform Bill. His advanced age and infirmities prevented him from giving a personal vote on that important measure. His Lordship had been for a considerable time suffering under severe illness, in the first stage of which he became quite do-

lirious, and was wholly engrossed with the idea that he was then actually engaged in fighting the Dutch fleet. A few days before his death he appeared to feel himself better, and, in noticing the improvement, said, "I have lately been going to leeward, but now I think I am working to windward again." He expired surrounded by his family, one of whom, the Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich, had only arrived a few minutes before.

Lord Exmouth married, May 28, 1783, Susannah, second daughter of James Frowd, esq., and by that lady, who survives him, had issue four sons and two daughters: 1. the Hon. Emma-Mary, married in 1803 to Adm. Sir Lawrence Wm. Hales, K. C. B.; 2. the Right Hon. Fennell-Bastard now Lord Viscount Exmouth, a Captain in the Royal Navy, and Naval Aid-de-camp to the King; he was born in 1786, and, having been twice married, first in 1808 to Eliza Harriet, eldest daughter of Sir George-Hilary Barlow, Bart. and G. C. B. and secondly in 1822 to Georgiana-Jane, eldest daughter of Mungo Dick, esq. has issue by both wives; 3. the Hon. Julia, who was married in 1810 to Captain Richard Harwood, R. N. and died in 1831; 4. the Hon. Fleetwood-Broughton-Reynolds Pellew, a Capt. R. N.; he married in 1816 Harriet, only daughter of the late Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart. by Elizabeth, now Lady Holland; and has a only surviving daughter; 5. the Hon. and Very Rev. George Pellew, Dean of Norwich, and a Prebendary of York; he married in 1800 the Hon. Frances Addington, second daughter of Lord Viscount Sidmouth, and has four daughters; 6. the Hon. and Rev. Edward Pellew, Vicar of Christow; he married in 1808 Marianna, eldest daughter of the late Stephen Winthrop, M. D. and has issue.

The funeral of Lord Exmouth took place on the 6th of February at Christow, in which parish the mansion and estate of Canonteign are situated. His Lordship had expressed a wish that his funeral should be conducted with the utmost privacy; but the desire to show respect to this brave sailor and excellent nobleman was so strong that a very numerous cortege composed of the carriages of the neighbouring nobility and gentry attended. The flags at Teignmouth on board the ships, and on all the flag-staffs, were struck half-mast, the shops were closed, and every possible demonstration of respect was exhibited. The British ensign, under which his Lordship had served and fought in every quarter of the globe, was used in lieu of a pall, and on the coffin was placed the flag (blue at the main) which flew at the mast head of the *Queen Charlotte* during the arduous conflict at



Algiers; several shots had passed through this honourable emblem of the departed Nobleman's great achievement; the sword his Lordship wore on that occasion, hung with crape, was also placed on the coffin. His Lordship's four sons, his son-in-law Capt. Harwood, and other near relatives of his family, attended on the occasion, as did also Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Ekins, Capt. the Hon. F.W. Aylmer, and Capt. Purson, all of whom served under his Lordship at Algiers; Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Dashwood, Capt. Bastard, Capt. Hill, Capt. Reynolds, and others of the Royal Navy; Mr. Bentinck, Rev. Mr. Carrington, Mr. Munro, Mr. Chichester, and many other gentlemen. On the conclusion of the solemnity, a young oak tree was planted, and named the Exmouth Oak, opposite the door of the vault.

A portrait of Lord Exmouth, by W. Owen was exhibited at Somerset-house in 1819; and it has since been published in Fisher's National Portrait Gallery.

#### ADM. SIR THOMAS FOLEY, G.C.B.

Jan. 3. At the Admiralty house in the High-street, Portsmouth, aged 75, Sir Thomas Foley, G.C.B. Admiral of the White, Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, and Commander-in-chief at Portsmouth.

This distinguished officer, one of the heroes of St. Vincent, of the Nile, and of Copenhagen, was descended from the ancient family seated at Ridgway in Pembrokeshire\*. He served as a Lieutenant of the Prince George 98, the flag-ship of Adm. Digby, at the time his present Majesty was a Midshipman in that ship. In 1788 he was made a Commander into the Britannia armed ship, at New York; and he subsequently commanded the Atlanta of 14 guns, on the same station.

Capt. Foley was promoted to post rank, Sept. 21, 1790; and at the commencement of the war in 1793 he obtained the command of the St. George, a second rate, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Gell, whom he accompanied to the Mediterranean, and on his passage thither had the good fortune to assist at the recapture of the St. Jago, a Spanish register ship laden with specie. The St. George was engaged in Vice-Adm. Hotham's two encounters with the French fleet on March 14 and July 13, 1795, in the former of which the Ca Ira 80 and Censeur 74 were captured, and in the latter l'Alcide 74

was destroyed; on the first occasion she had four men killed and thirteen wounded.

In the memorable battle off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797, Capt. Foley bore a distinguished part, as Captain of the Britannia, a first rate, carrying the flag of Sir Charles Thompson. He was shortly after appointed to the Goliath 74; and in the following year was detached from the fleet off Cadix to reinforce Sir Horatio Nelson's squadron in the Mediterranean.

At the Nile, on the glorious 1st Aug. 1798, Capt. Foley had the honour to lead the British fleet into action. The French commenced their fire at a quarter after six in the afternoon, and in two minutes it was returned by the Goliath, which then doubled their line, and brought up alongside of the Conqueror, the second ship in the enemy's van. In less than a quarter of an hour, Capt. Foley completely dismasted his opponent, and afterwards assisted in subduing the ships in the rear. In this tremendous conflict the Goliath had 21 killed and 41 wounded. She was subsequently employed at the blockade of Malta; and returned to England towards the end of 1799.

In 1800 Capt. Foley commanded the Elephant 74 attached to the Channel fleet: from which, in the spring of 1801, she was removed to the North sea. Previously to the battle of Copenhagen, she received the flag of Lord Nelson; who, in his dispatch to the Commander-in-chief, Sir Hyde Parker, observed "To Captain Foley, who permitted me the honour of hoisting my flag in the Elephant, I feel myself under the greatest obligation; his advice was necessary on many and important occasions during the battle." When the signal thirty-nine was made by Sir Hyde Parker to discontinue the action, Nelson betrayed great emotion, and it was to Capt. Foley that he exclaimed, in that mood of mind which sports with bitterness, "Leave off the action! Now, damn me if I do. You know, Foley, I have only one eye, and have a right to be blind sometimes;" and then, putting the glass to his blind eye, observed, "I really do not see the signal." "I should be most ungrateful," said his Lordship in a letter written on the death of Capt. Foley's brother in 1803, which is printed in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, "if I could for a moment forget your public support of me in the day of battle, or your private friendship, which I esteem most highly." Capt. Foley returned home from the Baltic station in August 1801.

In Oct. 1807 Capt. Foley was appointed a Colonel of Royal Marines; and in April following he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. In the spring of 1811 he was appointed Commander-in-chief in the Downs, which office he held during the remainder of the

\* Of his elder brother, John Herbert Foley, esq. of that place, a memoir will be found in our vol. LXXX. p. 584; of his younger brother, Richard Foley, esq. Magistrate at Shadwell police-office, there is a memoir in our vol. LXXIII. 883; and one of Capt. Richard Foley, R.N. son of the latter, in vol. C. i. 270.

war. He was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1812; nominated a Knight Companion of the Bath, Jan. 2, 1815, and a Grand Cross, May 6, 1820. He was appointed Commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, May 1, 1830, and had consequently nearly fulfilled the three years to which that command is limited. His state of health, for some time past, precluded him from entering much into the gaieties of life; but he was esteemed for the most unbounded generosity and hospitality by numerous old officers and companions in arms, and was considered a most entertaining and delightful companion by all who were admitted to his society. It is, however, deeply to be regretted that, during his command, he was made the instrument of permitting an insult upon the naval service of the country greater than it ever before received. Soon after the arrival at Spithead of the French squadron, intended to be employed against Holland, Sir Thomas Foley very properly invited Admiral Villeneuve, and some of his principal officers, to dine with him; but upon that occasion a step was taken, as a compliment to the French Admiral, which cut to the quick the feelings of every British officer and seaman at the port. The French flag was ordered to be hoisted on board Sir Thos. Foley's flag-ship. That ship was the *Victory*, and it is absolutely true that the French flag was accordingly hoisted on the mast-head of the very ship in which Nelson lost his life, in defeating, at Trafalgar, the combined fleets of France and Spain, under the command of the father of the man to whom this compliment was paid. The French officers triumphed in the sight of the French flag floating in Portsmouth harbour, on board the ship so renowned in our naval annals, while the blood of our gallant tars was boiling in their veins at this humiliating exhibition. It is impossible to describe the animation which this circumstance produced at the port; and the Admiral was condemned, when he ought rather to have been pitied, as being the instrument for executing so degrading an order.

The remains of Sir Thomas were publicly interred, with great pomp, in the Garrison Chapel on the 10th Jan. the naval and military authorities, &c. attending. The coffin was constructed of British oak, from part of a transom knee of the *Elephant*. As soon as the ceremony was over, the flag on board the *Victory* was immediately struck, and a pendant hoisted, thus making her a private ship.

The last preceding public funeral at Portsmouth was that of Adm. Sir George Campbell, the only other Port-Admiral that has died there within memory, during his three years of holding the command.

Sir Thomas Foley married, July 31,

1802, Lady Lucy Anne FitzGould, fifth daughter of James 1st Duke of Leinster, by Lady Emilia Lennox, daughter of Charles 3d Duke of Richmond, K.G. By this lady, who survives him, we believe he had no issue.

#### VICE-ADMIRAL WINDHAM.

Jan. . At Felbrigg Hall, Norfolk, aged 64, William Windham, esq. Vice-Admiral of the White.

This gentleman was the eldest son of the Very Rev. George William Lukin, D.C.L. Dean of Wells (a notice of whom will be found in *Nichols's Literary Illustrations of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. vi. pp. 790, 806.) by Sarah, afterwards the wife of William Windham, esq. and mother of the celebrated statesman, the Rt. Hon. William Windham. He was a Lieutenant in 1793, commanded the *Hornet* sloop of war in 1795; and obtained the rank of Post Captain on the 28th of Nov. that year. He subsequently commanded the *Espeon* frigate and *Standard* 64, from the latter of which, after cruising for about six months off the Texel, he was, towards the close of 1796, removed into the *Thames* 32. This was one of the fleet at Spithead in the mutiny of 1797; but, in consequence of Capt. Lukin's excellent management, was the first that afterwards sailed, although ordered to the unhealthy station of the West Indies. She subsequently sailed with considerable success in the British Channel, and, among other vessels, captured the *Aurore* corvette, the *Actif* privateer, and the *Diable à Quatre*, each of 16 guns, and an armed schooner laden with coffee. At the period of his marriage in June 1801, Capt. Lukin commanded the *Doris* frigate. After the renewal of the war, he was Captain of the *Thunderer*, *Gibraltar*, and *Mars*, ships of the line, the latter of which was for some time stationed off Rochefort, and bore a very conspicuous part in the capture of four heavy French frigates, full of troops, Sept. 25, 1806, two of which, the *Gloire* 46, and the *Indefatigable* 44, struck to her. In the autumn of 1807, she accompanied the expedition sent against Copenhagen, and, after the reduction of that place, equipped and escorted to England the Danish ship *Fyon*, of 74 guns.

Soon after, at the period of the contemplated expedition against Norway, Capt. Lukin conveyed Rear-Admiral Keats and Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore to Sweden; and from that time he continued in the Baltic for three years, under the orders of Sir James Saumarez. His last appointment was to the *Catham* 74; in which he continued to serve, after his promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral (June 4, 1814), until after the grand naval review at Spithead, being employed in

the interim in conveying the Russian troops from Cherbours. He attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1825.

On the death of his sister-in-law Mrs. Windham, May 5, 1824 (see her epitaph and that of her celebrated husband in our vol. xcix. p. 230), Adm. Lukin succeeded to the estates, and took the name, of Windham. He contested the borough of Sudbury with Sir John Walsh and Mr. Digby Wrangham, at the general election in 1831. He married, June 24, 1801, Anne, daughter of Peter Thelluson, of Brodsworth in Yorkshire, and Plaistow in Kent, esq. and aunt to the present Lord Rendlesham. By this lady, who survives him, he had a numerous family; of whom the eldest son, William Howe Windham, esq. is now Knight in Parliament for East Norfolk; and Maria-Augusta, married first July 12, 1826, to George Thomas Wyndham, esq. of Cromer hall, Norfolk (whose death, Feb. 12, 1830, is noticed in our vol. C. pt. i. 380) and secondly July 23, 1831, to William Lord Viscount Ennismore, eldest son of the Earl of Listowel.

#### VICE-ADMIRAL PEARD.

Dec. 27. At his residence, Barton Place, near Exeter, aged 72, Shulldham Peard, esq. Vice-Admiral of the White.

This officer was born at Penryn in Cornwall in 1761, a son of Capt. George Peard, R.N. He entered the naval service in 1773; was at Newfoundland when the war commenced between Great Britain and her American colonies; and in 1779 was taken prisoner in a Spanish vessel, of which he had charge, captured by the *Thetis* frigate. Being carried into Cadix, he was from thence conveyed with his crew to Cordova, where he remained until exchanged. In 1780 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant; and in 1795 he became a Post Captain. After commanding the *Britannia*, a first rate, bearing the flag of Lord Hotbam, at the Mediterranean station, he was from that ship removed to the *St. George* 98, in which, when off Cadix in July 1797, he quelled an alarming mutiny by his promptitude and determined spirit in jumping into the waste of the ship, followed by his first Lieutenant, and seizing two of the ringleaders. Lieut. Hatley was in consequence of this action promoted to the rank of Commander. Capt. Peard continued to command the *St. George* until Feb. 1799, when he was appointed to the *Success* frigate, and again ordered to the Mediterranean, and was employed in the blockade of Malta. In Feb. 1800, the *Success* was mainly instrumental in capturing the *Genereux*, of 74 guns, by lying across her bows and raking her, by which she became so crippled that the Northumberland had time to reach her,

and she surrendered; but in the February of the following year he had the misfortune to be taken himself by a French squadron under Rear-Adm. Gantheaume. He was immediately after sent from Toulon in a cartel to Port Mahon, and soon after his return to England was appointed to the *Audacious* 74, and, on the 16th of June in the same year, he sailed with the squadron under Sir James Saumarez, sent to besiege Cadiz. In the attack on the French squadron in Algiers Bay, on the 6th of the following month, the *Audacious* bore a conspicuous part, and had 8 men killed and 33 wounded. She returned to Spithead in October; and from that time until the spring of 1802, formed one of the Channel fleet. She was then ordered to the West Indies, and returned in the autumn.

On the renewal of hostilities in 1803, Capt. Peard was appointed to the command of the *Sea Fencibles* from the *Ram Head* to the *Dodman*. He was superannuated with the rank of Rear Admiral in 1814; but in 1825 was restored to his proper station among the flag officers.

#### REV. SIR RICHARD HUGHES, BART.

Jan. 3. At his seat, East Bergholt, Suffolk, aged 64, the Rev. Sir Richard Hughes, the fourth Baronet (1773); Vicar of Walkhampton, Devonshire.

He was born June, 1, 1768, the eldest son of the Rev. Sir Robert Hughes, the third Baronet, for forty-five years Rector of Frimley St. Mary, Suffolk, by his first wife Gratiana, daughter of Thomas Mangles, esq. His father was the second son of Capt. Sir Richard Hughes, Commissioner of Portsmouth dockyard, who was created a Baronet on occasion of King George the Third's first visit to that arsenal, and younger brother to Adm. Sir Richard Hughes, Bart. who died in 1812.

He was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1789 as 11th Junior Optime, M.A. 1790. For some years he was Chaplain to Plymouth Dockyard; and he was instituted to the vicarage of Walkhampton in 1798. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1814.

Sir Richard Hughes married Dec. 9, 1798, Sarah-Perring, daughter of the Rev. Richard Sleeman, Vicar of Tavistock; by whom he had three daughters and two sons: 1. Sarah-Catherine; 2. Sir Richard Hughes, who has succeeded to the title, born in 1803; 3. Gratiana-Mary; 4. Edward; and 5. Alice-Rose.

#### SIR GEORGE DALLAS, BART.

Jan. 14. At Brighton, Sir George Dallas, Bart.

He was the younger son of Robert Dallas, of Kilmington, esq. (descended

from an ancient Scottish family) by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. James Clark, Minister of Kilberney in Ayrshire; and brother to the late eloquent Sir Robert Dallas, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Having proceeded early in life, as a writer, to Bengal, he attracted by his abilities the sagacious eyes of Mr. Hastings, by whom he was appointed to situations of high trust and responsibility. These he filled with great ability and distinction; while by the natives he was regarded with veneration for the suavity with which he tempered the exercise of his important functions. During his residence in Bengal, he acquired that perfect knowledge of Indian affairs, and those statesmanlike views of Oriental policy, of which, in the course of his subsequent life, he gave such luminous and able expositions.

Shortly after his return to England, Sir George Dallas married, in June 1788, the Hon. Catherine Blackwood, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Blackwood, Bart. and the Baroness Dufferin and Claneboye. He was created a Baronet, by patent dated July 21, 1798.

At the exciting period of the French revolution, his accomplished mind was usefully exerted in defending with zeal and talent the menaced institutions of the state; and he became one of the most popular writers in the *Anti-Jacobin*, to which he contributed a series of papers much admired for strength of reasoning and graceful facility of style.

He frequently spoke in public with eloquence and spirit in support of Mr. Pitt's administration, obtaining on his first appearance a gratifying success which caused him to be mistaken for his distinguished brother, who was then in the full possession of forensic popularity and renown. The last speech he made in public was delivered at the India House in 1813, when the proposals of the ministry for the renewal of the charter were submitted to the general Court of Proprietors, and was universally considered a masterly display of knowledge, argument, and elocution.

A love of literature and taste for eloquence, which through life he diligently cultivated, rendered the conversation of this perfect gentleman as delightful as it was instructive. The graces which adorned his social character were such as made him in every circle an object of attraction and interest. A sweet and playful fancy, embellishing every subject that engaged it, imparted to his manners a peculiar charm. A model of courtesy and refinement, he united a finished elegance with the natural impulse of a disposition fraught with candour, kindness, and sensibility.

By his lady, who survives him, Sir

George had four sons and three daughters (most of whom he had the affliction to lose, in the bloom of youth and early promise) 1. William-Gemmel, deceased; 2. George, killed in 1816 by the accidental discharge of his gun; 3. Catherine-Sophia, married in 1811 to the Hon. George Poulett, Capt. R.N. second son of John 4th Earl Poulett, K.T.; 4. Marianne, married first in 1809 to Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Capt. R.N. who was slain in an action with the American troops; and secondly, in 1818, to Michael Bruce, Esq.; 5. Henrietta; 6. Henry, Capt. 78th regiment, died Aug. 10, 1830, æt. 29; and 7. Sir Robert-Charles Dallas, Bart. who has succeeded to the title.

#### SIR WILLIAM DOMVILLE, BART.

Feb. 8. At St. Alban's, having completed his 90th year on the 6th of January last, Sir William Domville, Bart. late Alderman of London.

This excellent man was born at St. Alban's, Dec. 26, 1742; and was descended from the Rev. William Domville, of Lyne in Cheshire, a younger branch of an ancient family which had been resident at that place, and possessed a moiety of the manor, from the 37th Edw. III. Sir William's great grandfather Charles, son of the clergyman above named, was a citizen and cloth-worker of London, and died in 1704. His eldest son Charles, also a citizen of London, was afterwards resident at St. Alban's, and died in 1733. His eldest son Charles married Eleanor, daughter of William Carr, Alderman of St. Alban's, and had issue Sir William, the late Baronet.

Sir William was for several years a respectable bookseller under the Royal Exchange. In the prime of life, however, content with an independence most honourably attained, he, in the year 1783 retired to his native town, having there built a house which is still one of the best in that ancient borough, and in which he chiefly resided during the last 50 years of his life. Here he soon became distinguished as a most useful and intelligent Magistrate; he was chosen Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and more than once declined the honour of being nominated as a Candidate for representing the borough in Parliament.

In 1798 he was put in nomination for the Shrievalty of London, which in 1804 he accepted (see an account of his swearing-in to that office in our vol. lxxiv. p. 965.) In the following year (on the death of Alderman Skinner) he was elected Alderman of Queenhithe Ward, an office for the duties of which his experience as a magistrate had peculiarly well adapted

him. In 1813 he was in due rotation elected to the chair of Chief Magistrate (see our vol. LXXXIII. pp. 302, 404.) It was during his mayoralty that the allied Sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, and the Prince Regent of England, were banquished at Guildhall on the 18th of June 1814; on which occasion the Lord Mayor bareheaded, and dressed in a rich velvet robe, rode on horseback before the carriage of the Prince Regent, carrying the Sword of State. After the arrival of the illustrious guests at Guildhall, the Corporation presented an Address to the Prince Regent, who shortly after thus addressed the Lord Mayor: "Thus, my Lord Mayor, is the first time of my coming into the City as Regent. On similar occasions it has been customary to bestow some compliment on the City of London. I rejoice that on this interesting occasion, the Chief Magistracy has fallen into your Lordship's hands, as it enables me at once to evince my respect for the City, and my personal esteem for your Lordship, by declaring my intention of creating you immediately a Baronet; and I wish you health to enjoy this honour." On the 19th of July following a notification appeared in the London Gazette, stating that in manifestation of "the Royal approbation of the good and loyal services of Sir William Domville, Bart. and particularly of the very dutiful, respectful, and dignified behaviour, in which the Lord Mayor, in his high office, received his Royal Highness, and his Majesty's illustrious Allies and visitors, in commemoration of the establishment of Peace," his Royal Highness had granted that he and his descendants should bear the following allusive armorial ensigns, "a lion bearing a sword, representing the sword of the city, and on a chief of honourable augmentation three Crowns radiated and enriched by branches of olive; and, as a crest, out of a mural crown a demi-lion issuant, supporting a shield charged with Crowns also radiated."

During the year of his mayoralty, Sir William, who had long been an active member of the Company of Stationers, also received the compliment of having his portrait requested by the following resolution, unanimously passed at a Court of Assistants held on the 1st Feb. 1814: "That the members of the Court, being sensible of the many advantages that the Company of Stationers had experienced from the long and unremitted attention to its interests which has uniformly been manifested by the Right Honourable William Domville, in the several offices of Stock-keeper, Assistant, Warden, and Master, and of the honour it derives from his being now the Lord Mayor of London, request that he will do them the favour of sitting to some eminent artist, for his

picture in his robes as Chief Magistrate; that they may have in their possession, and transmit to their successors, the Portrait of a gentleman who, whilst his talents have commanded their respect, has, by the politeness and affability of his manners, obtained the regard and esteem of all who have had the happiness of associating with him at the Stock-board and in this Court." The portrait was accordingly painted by William Owen, esq. R. A. and is placed in the Court-room of the Company, with the following inscription: "SIR WILLIAM DOMVILLE, Bart. Master of this Company in 1804, Lord Mayor of London in 1814: in the robe which he wore when he rode before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the other illustrious personages who dined at Guildhall 18th June 1814; and again before the Prince Regent, attended by both Houses of Parliament, to St. Paul's Cathedral, on the Public Thanksgiving for Peace, 6th July 1814." An excellent line engraving from this portrait, in size 15 in. by 11½, was made last year from this painting by Mr. Philip Audinet; the impressions being confined to presents for Sir William Domville's friends.

In 1831, having nearly attained the age of fourscore, in the full possession of vigorous health and strong intellectual energies, the venerable Baronet prudently withdrew from some of the many public employments which he had so long and conscientiously discharged; and of these the most important were the various claims on his attention as an Alderman of London. He had now purchased a house at Brighton for a winter residence in private and domestic comfort; and unwilling to retain the honourable title of Alderman, without a punctilious attendance on official duties, he resigned the scarlet gown. He did not, however, sink into a life of indolence. When at St. Alban's he continued an active magistrate; and in London attended as a Director of several public institutions, particularly of the Hand in Hand Assurance Office, and more especially at Stationers' Hall, where he was a liveryman for nearly seventy years, and was finally the senior member, or Father of the Company. Nor was the high esteem in which he was held at that place undeserved; ever attentive to the honour, the interests, and the privileges of the Company, he was a watchful guardian and protector of their finances; whilst, in their convivial meetings, which, though remarkably abstemious, he much enjoyed, he was a delightful companion among many friends with whom he had been intimate from boyhood. His conversation was always pleasant, and not unfrequently mingled with military



which never gave offence. Both in public and in private life, he appeared to have considered well what he was about to say; and was usually correct in his judgment and his expressions. He retained his mental faculties to the latest moment of his existence; and died very placidly in his chair, after a slight indisposition of about ten days.

Sir William Domville married, May 20, 1709, Sally, daughter of Archibald Finney, gent. and by her, who died Sept. 29, 1763 (see her epitaph in Bath abbey in our vol. lxxv. p. 904) he had issue two sons, and five daughters, of whom the only survivors are two of the latter, Eleanor, and Elizabeth; and Sir William the present Baronet, who married Maria, daughter of Isaac Solly, esq. of Walthamstow, by whom he has a numerous family. The remains of Sir William Domville were privately interred in St. Alban's Abbey on the 20th of February.

#### GEN. SIR BANASTRE TARLETON, BART.

JAN. 23. At Leintwardine, Shropshire, aged 78, General Sir Banastre Tarleton, Bart. and G.C.B. Colonel of the 8th light dragoons, and Governor of Berwick, and formerly for twenty-two years M.P. for Liverpool.

He was descended from an ancient family, seated for many generations at Aigburth in Lancashire, and latterly in the town of Liverpool, and was born Aug. 21, 1754, the third son of John Tarleton, esq. Mayor of Liverpool in 1764, who repurchased the estate of Aigburth, by Jane, eldest daughter of Banastre Parker, esq. He was intended for the profession of the law, and actually entered his name on the roll of one of the Inns of Court. But he either became soon weary of the toil and drudgery attendant on this line of study, or was actuated by a youthful ambition that pointed at another object. He entered the army in 1773 by purchasing a cornetcy in the King's dragoon guards. In 1776, through the assistance of his commanding officer Col. Sloper, he obtained leave to go to America, and in the month of December he commanded the advanced guard of the patrol which made Gen. Lee prisoner. During the years 1777 and 1778 he witnessed nearly the whole of the actions in the Jerseys, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, until the return of the King's army to New York; on which occasion, although possessing only the rank of a Captain of infantry in an absent regiment, he commanded the rear-guard of Sir Henry Clinton's army. Immediately after this service he was appointed Lieut.-Col. of provincial cavalry, and soon rose to the command of the British Legion. When, at the close of 1779, Sir H. Clinton

carried a considerable part of the army to the southward, for the siege of Charlestown and operations in the Carolinas, he intrusted the command of the cavalry to Lt.-Col. Tarleton. He had the misfortune to lose all the cavalry horses on the siege, and with great difficulty supplied their place with horses of every description; until a spirit of enterprise placed a corps of American volunteer cavalry in his power. When the Legion had recovered its efficiency, a series of successes attended its movements, until the British army was as a whole overpowered by that of the Republicans. At the battle of Guildford Court-house in 1781, Lt.-Col. Tarleton lost a considerable part of his right hand. After his return home he himself published "A history of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in the Southern Provinces of North America," 4to. 1787. His complaints in this publication, of his Legion being cooped up in bad works on the banks of the York river, towards the close of the war, were considered by the friends of Lord Cornwallis to convey unfair censures on that commander; and were replied to in some "Strictures" by Mr. Roderick Mackenzie. However, his publication, and the achievements it commemorated, and his maimed hand, and the stirring activity of his disposition, procured for him a considerable share of popularity, particularly among his townsmen at Liverpool; and they in consequence returned him to Parliament, free of expense, at the general election in 1790—an honour for which he had been an unsuccessful candidate at the former election of 1784. In the House of Commons he uniformly sided with the opposition, and in consequence the Tory party endeavoured to prevent his re-election in 1796. Their candidate was his own brother John Tarleton, esq. who had sat in the preceding Parliament for Seaford; but the tactics of the General were too powerful for him. In 1802 he was again opposed, but on different grounds, some of the whig electors now discovered that he had occasionally sided with the ministers; however he triumphed as before, but we believe with this difference, that he was no longer at the head of the poll. Its result was as follows:

Major-Gen. Gascoigne . . .	884
Lieut.-Gen. Tarleton . . .	600
Mr. Birch . . . . .	477

In 1806 the late Mr. Roscoe was returned in his room; but in 1807 he was again elected, and finally gave place to Mr. Canning in 1812. He published in 1810 a "Reply to Colonel de Charmilly," and "Substance of a Speech intended to have been delivered on the Vote of Credit Bill," 1810, and in 1811 "Substance of a Speech in a Committee of the House

of Commons, on the Army Estimates." As a speaker in Parliament he evinced great earnestness and considerable power.

We return to his military career. From the peace of 1763 to 1768 he was continued on half-pay as Lieut.-Colonel commandant of cavalry. In 1790 he attained the rank of Colonel, and in 1794 that of Major-General. At the close of 1798 he was sent as Major-General to Portugal; but not being pleased with the nature of this limited employment, almost immediately petitioned for, and obtained, his recall. On the 1st Jan. 1801 he received the rank of Lieut.-General, and shortly afterwards he was sent to the command of the Southern district of Ireland, where he remained until the treaty of Amiens. Soon after the renewal of hostilities, he was again dispatched to Ireland as second in command; whence he was removed to the command of the Severn district, which he held for six years. He obtained the rank of General, Jan. 1, 1812; the Colonelcy of the 81st dragoons in 1808; the post of Governor of Berwick and Holy Island in 1808, and the Colonelcy of the 8th light dragoons in 1818.

On the enlargement of the order of the Bath, General Tarleton was not included in the bestowal of honours, which were confined to services of more recent date. He in consequence addressed a long memorial to Earl Bathurst, which, with his Lordship's answer, is printed in the Royal Military Calendar, vol. I. pp. 361-365. Although his claim to the Order could not be conceded in conformity with the regulations then laid down, it was probably in consequence of his remonstrance that he was created a Baronet, by patent dated Nov. 6, 1818; and he was at length invested a G.C.B. May 20, 1820.

Sir Banastre Tarleton married, Dec. 17, 1796, Susan Priscilla Bertie, natural daughter of Robert the last Duke of Ancaster. Lady Tarleton survives him, but without any children; and the Baronetcy has consequently become extinct.

#### MAJOR-GEN. SIR G. R. BINGHAM.

Jan. 3. At Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 55, Major-General Sir George Ridout Bingham, K.C.B. and T.S. of Dean's Lasse, Dorsetshire, Col. of the Second Battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

Sir George was descended from an ancient family in Dorsetshire, a pedigree of which may be seen in Hutchins's History of that county (edit. 1815) vol. IV. p. 203. He was born July 21, 1777, the fourth son of Richard Bingham, esq. Colonel of the Dorsetshire militia, and the elder by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Ridout, of Dean's Lasse, esq. He was appointed an Ensign in the 60th foot

in 1793, Lieutenant in the same regiment in 1795; Captain in the 81st foot in 1796; Major in the 82d, 1801; Lieut.-Col. in the 53d, 1805, and Colonel in the army 1813. He served one year and a half in Corsica, and on board the fleet in the Mediterranean; two years and a half at the Cape of Good Hope; eight months at Minorca; and in Portugal and Spain he was present at the battles of Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Nivelle for which services he received a cross and one clasp; was allowed to accept the insignia of the Tower and Sword March 30, 1813; and was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, on the enlargement of that order, Jan. 5, 1815.

Sir George Bingham had the charge of Buonaparte from England to St. Helena, where he remained several years, as Lieut.-Colonel of the 53d regiment. In 1819 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and sent to Ireland in command of the Cork district: he had returned to London, from ill-health, shortly before his death, and was about to relinquish the appointment. He was appointed Colonel-commandant of the 2d battalion of the Rifle brigade, June 12, 1831, on the death of Sir T. S. Beckwith.

As a soldier, a private gentleman, and sincere friend, few men had greater claims to admiration than Sir George Bingham. He married in Sept. 1814, Emma-Septima, youngest daughter of Edmund Morton Pleydell, esq. of Whatcombe House in Dorsetshire; but has left no issue.

#### LIEUT.-GEN. LEWIS.

Dec. 27. At Rochester, aged nearly 80, Lieut.-General Theophilus Lewis, Colonel Commandant in the Royal Marines.

This officer was appointed 2d Lieutenant in that force in 1773, 1st Lieut. 1776, Captain-Lieut. 1780, Captain in 1781, Major in the army 1796, in Royal Marines 1801; Lieut.-Col. 1803; Col. in the army 1808; 2d Colonel commandant 1809; Major-General 1811; and Lieut.-General 1821. He had served in every quarter of the globe, and was present in ten general actions at sea, six of which were on board the *Hero*, in the squadron commanded by Commodore Johnson, between 1781 and 1783. From the latter year until the close of 1791 he was on half-pay. In 1793 he embarked on board the *Leviathan*, in the fleet commanded by Lord Howe, and was engaged on the 28th and 29th of May, and 1st of June 1794; and again June 23, 1795, on board the *Sans Pareil*, in Lord Bridport's fleet, when it took three French mail of the line.

The death of this aged veteran was occasioned by an altercation and scuffle which he had with his drunken house-



keeper, of whose violence he had been frequently warned by his friends; but whom, being an old servant, he could never be prevailed upon to discharge.

At an inquest held on his body, his grandson, Theophilus Lewis, a boy about fourteen years of age, deposed that at about 20 minutes before eight o'clock on the preceding evening he had heard a noise as if two persons were squabbling in the passage; he proceeded to the spot and found his grandfather lying on his housekeeper, Ann M'Carthy, at the bottom of the stairs. The deceased then got up, and said that Ann had bitten him, and went into the parlour. Ann then said that if the deceased would not go and shut the street door (which was open) she would go and slam it; Ann then went to shut the street door, but was prevented by persons outside. Deceased followed her along the passage, when another squabble took place. He then returned to the parlour with a steady step, but immediately upon entering fell backward with his head outside the door. The witness believed that there was no blow given to cause the fall. He was placed between two chairs, and did not show the least signs of life.

The Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God, of apoplexy, produced by excitement."

#### MAJOR-GEN. J. G. SCOTT.

*Jan. 1.* In London, Major-General James George Scott, of the Madras establishment.

This officer was appointed a cadet in July 1781, and in November following Ensign in the 1st Circular battalion, from which he was removed to the artillery, and joined the army under Lt.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote. He was present at the battle of Cudalore, June 13, 1783, and at every subsequent service in the peninsula until 1787, when he was appointed Inspector of Stores at Masulipatam. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1788, and in 1790, in command of the artillery and in charge of the engineer and store departments, he joined the Nizam's first subsidiary force, and was present at the reduction of the whole eastern division of the Deccan. In 1791 he was at the taking of the strong hill-forts of Kopaul, Behader, Bundah, and Gandicottah; he commanded the European artillerymen that led the storm of the lower fort of Gurramcondah, on which occasion he received the thanks of Lord Cornwallis. In 1792 he joined the grand army at Seringapatam, and served with it until the conclusion of peace. In 1793 Lieut. Scott was appointed deputy Commissary-general of stores, and was at the head of

that department at the siege and capture of Pondicherry. In 1794 he was nominated to the same station in the intended expedition to the Mauritius, but which did not take place. In 1795 he was appointed commissary of stores to the forces under Col. James Stuart in Ceylon, and was present at the siege of Trincomalee, the capture of Columbo, and until the final reduction of the island: he obtained the brevet of Captain in 1796; in 1797 he was nominated commissary to the forces intended against Manila; and in Sept. of the same year, he was placed in charge of the arsenal and laboratory of Fort St. George.

In 1798, from extreme ill health, Capt. Scott was forced to embark for England. In 1799 he was appointed to a company. On the first dawn of recovery he returned to India, and in Nov. 1800 was appointed commissary of stores to the forces in the field, against the rebel Doondia Waugh. He was present during the whole of that successful campaign; and at the close of the year was nominated commissary to the Indian army ordered to Egypt, where he remained until the surrender of the French at Alexandria.

In 1801 Capt. Scott was entrusted by Sir David Baird with despatches for Lord Wellesley, and directed to proceed overland, via Aleppo, Bagdad, and Bussorah; in which service he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the Governor-general. In 1802 he was appointed public agent of the government, to found and establish the gun-carriage manufactory at Seringapatam. He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1804 and to that of Lieut.-Col. in 1807. In 1809 the gun-carriage manufactory was brought to maturity, under his immediate superintendence, and in the course of seven years' management of the institution, as well as on his retirement he received numerous testimonials of the unqualified approbation of the Court of Directors and the local government, through the military board.

In 1813 Lieut.-Col. Scott returned to India with orders from the Court of Directors to resume the office of public agent, but with which the Government did not comply. On the 5th March 1814 he was appointed to command the fort and garrison of Seringapatam. The 4th June following he received the brevet of Colonel. In 1818 he returned to England, and he attained the rank of Major-General in 1822.

#### SIR THOMAS TYRWHITT.

*Feb. 24.* At Calais, in his 71st year, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Knight, late Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and Knight of the Imperial Russian Order of St. Anne of the First Class.

This gentleman (the representative of an ancient family seated in the county of Lincoln from a period nearly coeval with the conquest) was the only surviving son of the Rev. Edmund Tyrwhitt, Rector of Wickham Bishop, and Vicar of Bromfield, in the county of Essex, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Thomas Gilbert, esq. and niece to the Archbishop of York of that name; and grandson of Dr. Robert Tyrwhitt, one of the canons of Windsor, and rector of St. Paul's, and of Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the learned Dr. Edmund Gibson, Lord Bishop of London. He was nephew to the late Thomas Tyrwhitt, esq. one of the most eminent scholars and critics of the last century, and to the Rev. Robert Tyrwhitt, sometime of Jesus College, Cambridge, who, upon his death in 1817, left a considerable sum of money for the promotion of Hebrew learning in that University.

He was educated at Eton; and on leaving that school became a student of Christchurch college, Oxford, where he took his degree of Master of Arts in 1787, and was created a Doctor of Laws in 1810. From an early period of his life, he was honoured with the friendship of his late Majesty King George IV., to whose establishment, whilst Prince of Wales, he was for many years attached; successively filling the offices of Private Secretary to his Royal Highness, Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall (1796), and Lord Warden of the Stannaries (1803). He was a member of the House of Commons for four successive Parliaments, having been elected for the Borough of Okehampton in 1796, for Portarlington in 1802, and for Plymouth in 1806; for which last place he vacated his seat on his appointment, upon the death of Sir Francis Molyneux in 1812, to the office of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. He received the honour of knighthood on the 8th of May that year.

Upon his taking office in the Duchy of Cornwall, he directed his attention to the improvement of the Forest of Dartmoor; where he built a residence, and inclosed and brought into cultivation a large tract of land, and after many years' perseverance and a very large pecuniary sacrifice, absorbing the greatest portion of his income, he had the satisfaction of seeing around him a fertile district and plantations, where at the commencement of his labours all was sterile and unproductive. To his exertions also may be attributed the extensive establishment for the reception of prisoners of war on Dartmoor, and latterly the construction of the Plymouth and Dartmoor Railway—a public work to which he largely contributed, and which is of the greatest magnitude of the kind in the west of England.

Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt held the office of

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod for twenty years, until within a few months of his decease; and his disinterested conduct in exercising the patronage of his office, as well as the manner in which he discharged its duties, acquired for him the expression of the entire approbation of a Select Committee of the House of Lords in their report to the House in the year 1834.

#### GEORGE MATCHAM, Esq.

Feb. 3. At Kewington, in his 70th year, George Matcham, Esq. late of Ashfield Lodge in the County of Sussex.

He was the only son of Simon Matcham, esq. Superintendent of the Marine of the East India Company, and senior Member in Council of the Presidency of Bombay (only son of Simon Matcham of Fittleford, co. Dorset, descended from Thomas Matcham, gent. who purchased the manor of Up Wimborne and Oakly Wood in the same county, formerly belonging to the Abbey of Tewkesbury, at the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII.) by Elizabeth youngest daughter of Hugh Bidwell, of Exeter, co. Devon, esq. whose family derived their name from their ancient residence on the manor of Bidwell in that county. Having finished his education at the Charter House, he entered the civil service of the East India Company, and subsequently became their resident at Baroche; but he retired from it, when that station was ceded to the Mahattas about the year 1763, having previously succeeded to a competent inheritance. Before that period indeed, his taste for travel and information, combined with private motives, had led him to visit England by a route principally overland; he afterwards arrived in India by a different journey, and on his final return he adopted a similar course. In these travels he had visited Persia, Arabia, Egypt, Asia Minor, Turkey, Greece, the Greek Islands, (in the examination of which he passed several months, having hired a vessel for the purpose,) Hungary, and almost all the countries and courts included in the usual continental tour. Attended only by an Arab suite, he performed a journey on horseback from Bagdat to Pera, (the Asiatic suburb of Constantinople), through the countries anciently known as Mesopotamia, Armenia, Cappadocia, and Bithynia, and in traversing the wild regions of the Kurds (the modern Kurdiates) he had an opportunity of verifying the account of the lawless habits of the Carduchi, their ancestors, (from whom they little differ) in Xenophon's narrative of his Retreat. A relation of the greater part of his travels he preserved in journals containing a variety of hints and discussions on the

peculiarities of the countries traversed, which his singularly acute and ingenious turn of mind had suggested. One journey from Aleppo across the Deserts of Arabia to Bagdat, and down the Tigris to Bassora, which he performed in 1781, has appeared in print, in the *Travels of Eyles Irwin, esq.* with whom he made this expedition, and who mentions him in terms of cordial esteem, vol. 2, pp. 283, 293, 381, 382, 3d edit. Dodsley, 1787. To several of the principal personages who flourished on the continent more than half a century ago, he was not unknown. Many others had fallen within his observation. After a presentation at the Court of the Emperor Joseph II., he had subsequently the honour in a private assembly of giving an outline of his travels to that inquisitive sovereign, who, with his characteristic restlessness, expressed his regret that similar opportunities of observation were denied to himself. With the diplomarists of that day he was also well acquainted. Of these, Sir Robert Murray Keith at Vienna, and Sir Joseph Yorke at the Hague, were always mentioned by him with warm expressions of respect and regard. Soon after his final return to England in 1785, the subject of this memoir married Catherine the youngest daughter of the Rev. Edmund Nelson, A.M. Rector of Burnham Thorpe and of Hilborough, co. Norfolk, and sister to the late Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, K.B. and of the present Earl Nelson, and to whom, with her elder sister Mrs. Bolton, and their male issue, the remainder of the earldom is extended. With this lady Mr. Matcham lived in the most affectionate union for a period of nearly six and forty years; and she survives him.

Although peculiarly averse to the occupations of public life, his time was yet usefully employed in those pursuits which distinguish the English private gentleman. In the intervals of those liberal studies to which he was always attached, he improved his property in Hampshire and Sussex by plantations, which at that period might be said to be of considerable extent, covering a surface of not less than a thousand acres; and he often indulged in agricultural experiments and in the embellishment of his grounds. In the education of his children he found also a source of permanent interest to himself, whilst he afforded the greatest benefit to them. Nor would his active mind and genuine goodness of heart allow him to be inattentive to the general welfare of others. In 1808 he obtained a patent for an apparatus applicable to the preservation of vessels in danger of shipwreck, and from time to time he addressed many communications on subjects of general polity and improve-

ment to the higher authorities of the state. His suggestion to the Board of Admiralty on the advantage of a breakwater to be formed by piles for the greater security of harbours, although not then followed, had a long precedence at least in point of time to any practical application of that principle which has since been adopted; and it may not be too much to say that the public are indebted to his recommendation for the late beneficial conversion of a portion of St. James's Park into the agreeable pleasure grounds now made near the new palace, which occupy the place of the former marshy meadow; as the demi-official notice of this change in the government papers of the day, was actually couched in the precise terms of his own letter written on the subject. He subsequently embodied a variety of hints on public improvements and private economy, in two small works which he printed for the amusement of his family, entitled "*Anecdotes of a Court*," and "*Parental Chat Chat*." In the exercise of a decent hospitality, his benevolence, vivacity, ingenuity, and uncommon information, derived from rare opportunities of observation, united with strong native abilities cultivated from his earliest years, will not be easily forgotten by his friends. His conduct on every occasion was marked by a total disregard of self-interest very rarely witnessed, whilst his watchful anxiety for the welfare of his family, which occupied his mind from their earliest connection with him, to his latest hour, must ever be held by them in affectionate remembrance. They had indeed the satisfaction of seeing, that his sound integrity, unwearied kindness, and unostentatious piety, were rewarded even in this life by an old age passed without infirmity of body, depression of spirits, or weakness of mind, and that his existence was calmly closed even without a sigh. In cherishing the remembrance of his many private excellencies and virtues, his children need surely not regret the absence of those public distinctions, which by a course of official activity, subservient behaviour, or obtrusive solicitation, his talents and connections might possibly have obtained for himself or for them; and referring to his conduct in all the relations of social life, whether as a husband, a father, a neighbour, a christian, or a man, they may regard him as an example to themselves and their posterity, truly worthy of imitation.

*Vivit adhuc, et in omne ævum vivit,*

*Vir pius, simplex, candidus, urbanus.*

Besides other children who died in their minority, he had 1. George, of Hoadlands co. Sussex, and Newhouse, co. Wilts, a Magistrate and Deputy Lord of that co. LL.D. and an advocate in Doctors'

Commons, married Harriet, eldest daughter and heiress of William Eyre of Newhouse, esq.; 2. Catharine, who died Nov. 3, 1831, married John Bendyshe, esq. of Barrington, co. Cambridge, High Sheriff 1831; 3. Elizabeth, married Lieut. Arthur Davies, R.N.; 4. Harriet, married Capt. Edward Blackley, R.N. now commanding H.M.S. *Pylades* in the South American station; 5. Horatia, married Henry William Mason, esq. of Beel House, co. Bucks, High Sheriff 1830; 6. Emma, married Alexander Montgomery Moora, esq. of the co. of Tyrone; 7. Charles; 8. Nelson, LL.B. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

CHRISTOPHER CLARKSON, Esq. F.S.A.

Feb. 17. At Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 75, Christopher Clarkson, Esq. F.S.A. the historian of that town.

His smaller History of Richmond in 8vo. was published in 1814, before the great work of the late Dr. Whitaker, and was noticed in our vol. LXXXV. pt. i. p. 233; his larger and more important History in 4to. has received our candid praise in vol. XCII. pt. i. p. 385. The value of works on local history and topography has of late much increased in public esteem; and our own sincere testimony to the merits of the History of Richmond, we can now support by the eulogium of the Rev. James Raine, of Durham, an antiquary who who may justly be placed in the first rank of topographical authors. "Here," he says, "let me candidly acknowledge that I owe, in common with every one who can appreciate patient research and accurate statement, a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Clarkson, who has placed Richmond, with her monastic girdle, so fairly before our eyes."

Mr. Clarkson was an old and esteemed correspondent of this Magazine. As his communications were made anonymously, or under a fictitious signature, they would be recognized but by few of our readers; but among them were three plates from his History: the Grey Friars, Richmond, in vol. XCIII. ii. 801; the Hospital of St. Nicholas, vol. XCV. i. 113; and the monument of Sir Timothy Hutton, in Richmond Church, *ibid.* p. 489. We may also mention the account of Stone Coffins found at Ellerton Priory, Yorkshire, in our vol. XCVII. i. 593; and a letter on the styca of Archbishop Egbert, in our last Supplement, p. 601.

Nor was our deceased correspondent an antiquary and author only. He had marched to the sound of "the spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife," having every year held a commission in the North York Militia, when commanded

by the father of the present Lord Dundas, and afterwards in the Local Militia, under the Colonelcy of Sir William Chaytor, Bart. M.P. for Sunderland; and his stalwart frame fitted him well for the Grenadier Company. The sword of the soldier and the pen of the chronicler are now dropped for ever.

AUGUSTUS PUGIN, Esq.

Dec. 19. At his house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Augustus Pugin, Esq. Architect, Honorary Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy.

Mr. Pugin was a native of France; he came to England at an early age, and, having considerable talent in drawing, secured employment from Mr. Nash, whose assistant he continued for many years. He was afterwards much employed by Mr. Ackermann of the Strand, particularly for the *Microcosm of London*, in 3 vols. 4to. 1808-1811, and other books containing architectural views. His own elaborate works on the architecture of the middle ages were directed to elucidating the characteristics of the ancient styles, and the improvement of the public taste in modern imitations; they present a careful delineation in detail from the finest ancient examples, and afford a profitable lesson to the artist, as well as to gentlemen who study the subject as a liberal accomplishment.

On the 2d of February, 1808, Mons. Pugin, of Edward-street, Portman-square, married Catharine, daughter of William Walby, esq. of Islington; and his first publication was "A series of views in Islington and Pentonville, from original drawings made in 1812 by Augustus Pugin; with descriptions by E. W. Brayley." In 1821 he began to issue in numbers his "Specimens of Gothic Architecture, selected from various ancient edifices in England, consisting of plans, elevations, sections, and parts at large; calculated to exemplify the various styles, and the practical construction of this class of admired architecture." The descriptions were chiefly by Mr. E. J. Wilson, of Lincoln; from which county a large proportion of the subjects was derived. The first volume was completed in 60 quarto plates, and is reviewed in our vol. XCII. i. 423; the second in 1823, with 54 plates.

In 1824 he undertook, in conjunction with John Britton, esq. F.S.A. "Architectural Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London," which excellent work was completed in two volumes, and is reviewed in our vol. XCV. i. 330; Mr. Britton also superintended the publication of the "Specimens of Architectural Antiquities of Normandy," measured and drawn by Mr. Pugin, and engraved by John and Henry Le Keux, 4to. 1826,

\* North Durham, p. 76, note 9.

reviewed in vol. xcv. ii. 944; and in 1829 he furnished the drawings for "Paris and its Environs displayed," by L. T. Ventouillac.

Mr. Pugin was under an engagement to make drawings of the fine old church and other monuments of antiquity at Stenford and in its vicinity, as well as of the market place and recently erected edifices in that town, with the view of publishing them by subscription; its completion is confided to a gentleman of acknowledged talent and skill.

By his widow before mentioned, who was related to the old Lincolnshire family of Welby, he has left a son.

#### ERASMUS RASK.

*Lately.* At Copenhagen, Erasmus Rask, the very learned philologist and grammarian.

His publications consist of an Icelandic grammar and lexicons, an Anglo-Saxon grammar recently published, editions of the *Edda of Snorro* and *Schmand*, essays on the Northern languages in the *Jahrbuch* of Vienna, treatises on the phonics of India and literals of Europe, and various contributions to chronological science.

In private life the character of Rask was such as to command admiration and respect. His manner was mild and gentle, though retiring, and his morals unimpeachable. His mode of living was simple in the extreme, his temperance that of a Sybarite. The habits of study and application which he had acquired in early life were never thrown aside. In company he was diffident, and expressed himself with modesty; and when the subject involved any thing relative to his own history, sentiments, or pursuits, with an unwillingness almost amounting to morbid sensibility, which seemed to grow upon him with years. His facility in the acquisition of languages was extraordinary; he appeared to gain a knowledge of them almost intuitively, and his mind seemed to recollect rather than to learn. In 1822 he was master of no less than twenty-five languages and dialects. His knowledge of English was extensive and correct; he wrote and spoke it with such fluency and accuracy, that every Englishman to whom he was introduced asked him how long he had been in England, considering, but erroneously, that such an acquaintance with the language could be gained only by a residence in our island. In personal appearance Rask was thin and spare, but well made; his habits of temperance, regularity and exercise, had contributed to give him all the appearance of a very healthy man, and warranted the belief that he would live many years. He was capable of enduring much fatigue, and the

privation of necessary rest; changes of climate seemed to produce no impression upon his feelings or his constitution, and the scorching sun of India, and the frosts of Iceland, were alike disregarded. But with all this apparent superiority to the weakness of our frame, he fell a victim to consumption, brought on, as it is believed, by those habits of intense application, and abstinence from proper nutriment, to which we have already alluded; and died at that period of life when the faculties of the human mind have little more than attained their maturity, leaving behind him a name which will not soon be forgotten.

#### JOHN ELLMAN, Esq.

*Nov. 22.* At Lewes, aged 78, John Ellman, esq. late of Glynde near that town.

This gentleman was considered one of the most eminent agriculturists in the kingdom. From the close observations which he had made during his visits to the principal agricultural counties, his opinion was much courted by the distinguished characters who supported the improvements of agriculture during the reign of George III. For many years he was one of the judges of Smithfield Cattle Show; where, during the long period of his presiding, his decisions were never questioned. He was the confidential adviser of Bakewell and Culley, whose exertions did so much to raise the character of the native breeds of sheep and cattle. While Bakewell was actively pursuing his improvements of Leicester sheep in the North, Mr. Ellman was no less zealous in the South, in effecting those great and valuable changes in the habits and constitution of the South-down sheep, which gave them that high reputation which they now enjoy, and which has outlived that of all other sheep; so that at the present day there are none others more admired or profitable where short herbage exists, than the South Down.

Mr. Ellman was much consulted by the Board of Agriculture during its existence; and his opinions had always their proper weight with that body. The only publication in which he was engaged, and where his practical opinions are detailed by himself, was the *Library of Agricultural and Horticultural Knowledge*, which appeared before the public in 1829, and the reception of which may be best inferred from its rapid sale, and the call for its re-publication. From the preface of this work we extract the following:—

"This gentleman, who stands so high in the estimation of agriculturists and graziers, and of all those especially who can appreciate his labours in the improvement of the South-down Sheep, has con-



tributed several very useful articles, and it must be gratifying to all Mr. Ellman's friends, to remember that he has not passed through life without receiving some tribute of respect for his worth and talents. In 1800 he received a strong manifestation of the sense in which his labours were held by the presentation of a silver cup, from twenty-seven of the nobility and principal land-owners in the county of Sussex. The goblet has engraven on it the names of the donors, in a round-robin, and within the circle is this inscription:—  
 'The undersigned, truly grateful for the great advantages rendered to the sheep-breeders on the South-downs by the exertions and assiduity of Mr. John Ellman, of Glynde, in making the merits of this valuable breed of sheep generally known and demanded, offer him this cup as a token of their esteem.'

"In 1805, his Grace the Duke of Bedford presented Mr. Ellman with a silver cup, as a token of acknowledgment for the improvement of the South-down sheep. The Board of Agriculture, also, in 1810, awarded to him the gold medal for the 'best cultivated farm in Sussex.' Several medals, at various periods, have been presented to him for the exhibitions of his breed of sheep at Smithfield.

"After nearly sixty years' practice as an agriculturist, in 1829 he retired from business; followed by the praises of the rich and the gratitude of the poor, in whose behalf he spoke several times as a witness before the House of Commons. A meeting was convened in August of the same year, when the principal agriculturists of Sussex, &c. presented to him a silver tureen, for which a subscription had been previously raised, signed by one hundred and eighty-one individuals, 'for the zeal he had at all times evinced, for upwards of half a century, and his readiness to come forward on every occasion to promote the cause of agriculture, and particularly to improve the breed of South-down sheep.' In addition to the piece of plate, a portrait of Mr. Ellman was presented to his family, painted by Lonsdale;—an engraving from which illustrates the publication before mentioned.

Mr. Ellman's familiar habits and kind disposition gained for him, while living, the respect of all to whom he was known; and his loss will be severely felt by a numerous train of relations and friends. His remains were interred at Glynde.

#### MR. ROBERT BAUGH.

Dec. 27. Near Llanymyrich, co. Salop, aged 84, the ingenious, cheerful, and benevolent Mr. Robert Baugh; well known and valued as the accurate and perspicuous engraver of the great and small maps of North Wales, published by the late John

Evans, esq. and of his own great nine-sheet map of Shropshire, together with the vignettes that adorn those elaborate works. The sensitive affections of mind and heart in this truly good man were at all times singularly alive to the playful and pathetic: and with such rapid alternations, that the writer of this short and transient tribute, has seen him both laugh and weep in the same moment, at passages of Shakespeare when read by their now venerable friend, the amiable and elegant poet Dr. Evans. He loved music in the depth of his soul most cordially, and in him the rich and varied tones of an organ were prelusions of heaven. He rarely ever pretermitted his sincere and really pious doctrines of gratitude in the village church, where he presided over the psalmody, which he enthusiastically accompanied on the bassoon. With happiness and length of days, heaven never blessed a kinder creature. Travellers have frequently expressed surprise at the excellence of the prints and maps at the village inns of Llanymyrich; and still greater when informed that they were all selected by the gentle taste, and many etched and engraved by the ingenious talents of the unassuming and merry-hearted Robert Baugh. D.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 1. At Worpleston, Surrey, aged 71, the Rev. William Roberts, Vice Provost of Eton college, and Rector of Worpleston. He was the eldest son of Wm. Hayward Roberts, D.D. Provost of Eton in 1781 until his death in 1791, and of whom a notice will be found in our vol. LXL p. 1165. The Rev. Mr. Roberts was educated at Eton, and thence elected to King's college in 1780; he took the degree of B.A. in 1785; returned to Eton, and having been for a short time an assistant in the school, was elected in 1786 to the Fellowship which he has ever since enjoyed. He was presented to the Rectory of Worpleston by the college in 1801. His son, the Rev. Richard Arthur Roberts, is Vicar of Christchurch, near Newport, in South Wales. His third daughter, Jane, was married Nov. 14, 1820 to Capt. George Francis Wyndham, nephew to the Earl of Egremont.

Jan. 2. At Bigby, near Brigg, Lincolnshire, aged 64, the Rev. Charles Drake Barnard, Rector of that parish, Vicar of Barnetby le Wold and of Risby with Roxby. He took the degree of B.A. at Trinity college, Oxford; and having removed to St. John's college, Cambridge, proceeded M.A. in 1793. He was collated to Barnetby in 1792 by Dr. Pretyman then Bp. of Lincoln; was presented to Bigby in 1800, and to Risby in 1816, both by R. C. Elwes, esq.

Jan. 5. In Thayer-street, Manchester-square, aged 73, the Hon. and Rev. John Blackwood, Rector of Rathcormac, co. Cork; brother and heir presumptive to Lord Dufferin and Claneboye, and elder brother to the late Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, K.C.B. G.C.H. of whom a memoir was given in our Magazine for last month, p. 173; as well as to the Hon. Lady Dallas, whose husband, Sir George Dallas, Bart. died on the 14th of Jan. last, and of whom a memoir appears in our Magazine for the present month. The Hon. John Blackwood was presented to the valuable rectory of Rathcormac, which was his first and only preferment, in the year 1782, by the late Lord Riverdale, then the patron. He married 1st in 1778, Sophia daughter of the late Ven. Hill Benson, Archdeacon of Down; and, having become a widow in 1803, married 2dly, June 4 that year, Ellen, eldest daughter of Josias Dupré, esq. (by Ellen Alexander, sister to James first Earl of Caledon), and widow of Col Brice. This lady survives him; but, as he has left no issue by either marriage, his next brother, the Hon. and Rev. Hans Blackwood, has become heir presumptive to the peerage.

Jan. 5. At Chilmark, Wilts, aged 70, the Rev. Anthony Davidson, for many years Curate of Damerham and Martin.

Jan. 6. At his residentiary house, Amen-corner, aged 77, the Rev. Thomas Hughes, D.D. Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, Vicar of Uffington, Berkshire, and Rector of Kilken, Flint. He was of Jesus coll. Oxford, M.A. 1786, and in early life was tutor to their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland and Sussex. He was instituted to the rectory of Kilken in 1806; to his Canonry in 1807; and to Uffington in 1810. In Dr. Hughes the church has lost a pious and learned divine, society an excellent member, and the poor a benefactor.

Jan. 7. Aged 62, the Rev. Edward James Beckwith, Rector of the united parishes of St. Alban's, Wood-street, and St. Olive's, Silver-street, London, Vicar of Tillingham, Essex, and a Minor Canon of St. Paul's. He obtained the latter preferment in 1797, and was presented by the Dean and Chapter to his city living in 1800, and that in Essex in 1815.

Jan. 9. At Burton Agnes, Yorkshire, aged 67, the Rev. Thomas Aflinca, Vicar of that parish. He was of Christ's coll. Camb. B.A. 1788, M.A. 1791, and was instituted to his living on his own petition in 1808.

Jan. 10. In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, the Rev. Lucius Coghlin, D.D.

At his house in Bath, the Rev. Charles Russell, M.A. for sixty-five years Rector of St. Mary's, Bath, 1833.

At Lydeard St. Lawrence, Thurlbear, and Thurlston, Somerset.

Jan. 13. At Exmouth, aged 61, the Rev. John Howtyns, D.D. late Archdeacon of Bombay; having lately returned from India.

Jan. 14. The Rev. Mr. Liagard, of Stockport, Cheshire. He had arrived at Dover from France, a few weeks before, and for several days refused all sustenance.

At Woodnesborough, Kent, aged 77, the Rev. John Smith, Vicar of that parish and Chart Sutton. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1777 as 8th Junior Optime, M.A. 1780, and was presented to both his churches in 1785 by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

Jan. 18. In Scotland, the Rev. Dr. Dick, Professor of Divinity to the United Secession church.

Jan. 20. At his residence near the Charterhouse, Hull, aged 77, the Rev. Kingsman Baskett, Chaplain of that establishment, and Rector of Great Loughton, Bucks. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Kingsman Baskett, M.A. Rector of Rowth, in Yorkshire, and Master of the Grammar-school at Pocklington; who was a great-nephew of John Baskett, the celebrated King's Priester (see a pedigree of the family in Huchins's History of Dorsetshire, vol. II p. 327). The gentleman now deceased was a Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1781, M.A. 1784, and by which society he was presented to Great Loughton in 1797; his appointment at Hull he received from the Corporation in 1800. He was a sound scholar and a genuine Whig of the old school,—respected while living by a large circle of acquaintance, and always a liberal subscriber to any fund calculated to promote the welfare of his less fortunate fellow men, whatever might be their creed or religious denomination.

At Winchester, the Rev. Charles Richards, Prebendary of that cathedral, Vicar of Wanborough, Wilts. He was brother to the Rev. W. P. Richards, D.D. Minister of Teignmouth. He was of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, M.A. 1783. For nearly half a century he was Master of Hyde Abbey School, near Winchester, where the late Premier, Mr. Canning, was one of his pupils. He was presented to the vicarage of St. Bartholomew, Winchester, by Lord Chancellor Loughborough in 1797; instituted to the rectory of Chale in the Isle of Wight, on his own petition, in 1806; was elevated to his stall at Winchester in 1827 shortly after the death of Mr. Canning, and in honour of his having been the master of that illustrious man; and presented to Wan-



borough by the Dean and Chapter of Winchester in 1830.

Jan. 21. Aged 68, the Rev. *William Head*, Rector of Northborough, Northamptonshire, for many years senior Minor Canon of Peterborough cathedral. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1789 as 6th Senior Optime, M.A. 1792; was appointed a Minor Canon of Peterborough in 1791, and presented to his living by the Dean and Chapter in 1806.

Jan. 22. Aged 77, the Rev. *Francis Asford*, Rector of Kinwarton, Warw. a very active and useful magistrate for the counties of Warwick and Worcester. He was formerly Fellow of Wadham college, Oxford; where he took the degree of M.A. in 1781; and was collated to the rectory of Kinwarton in 1787 by Bishop Hurd, by whom he was highly esteemed.

Jan. 23. At the vicarage, Little Driffield, Yorkshire, aged 74, the Rev. *Richard Allen*, Rector of Great and Little Driffield, and of Wharham Percy, Yorkshire. He was instituted to the latter living in 1787, and to the former in 1793.

Jan. 26. In London, the Rev. *Barnard Hanbury*, Rector of Chignal cum Mashbury, Essex, and F.R.S. He was the third son of the late Charles Hanbury, esq. of Halstead; was of Jesus coll. Camb. B.A. 1816, M.A. 1822; was presented to the vicarage of Bury St Mary in Suffolk in 1824, by Osgood Hanbury, esq. and to Chignal last year, also by his own family. He was lately Domestic Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex.

Jan. 27. The Rev. *Townley Clarkson*, Rector of Acton Scott, Salop, Vicar of Hinxton and Swavesey, Cambridgeshire, and for many years a very useful and active magistrate for the latter county. He was formerly Fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1794 as 34 Senior Optime, M.A. 1798; was presented to Swavesey by that society in 1806, and to Hinxton in 1815; and to Acton Scott in 1825 by J. Stackhouse, esq.

At Lymington, Hants, aged 76, the Rev. *Ellis Jones*, M.A. for nearly half a century Perpetual Curate of that town, the duties of which, including three services on the sabbath, he discharged with the most conscientious assiduity. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, M.A. 1809. His remains were attended to the grave on the 5th March by eight of the neighbouring clergy, and a long train of mourners.

Jan. 29. At Fremington, Devonshire, aged 75, the Rev. *Sampson Marshall*.

Feb. 1. At Quorndon, Leicestershire, aged 67, the Rev. *John Prior*, Perpetual Curate of Willesley, Derbyshire, B.A. of Christ's coll. Camb. 1798. He was the only son of the Rev. John Prior, B.D. Master of the grammar school at Ashby

de la Zouch, Vicar of that parish, and of Packington, and author of a map of Leicestershire; memoirs of whom will be found in our vol. LXXIII. 1086, 1182.

Feb. 3. In his prebendal house at Canterbury, aged 87, the Rev. *William Wright*, D.D. the senior Prebendary of Canterbury; Rector of Hastingleigh and Vicar of Elmstead, Kent, and Vicar of Ticehurst, Sussex. He was of Univ. coll. Oxford, M.A. 1772, B. and D.D. 1785; was instituted to his prebend in 1780, collated to his Kent churches in 1795 by Archbishop Moore, and presented to Ticehurst in the same year by the Dean and Chapter.

Feb. 8. At Cantley, Yorkshire, the Rev. *William Walbanke Childers*, Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Beeford, and a Prebendary of Ely. He was the third son of Childers Walbanke Childers, of Carr-house, near Doncaster, esq. by his first wife Mary, dau. of John Thompson, of Kirby-hall, esq.; was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1798, M.A. 1802; was presented to Cantley in 1803 by his brother John Walbanke Childers, of Cantley, esq.; collated to Beeford in 1812 by Archbishop Vernon, and to his prebendal stall at Ely in 1824 by Bishop Sparke.

At Maddington, Wiltshire, the Rev. *Joseph Legger*, for more than half a century Vicar of that parish, and for forty-seven years Rector of Holton.

At How's-green, near Wokingham, Berks, in his 80th year, the Rev. *George Kemble Whalley*. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1776.

Feb. 9. At Southmolton, aged 82, the Rev. *William Moggridge Stowell*, Rector of Filleigh with East Buckland, of High Bickington, and of Crescombe. He was of Exeter coll. Oxf. M.A. 1781; was instituted to High Bickington in 1780, to Crescombe in 1822, and to Filleigh in 1823.

Feb. 13. Aged 71, the Rev. *J. Higgins*, for thirty-six years the highly respected Curate of Mells, Somersetshire.

Feb. 14. Aged 80, the Rev. *John Ravenshill*, D.D. Rector of Tooting, Surrey. He was presented to that benefice in 1805, and took the degree of M.A. as a member of Univ. coll. Oxford, May 18, 1813, and of B. and D.D. on the 7th of July following.

Feb. 21. At South Molton, Devonshire, the Rev. *William Toms*, Perpetual Curate of that chapelry, and Rector of Combmartin. He was of Wadham coll. Oxf. M.A. 1783, and was presented to South Molton in 1794 by the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

Feb. 24. At Bath, the Rev. *Thomas Newton*, Fellow of St. John's coll. Cambridge, and late Curate of Melksham.

Feb. 25. At the house of his niece

Mrs. Chapman, Holywell-street, Oxford, in his 70th year, the Rev. *James Chapman*, D.D. Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford. He graduated M.A. 1786, B.D. 1806, D.D. 1815.

At Winchester, the Rev. *William Hill Newbolt*, D.D. Rector of Morstead, Hants, and a Minor Canon of Winchester cathedral. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1799, B. and D.D. 1813; and was collated to Morstead by Bishop North in 1804. He was formerly a magistrate of Hampshire.

Feb. 26. The Rev. *Edward Cooper*, Rector of Hamstall Ridgware and of Yoxall, Staffordshire. He was formerly Fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, and was presented to the former church in 1799 and to the latter in 1809. He was the author of the following professional works: Examination of the necessity of Sunday Drills, 1803.—Sermons designed to elucidate some of the leading doctrines of the Gospel, 8vo. 1804, and several editions.—Sermons for Parochial and Domestic Instruction, 9 vols. 1809.—Sermon preached at Uttoxeter, on the death of the Rev. Jonathan Stubbs, 1811.—Practical and Familiar Sermons, in 7 vols. 12mo.—Letters to an Inquirer after Divine Truth.—The Crisis; or, an attempt to show from Prophecy, illustrated by the signs of the times, the Prospects and the Duties of the Church of Christ at the present period; with an Inquiry into the probable destiny of England during the predicted desolations of the Papal Kingdoms. 12mo. 1825; and a Letter to the Editor of the British Review, occasioned by his remarks on 'The Crisis,' in the Number for May, 1825.

Aged 82, the Rev. *Thomas Jones*, Rector of Radnage and Vicar of Ilmer, Bucks, to the latter of which churches he was presented in 1791 by the Earl of Chesterfield, and to the former in 1806 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

Feb. 28. Aged 78, at the house of his son Edward Cutler, esq. in Sackville-st. London, the Rev. *John Cutler*, M.A. Rector of Patney, Wilts. He was of Exeter college, Oxford; was Chaplain to the Hero, in Sir Edward Hughes's fleet in the East Indies; was appointed Master of Dorchester school (in Dorsetshire) July 7, 1767; and was afterwards for many years Master of the King's school at Sherbourne. He was collated to the rectory of Patney by Bishop North 1815.

March 2. At Kensington, the Rev. *George Crookshank*, youngest son of the late George Crookshank, esq. of Margate.

March 3. At his uncle's, at Southornhay, Exeter, after a lingering illness, the Rev. *Henry Herwood Luscombe*, only son of the Right Rev. Bishop Luscombe,

Chaplain to the British Embassy at Paris.

March 4. Aged 45, the Rev. *William Phelps*, Rector of Cucklington and Stoke Trister, Somersetshire; and an active magistrate for that county. He was presented to his benefice in 1807 by John Phelps, esq.

March 16. In his 35th year, the Rev. *Frederick Parkins Hook*, Curate and Afternoon Lecturer of St. Andrew's Holborn. He was a son of the celebrated authoress Mrs. Holland, by her first husband. He was of Trin. coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1823.

## DEATHS.

### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 3. At Chelsea Park, Sir Henry Wright Wilson, of Crofton Hall, Yorkshire, and Drayton Lodge. He received the honour of knighthood July 23, 1794, being then a Captain in the 1st Life Guards. He took the name of Wright before his own in 1814. His lady survives him.

Jan. 31. Lieut.-Col. Alex. Wolfe Macdonald, late of 25th regt. in which he was appointed Ensign 1793, Lieut. 1796, Captain 1800, Major 1811, and with which he served in Holland, and particularly at the battle of Bergen, in 1799; in Egypt in 1801, and afterwards at Gibraltar and in Ireland. In 1800 he commanded its grenadier company at the siege of Fort Bourbon, and capture of Martinique; and in 1813 he commanded the second battalion in Holland, at the attack of Mersin, and the bombardment of Antwerp. He attained the rank of Lt.-Colonel in 1819.

Letely. At Tottenham, aged 78, the Rev. George Whitfield, upwards of 50 years connected with the Wesleyan Methodists, and at one time the travelling companion of Mr. Wesley.

Feb. 11. At Deptford, aged 65, Sophia, wife of John David Rolt, esq.

Feb. 24. In Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 61, the widow of R. Clerk, esq.

In Bedford-pl. aged 61, Miss Lousada.

At Blackheath, Elizabeth, wife of James Nisbet, esq. late of the Cape of Good Hope; and March 4, Mr. Nisbet himself, leaving five infant children.

Feb. 25. In Hatton-garden, Isaac Strombom, esq. formerly of the Cape of Good Hope.

At Hoxton, aged 82, Mary, widow of Mr. John Clack, whom she survived only 29 days (see p. 186).

In Judd-st. John Thomas Sterling, esq. late Lieut.-Col. R.M.

Feb. 27. At the house of his son-in-law Samuel Lowell, esq. Bedford-row,

in his 60th year, Thomas Pagan, esq. of Snarebrook, Essex.

At St. James's-pl. Timothy Brent, esq. Surveyor-general to the Duchy of Cornwall.

March 1. In Piccadilly, Edw. Macklow, esq.

March 2. Clotilde-Octavia, wife of Pierre François Laporte, lessee and director of the Italian Opera and Covent-garden Theatre. Her remains were conveyed to Paris, for interment in the Cemetery of Père la Chaise.

In London, Thomas, 4th son of Sir A. Ramsay, of Balmain, Bart.

In the King's Road, St. Pancras, Sarah, wife of E. Coleman, esq. Professor of the Royal Veterinary College.

Aged 85, Timothy Leach, esq. of Clapham, formerly of Corbet-st., Gracechurch-st.

March 3. In his 4th year, Ashley-George, 3d son of John-Ashley Warre, esq. M.P.

In Portland-st. aged 87, the widow of John Bigg, esq. of Iping, Sussex.

March 5. At Clapham, G. D. Harvey, esq. of Manchester-st. and Stanmore.

March 6. Louisa-Philippa, wife of Edward Pain, Esq. eldest dau. of late Wm. Ballew, esq. of Stockleigh Court, Devon.

March 8. At the house of her brother Mr. E. Robins, in Covent-garden, the widow of Mr. James Whitaker, many years of Kinnarsley, Worcestershire.

At Hammersmith, Henrietta, widow of Thos. Wm. Parker Kampf, youngest dau. of Capt. Henry Burford, R.N.

March 9. At Kennington, aged 84, J. A. Dubuisson, late of the Stock Exchange.

March 10. At Highbate, aged 65, Ann, wife of Jonathan Austin, esq.

In Hatton-garden, G. Sammel, esq. of Hanger-hill, Ealing.

March 11. In Hyde-park, by being thrown from his horse, aged 50, John Green, esq. of Cockspur-street, silver-smith to His Majesty.

March 13. In Russell-sq. Katherine, 3d dau. of S. N. Cowley, esq.

At Greenwich, aged 84, Mary, 2d wife of the late Wm. Whantley, esq. of the Royal Hospital.

March 15. Aged 30, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. T. M. Fallow, curate of St. Mary's, Islington.

March 16. Aged 84, John Field, esq. of Camberwell-green.

March 17. Aged 74, in Devonshire-st. Sarah, widow of Henry Elliot, esq.

deservedly respected and esteemed by the Royal Family.

CAMBRIDGE.—March 11. At Cambridge, aged 85, Mrs. E. Sewster, last surviving daughter of the late Alderman Sewster.

CHESTER.—Jan. 14. At Parkgate, aged 71, Lieut.-Colonel Broughton Dod, E. I. service.

CORNWALL.—Feb. 20. At Falmouth, aged 63, Capt. Joseph Lamb Popham, R.N. father of the present High Sheriff of Cornwall. He was a half-brother of the late Rear-Adm. Sir Home Popham, K.C.B. He was made a Lieut. 1794, Commander 1797, and posted 1806. He married July 17, 1801, Miss Wallis, of Trevarno, near Helston.

DEVON.—Jan. 24. At Exeter, Capt. Robert Waite, of the Bombay army.

Feb. 13. At Dawlish, Louisa-Isabella, wife of the Rev. James Chichester, Rector of Arlington.

Feb. 15. At Teignmouth, Elizabeth, widow of Wm. Edwards, esq. niece to late Cossley Saunders, esq. of Bristol.

Feb. 17. At Parkham, aged 56, the wife of the Rev. Richard Walter, Rector.

March 1. At the Palace, Exeter, aged 16, Julia Phillpotts, fourth dau. of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop.

At Heavitree, aged 12 months, Wm. the son of Capt. Hulme, Royal Engineers, and grandson of John Hart, esq. Exeter.

March 4. At Torquay, aged 32, John Henry Ansley, esq. of Houghton-Hill, Hunts.

March 11. At Bideford, Thos. Husband, esq. of Northam.

DOVER.—Feb. 18. Aged 74, Anna, widow of W. Salkeld, esq. of Fifeshed Neville.

Feb. 13. Emily, infant daughter of T. Phippard, esq. solicitor, Wareham; and on the 21st, Alicia-Oldfield, his wife, only dau. of Thos. Bartlett, esq. Solicitor.

Feb. 22. Aged 31, Mary, wife of Thomas Arnold, esq. solicitor, and dau. of Robert Slade, esq. Mayor of Poole.

Feb. 27. Aged 82, John Symes, esq. of Strode-house, near Beaminster, nearly twenty years a resident at Wyke Farm, near Sherborne.

Lately. At Weymouth, Caroline, eldest dau. of late Rev. W. Gorton, Rector of Chickerill.

March 3. Aged 58, William Hounsell, esq. merchant, and for many years a highly respected member of the corporation of Bridport.

March 9. At Dorchester, aged 50, Thomasina, widow of Richard Sayers, esq. of Greenwood, co. Dublin, and third dau. of the late Sir Christopher Knight, co. Limerick.

March 10. At Swanwich, Mary, wife of Dr. Carruthers, R.N.

BRAGA.—March 2. At Windsor, Mr. Matthew, for many years clerk under the Board of Works. He was a most worthy and strictly honourable man, and was

**DURHAM.**—*March 6.* At Staindrop vicarage, in her 84th year, Mary, widow of Abraham Jenkin, esq. formerly of Bury, and sister of the late Sir T. G. Cullum, Bart.

**ESSEX.**—*Feb. 22.* At Stratford, aged 83, Mary, widow of P. Gregory, esq.

*Feb. 28.* At Castle Hedingham, aged 44, Miss Hannah Stevens, third dau. of late Rev. Dr. Stevens, Rector of Panfield.

*Lately.* At Abberton, aged 75, Bridget, widow of John Bawtree, esq. and dau. of the late Francis Canning, esq.

*March 4.* At Littlebury, William Walton, esq. His remains were deposited in the family vault at Little Burstead; he was the last of an ancient family.

*March 5.* At Isaac Solly's, esq. Leyton House, E. Rule, esq.

*March 9.* At Chigwell, aged 65, Louisa, wife of Wm. Dent, esq. and sister to Sir Charles Blunt, Bart.; she was the third dau. of Sir Chas. Wm. Blunt, the 3d Bart. by Elizabeth, only dau. of Rich. Peers, esq. Alderman of London.

At Stratford-house, aged 73, J. Boulcott, esq.

**GLOUCESTER.**—*Feb. 20.* Aged 44, Bridget, wife of the Rev. Dr. Swete, of Redland.

*Feb. 22.* At the Rev. R. W. Ford's, Little Rissington, aged 82, Wm. Rooke, esq.

*Feb. 23.* At Clifton, Elizabeth-Amelia, eighth dau. of the late Sir W. Fraser, Bart.

*Feb. 26.* At Bristol Hotwells, Louisa Charlotte, dau. of late Meredith Price, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

*Lately.* At Chalford-hill, in his 60th year, Jacob Bath, esq. surgeon to the forces and deputy inspector of hospitals.

Aged 71, Francis Markland, esq. of Cheltenham, formerly of Norwich.

At Stroud, the wife of W. W. Darke, M.D. 3d sister to late Rev. R. Huntley, of Boxwell Court.

*March 3.* Rebekah, wife of Rev. T. Hogg, Frenchay, dau. of late Rev. Christopher Haynes, Rector of Siston.

*March 8.* At Bristol, the widow of Mr. Hasselden, merchant.

*March 17.* At Bristol, John Pugh, esq. late banker of that city.

**HANTS.**—*Feb. 1.* At Gosport, Capt. T. Mackrell, Roy. Vet. batt. and formerly of 44th reg.

*Feb. 27.* At Fordingbridge, aged 70, Martha, widow of E. Scadding, esq.

*Feb. 28.* Emmeline Cornelia Aubrey, youngest dau. of late Rev. John Aubrey Woods, Vicar of Fareham.

*Lately.* Aged 85, the widow of the Rev. P. Williams, Prebendary of Winchester and Rector of Compton, and sister to the late Rev. Sir John Fagg, Bart. of Mynola, Kent.

Aged 102, Mrs. Pain, of Odham.

*March 7.* At Andover, aged 40, leaving seven children, Ann, wife of Robt. Dowling, esq.

At Eling, aged 50, the widow of P. L. Powell, esq. of Landshipping, Haveringfordwest.

*March 14.* At Southampton, aged 88, Sarah, widow of Arthur Hammond, esq.

**HEARFORD.**—*Lately.* At Felthampton, aged 76, Samuel Turner, esq.

Aged 74, Thomas Tunstall, esq. of Lawtonshope.

*March 12.* At Leominster, aged 75, T. G. Smith, esq.

**HEKRS.**—*Feb. 27.* At the house of her father, Cornelius Paterson Herbert, esq. Baldock, aged 33, Sarah, wife of Geo. Henry Hicks, M.D. of Harley-st.

**KENT.**—*Feb. 15.* At Rochester, aged 49, J. W. Smith, M.D.

*Feb. 26.* At Sevenoaks, Mrs. Kemp, of Gt. James-st. Bedford-row.

*March 6.* At Sandgate, aged 68, T. Chapman, esq. of Richmond.

**LANCASTER.**—*Feb. 10.* At Orford-hall, aged 82, the Hon. Lucy, widow of the Rev. George Hornby, Rector of Winwick, and sister to the Earl of Derby. She was the second dau. of James Lord Strange, by Lucy, 2d dau. and coh. of Hugh Smith, esq.; was married April 25, 1772, and left a widow July 31, 1812. Her eldest son Edmund Hornby, esq. was married in 1796 to his cousin Lady Charlotte Stanley, who died in 1805. Her second daughter was married in 1798 to her cousin the present Lord Stanley, and died in 1817, leaving issue the present Secretary for Ireland; and future genealogists will probably point out the lady now deceased, as remarkable from having been both the grand-daughter and the grandmother of an Earl of Derby.

*Feb. 21.* At Liverpool, aged 59, Johnson Gore, esq. proprietor of the Liverpool Advertiser.

*March 6.* At Lancaster, aged 85, Mary, widow of Jonathan Binna, M.D. formerly of Liverpool, one of the Society of Friends.

**LEICESTER.**—*Feb. 27.* At Diseworth, Capt. W. W. Chealyn, 73d foot, 3d son of the late Thos. Chealyn, esq. of Langley Priory, and brother to Richard Chealyn, esq. This meritorious officer was 28 years in actual service, during which he was five times wounded, and at the battle of Talavera was shot through the body. He has left an amiable widow.

*March 18.* At Woodhouse, aged 67, John Cradock, esq.

*March 20.* At Leicester, aged 93, Mary, widow of the Rev. Wm. Fancourt, Rector of Bletsoe, Beds.

**LINCOLNSHIRE.**—*Jan. 14.* Rebecca,

widow of the Rev. Dr. Hodgson, Vicar of Tealby and Corringham, and mother of Mr. Hodgson, surgeon, Acomb.

Feb. 8. At Glentworth vicarage, aged 18, Mary, third dau. of the Rev. J. T. Dobney, of Ensham, Oxon.

MIDDLESEX.—*Lately*. At Wrotham-park, the seat of George Byng, esq. M.P. aged 51 years, Augustus William, second surviving son of the Rev. Lord John Thynne, rector of Walton, Somerset.

Feb. 14. At Little Ealing, aged 70, Joseph Fletcher, esq.

Feb. 15. Aged 55 years, Martha, wife of George Mansfield, esq. of Acton.

March 4. At Great Ealing, Charlotte, only dau. of the late Rev. Johnson Lawson, Dean of Battle.

NORFOLK.—*Jan.* 16. At Bracondale, near Norwich, aged 80, Mrs. White, mother of the talented and amiable Henry Kirke White, many of whose letters to his mother appear in his "Remains."

Feb. 22. At Winfarthing, in her 102d year, Sarah Jessop, widow, known as the Winfarthing and Dies Post, having walked between those towns with letters, &c. for 28 years, which habit she did not relinquish till eighteen months before her death. Her eldest son is now more than 80 years of age.

March 8. In the 54th year of his age, William Brooke, esq. of Kenninghall, an eminent solicitor, for many years Coroner of the liberties of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, and Steward of the courts of the Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Feb.* 25. At the house of her brother Charles Rattray, M.D. Daventry, Eliza, relict of Charles Wedderburn, esq. of Pearlie, Forfarshire, Northampton.

NORF.—*March* 13. Aged 76, Pendock Barry, esq. of Rocleston manor, a Magistrate for the county, and High Sheriff in 1784.

OXON.—*March* 11. At Bampton, at an advanced age, Mr. William Holloway, printer and bookseller.

SALOP.—*Lately*. At Shrewsbury, aged 70, Thomas Pemberton, esq. of Mill-chope Park.

Feb. 4. At Shrewsbury, aged 78, Mr. William Eddowes, formerly proprietor of the Salopian Journal; a man much esteemed for his public conduct and private virtues.

Feb. 28. At Clunbury, aged 86, Sarah, widow of Richard Edwards, esq.

SOMERSET.—*Feb.* 7. At Bath, Rich. Woodhouse, esq. of Bedford-sq.

Feb. 23. At Bath, aged 37, Fred. Bennatyne, esq. late of 23rd regt. youngest son of the late Maj.-Gen. Bennatyne, E.I.C.

*Lately*. At Bath, aged 72, Mary, widow of the Rev. Wm. Holland, Rector of

Monkton Farley, Wilts, and last surviving child of the Rev. Wm. Dodwell, D.D. Archdeacon of Berks.

At Wells, aged 60, Sarah, widow of John Conway, esq. solicitor.

At Bath, aged 72, the widow of the Rev. Samuel Henley, D.D. Rector of Rendlesham, Suffolk, and Principal of the East India coll. Hertford.

At Bath, aged 96, Caroline, widow of Martyn Bird, esq.

At Bath, Rich. S. Byam, M.D.

March 1. Whilst on a visit to her brother-in-law Perceval Gesten, esq. of Overstowey, aged 31, Miss Frances Phillips, of Hinton St. George, and niece to the Rev. Henry Stambury, Rector of that parish.

March 6. At Batheaston, Mr. Rich. Self Stone, 2nd son of the late Wm. Self Stone, esq. of Melksham, and nephew and son-in-law of the late John Wood, esq. architect, of Bath.

March 15. At Bath, aged 83, Anne, widow of the Hon. George Mackay, mother to Lord Reay. She was the 3d dau. of the Hon. Eric Sutherland, only son of Kenneth 3d Lord Duffus; was married Dec. 13, 1776, and left a widow June 25, 1782, having had issue Eric now Lord Reay, two other sons and two daughters.

STAFFORD.—*Jan.* 29. At the house of Capt. Waldron, at Bromwich, aged 65, the widow of John Garnett, esq. of Worcester.

Aged 71, Phineas Hussey, esq. of Wyrley Grove.

SUFFOLK.—*Jan.* 18. At Saxmundham, aged 72, the widow of the Rev. Thomas Brown, of Conington, Camb.

March 12. At Needham Market, aged 71, George Paske, esq. for many years a magistrate of that county.

SURREY.—*Lately*. At Thames - Ditton, Capt. John J. Mitchel, R.N.

At Chertsey, aged 75, Lieut.-Col. William Mason, of the Bombay army.

SUSSEX.—*Jan.* 29. At Hastings, the Most Hon. Frances dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, sister to the Marquis Camden, K.G. She was the eldest dau. of Charles first Earl Camden, by Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Nicholas Jeffreys, esq. and became the second wife of Robert Stuart, esq. afterwards Marquis of Londonderry, June 7, 1775, and was left his widow April 8, 1821, having given birth to the present Marquis (who succeeded his brother the Premier in 1822), two other sons deceased, and seven daughters. Her Ladyship's remains were interred in the vault of her own family at Bayham Abbey, Kent.

Feb. 11. At Hastings, aged 20, Frances-Elizabeth-Barbara, youngest dau. of John Drummond, esq. of Charing-cross, by his second wife Miss Barbara Chester, niece to Lord Bagot.

**WILTSHIRE.**—At Malmesbury, Ann, widow of the Rev. Robert Laurence Townsend, D.D. Rector of Bishop's Cleeve, Glouc. who died in 1830, and mother of the present Rector.

**WORCESTERSHIRE.**—March 13. Aged 67, Mr. Dalton, banker, of Dudley.

*Lately.* Aged 65, the widow of John Garnet, esq. of Worcester.

At Great Malvern, aged 50, Frances, widow of G. Hodgkinson, esq. and dau. of late Rev. Chas. Plumptre, Rector of Long Newton, Durham.

**YORK.**—Feb. 21. At Allerton-Gledhow, aged 83, Mary, widow of Sir John Beckett, Bart. of Somerby, co. Linc. She was third dau. of the Rt. Rev. Christopher Wilson, Lord Bishop of Bristol; was married March 3, 1774, and left a widow Sept. 18, 1826, having had issue

the present Rt. Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart. F.R.S. and seven other sons.

**ABROAD.**—Jan. 22. At Gibraltar, the wife of G. Borough, esq. of the Royal Artillery, and dau. of the late Col. Childers, of Cantley, near Doncaster.

Jan. 24. At Detmold, in Westphalia, Frances Baroness Von Donop, dau. of Adm. Sir Edward Hamilton, a month after her confinement.

Jan. 29. M. Kieffer, one of the Professors in the College Royale de France, and agent to the British and Foreign Bible Society at Paris.

*Lately.* Malcolm Macgregor, esq. Consulate of Panama. His lady, who is sister to Mrs. Roberts, of Standen House, in the Isle of Wight, was on her passage out, with the intention of rejoining him.

### BILL OF MORTALITY, from Feb. 20, to March 16, 1833.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	1179	Males	1171		
Females	1131	Females	1181		
				Between	
				2 and 5	292
				5 and 10	104
				10 and 20	60
				20 and 30	129
				30 and 40	197
				40 and 50	175
				50 and 60	164
				60 and 70	216
				70 and 80	173
				80 and 90	73
				90 and 100	12

Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old.....757.

### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, March 27.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
54 4	28 6	16 8	32 6	29 9	33 8

### PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. March 22.

Kent Bags..... 7l.	0s. to 9l.	0s.	Farnham (seconds) 0l.	0s. to 0l.	0s.
Sussex..... 0l.	0s. to 0l.	0s.	Kent Pockets..... 6l.	6s. to 9l.	9s.
Essex..... 0l.	0s. to 0l.	0s.	Sussex..... 6l.	0s. to 7l.	0s.
Farnham (fine)... 12l.	0s. to 13l.	0s.	Essex..... 0l.	0s. to 0l.	0s.

### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 25.

Smithfield, Hay, 2l. 10s. to 4l. 0s.—Straw, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s.—Clover, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 0s.

### SMITHFIELD, March 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s.	0d. to 4s.	6d.	Lamb .....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton ..	3s.	0d. to 5s.	6d.	Head of Cattle at Market, March 25:	
Veal.....	3s.	0d. to 5s.	4d.	Beasts.. .....	2,556 Calves 105
Pork .....	3s.	0d. to 5s.	2d.	Sheep & Lambs	13,800 Pigs 160

### COAL MARKET, March 25.

Walls Ends, from 17s. 6d. to 20s. 6d. per ton. Other sorts from 15s. 3d. to 19s. 9d.

**TALLOW**, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 51s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 47s. 0d.

**SOAP.**—Yellow, 62s. Mottled, 70s. Curd, 72s.

**CANDLES**, 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

### PRICES OF SHARES, March 21, 1833.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,  
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 239.—Ellesmere and Chester, 76.—Grand Junction, 230.  
—Kennet and Avon Canal, 27½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 457.—Regent's, 16½.  
—Rochdale, 95.—London Dock Stock, 57.—St. Katharine's, 66.  
—West India, 85½.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 188.—Grand Junction Water Works, 59.—West Middlesex, 75.—Globe Insurance, 145.  
—Guardian, 27½.—Hope, 6½.—Chartered Gas Light, 55.—Imperial Gas, 51½.  
—Phoenix Gas, 47.—Independent, 42.—General United, 43½.—Canada Land Company, 48.—Reversionary Interest, 125.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From February 26, to March 25, 1833, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	47	51	45	29, 93	rain	12	35	40	34	30, 00	cloud. & fair
27	44	46	41	, 08	do. & cloud.	13	33	38	30	29, 63	do. & foggy
28	41	46	42	, 20	do. do.	14	31	39	33	, 30	do. & fair
M. 1	42	48	40	, 10	cloudy	15	40	45	40	, 40	fair
2	41	49	41	, 70	do.	16	43	49	42	, 47	do.
3	47	55	49	, 74	fair	17	40	40	39	, 51	rain
4	40	55	46	, 70	do.	18	41	41	37	, 70	do. & cloud.
5	41	51	44	, 97	do. & cloud.	19	41	46	31	, 92	cloudy
6	41	46	41	30, 10	cloudy	20	37	46	37	30, 01	fair
7	39	44	34	, 24	do.	21	39	44	34	29, 70	cloud. snow
8	35	37	31	, 27	fair, snow	22	34	42	33	, 87	do. do.
9	32	39	32	30, 00	cloudy do.	23	32	39	33	, 88	do. do.
10	37	41	36	29, 94	do. & fair	24	40	44	37	, 90	fair rain
11	35	40	35	30, 00	do. do.	25	39	44	35	, 80	do. do.

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From Feb. 26, to March 27, 1833, both inclusive.

South Sea Stock, March 27, 96½.—Old South Sea Annuities, March 1, 86½; 5, 87.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,  
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.



# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

[PUBLISHED MAY 1, 1833.]

London Gas.-Times-Ledger  
Chron.-Post-Herald-Morn.  
Adver.Courier-Globe-Stand-  
ard-Sun-True Sun-Albion  
Bnt.Trav.-Record-Lit.Gaz.-  
St. James's Chron.-Packet-  
Even. Mail-English Chron.  
8 Weekly Pa.-9 Sat. & Sun.  
Dublin 14-Edinburgh 12  
Liverpool 9-Manchester 7  
Exeter 6-Bath Bristol Stef-  
field, York, 4-Brighton,  
Canterbury, Leeds, Hull,  
Leicester, Nottingham, Plym.  
Stamf. 3-Birming. Bolton,  
Bury, Cambridge, Carlisle,  
Chelmsf., Cheltenham, Chester,  
Coven., Derby, Durh., Ipsw.,  
Kendal, Maidst., Newcastle,

Norwich, Oxf., Portsm., Pres-  
ton, Sherb., Shrewsb., South-  
ampton, Truro, Worcester 2-  
Aylesbury, Bangor, Barnst.  
Berwick, Blackb., Bridgew.  
Carmar., Colch., Chesterf.  
Devizes, Dorch., Doncaster,  
Falmouth, Glouce., Halifax,  
Henley, Hereford, Lancas-  
ter, Leamington, Lewes, Linc.  
Lichf., Macclesf., Newark.  
Newc.-on-Tyne, Northamp-  
Reading, Rochest., Salish.  
Shields, Staff., Stockp., Sun-  
derl., Taunt., Swans., Wakef.  
Warwick, Whiteh., Wincles.  
Windsor, Wolverham., 1 each  
Ireland 61-Scotland 37  
Jersey & Guernsey 3

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Embellished with Representations of  
the ANCIENT TABLE in the CHAPTER-HOUSE, SALISBURY;  
and of several EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICCRO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;  
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST PAID.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

N. will feel obliged to any of our Correspondents who will inform him where he can find a copy of the Royal Proclamation, which was issued on the 27th November, 1599, ordering that the year should in future commence on the 1st of January, instead of on the 25th March. He also wishes to know when the Gregorian or Reformed Calendar was adopted in Scotland, and by what authority.

Mr. GEO. H. A. CARTER remarks, "With due submission to the opinion of your Correspondent Mr. ALEXANDER (page 189) respecting the coin of Alexander of Scotland, I beg leave to observe, in the first place, that the type of the letters differs materially from those on the money of Henry III. of England, particularly the *E*, which he will observe on comparing the cut with the pennies of that King to be perfectly different, and to bear a greater resemblance to those on the coins of our Second Henry. As to the moneyer's name 'Walter,' it is, as he observes, common at the period. Another penny in my possession, decidedly different in type, &c. from the cut in your Magazine (or from the penny of Alexander III.) has the name Walter on the reverse, but with the letters reversed by being cut from left to right on the die. Pinkerton in the Appendix to his *Essay* says, 'David I. and Alexander I. and II. have names of moneyers on the reverse; Alexander III. and David II. have *Rex Sessorum*;' which is sufficient proof that the latter is not Alexander III., but in all probability Alexander II."—Our Correspondent may, however, be reminded that Pinkerton is an author remarkable for frequently substituting his opinions for facts. The early coinage of our Edward the First had moneyers' names, witness his pennies with Robert de Hadleigh, &c. on the reverse.

In reply to A. (p. 194), A. B. B. communicates the arms and crest of Sir James Barrow, *knt.* as they appear on his portrait, Azure, three fleurs-de-lis Argent, between the two in chief, a mullet of five points of the latter. The crest, an eagle, in the act of rising, a ducal coronet round its neck. There is no motto.

A Correspondent begs to inquire who was the author of "*Arctima, or the serious Romance*," printed at Edinburgh, 1800. It contains, under feigned names, a royalist account of the Civil Wars and Restoration; and various contemporary events.

H. PINCHON would feel obliged by particulars as to the birthplace of the celebrated Richard Whittington, three times Lord Mayor of London. He is supposed to have been born in Shropshire, either at Newn's near Ellesmere, or in the parish of Whittington in that county, whence his name Richard de Whittington.

S. M. S. wishes to know where a survey of Ulster by Sir Jonas Bodley, is to be found; and inquires for information respecting Sir Folk Conway, who was a general officer in the army of Queen Elizabeth, serving in the north of Ireland, about 1599. He died in 1625-6, at which time he was one of the knights of the shire for the county of Antrim. He left his estates in the county of Antrim to his brother, who is mentioned about this time by the name of *old Col. Conway*.

The Rev. GEO. OLIVER says: "In my parish of Cloe (Lincolnshire), the publication of banns of marriage is denominated a *sperring*. Query, the origin of the term?"

J. T. D. remarks, "In your Obituary of the Rev. H. W. Gery of Bushmead (p. 185), it was stated, 'the male part of the family were extinct by the death of William Gery;' but this is a mistake, as he was succeeded by his brother the Rev. Charles Gery of Grantham, Lincolnshire, and on his decease, 1890, it was extinct."

G. H. W. makes the following remarks:

Vol. CII. ii. 653. The Hon. and Rev. Arthur Vesey was born, not married, as here stated, in 1773. The late editions of Debrett state that William Vesey, the first ancestor of the family in Ireland, was 2d son of the Vesey of Hintlesham, co. Suffolk,—a totally different descent from that hitherto given. See Archdall's Lodge, where the above William Vesey is said to have been of a family seated at Newland in Cumberland.

Vol. CIII. i. 80. Kilmorey, from whence the Needhams derive their ancient title, is situated in the county of Clare; but, whether by a mistake in the patent, or by change of county boundaries since, the first Peer had his creation as Viscount of Kilmorey in Queen's County, and the late Lord, on being promoted to an Earldom, adhered to the description of Queen's County, as expressed in the original patent. The large and influential estates in Ireland were bequeathed to the late Earl by a very distant relation. Mr. Needham descended (probably) from Thomas Needham of Poolpark, co. Derby (next brother of the first Viscount of Kilmorey), who married Ellen, daughter of Sir Henry Bagenal, Knight Marshal of Ireland, Lord of Newry and Mome, co. Down. The Earl of Kilmorey, as successor to the Abbots of Newry, who "exerted episcopal jurisdiction over the lordships of Newry and Mome," grants marriage licences, probates, &c. under the original monastic seal. No writs can be executed by the Sheriff within the limits of his jurisdiction, without his Lordship's concurrence.

LLYNDAFADDAW shall appear.

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1833.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

### STATISTICAL NOTICES OF CHINA.

Mr. URBAN, *Gloucester Terrace,  
Horton, April 15.*

AS the relations of Great Britain with the subjects of the Emperor of China are now about to undergo Parliamentary revision, a few statistical notices of the population, government, language, literature, arts and sciences, religion, and jurisprudence of the immense dominions of that potentate, may not be altogether unacceptable to your readers.

They are derived chiefly from the communications, either written or printed, of that eminent Chinese scholar and valuable Christian missionary, the Reverend Robert Morrison, author of the Chinese Dictionary, &c.; or of his son, Mr. John Robert Morrison, who is with his father in China.

*The following is a Statement of the POPULATION of China and its Colonies, according to a Census taken in the 18th year of the reign of Kea-king, A.D. 1813, and under the authority of his Imperial Majesty.*

Provinces, &c.	No. of Individuals.	Families.
Chihle . . .	27,990,871	—
Shantung . . .	28,958,764	—
Shanse . . .	14,004,210	—
Honan . . .	23,037,171	—
Keangsoo . . .	37,843,501	—
Ganhwuy . . .	34,168,059	—
Keangse . . .	30,426,999	—
Fuhkeñ . . .	14,777,410	—
Formosa (natives) . . .	1,748*	—
Chekeang . . .	26,256,784	—
Hoopih . . .	27,370,098	—
Hoonan . . .	18,652,507	—
Shense . . .	10,207,256	—
Kansuh . . .	15,193,125	—
Barkoul and Oroumtsi . . .	161,750	—
Szechuen . . .	21,435,678	—
Kwangtung or Canton . . .	19,174,030	—
Kwang-se . . .	7,313,895	—
Yunnan . . .	5,561,320	—
Kweichow . . .	5,288,219	—
<b>Take over</b>	<b>360,443,395</b>	

Provinces, &c.	No. of Individuals.	Families.
Brought forward	360,443,395	
Shing-king or Leaou-tung . . .	942,003	—
Kirin . . .	307,781	—
Kihlung-keang, or Teitcibar, &c. . .	—	2,398
Tsinghae or Kokonor, &c. . .	—	7,642
Foreign tribes under Kansuh . . .	—	26,728
Ditto, ditto, Sze-chuen . . .	—	72,374
Thibetan colonies . . .	—	4,889
Ele & its dependencies . . .	—	69,644
Turfan and Lobnor . . .	700*	2,551
Russian Border . . .	—	1,900

Individuals 361,693,879 188,326  
4

Individuals at 4 in each family 753,304  
Add Individuals . 361,693,879

Total Individuals . 362,447,183

GOVERNMENT. — Upon this subject comparatively little has hitherto been made known in Europe; excepting that it is monarchical and hereditary; that the power of the chief ruler or Emperor is absolute; and that he delegates it to viceroys in the several provinces, some of which provinces, it may be observed, contain each of them more inhabitants than the whole of the British empire in Europe; and that all the viceroys are accountable immediately to the Emperor for the whole of their conduct.

LANGUAGE. — The language written and spoken by the inhabitants of this region, differs, in its whole form and structure, from the languages in use in other parts of the world. For many years this peculiarity of language interposed, although not an insuperable barrier, a very great obstacle in the way of European intercourse with the Chinese; an obstacle which, to the honour of our country, has been removed by the industry and exertions of the individual already referred to, who, as a Christian missionary, felt himself stimulated to the necessary exertion by a conscientious wish to fulfil his important trust. To him the literary

\* These are the numbers, not of individuals but of effective men.

world is indebted for a grammar of the Chinese language, a dictionary of the same in six volumes quarto, together with other philological writings. There is nevertheless reason to believe, that but very few either of Europeans or Americans are qualified, even at the present hour, for personal communication with the natives of China in the language of the latter.

Of that language, so little known to the natives of other regions, Dr. Morrison observes that it is "read by a population of different nations, amounting to a very large proportion of the human race, and over a very extensive geographical space; from the borders of Russia on the north, throughout Chinese Tartary in the west, and in the east as far as Kamchatka; and downwards through Corea and Japan; in the Loo Choo Islands, Cochin-China, and the Islands of that Archipelago, on most of which are Chinese settlers, till you come down to the equinoctial line at Ponnang, Malacca, Singapore, and even beyond it on Java. Throughout all these regions, however dialects may differ, and oral languages be confounded, the Chinese written language is understood by all. The voyager, the merchant, and the traveller, as well as the Christian missionary, if he can write Chinese, may make himself understood throughout the whole of Eastern Asia."

**LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.**—The Chinese appear to have been a literary and, to a certain extent, a scientific people for several ages. It is now known that they have possessed the art of printing books from wooden blocks during more than 800 years, that is, long before the invention of printing and revival of letters in Europe. "During the 10th century, the art of taking off on paper an impression from an engraving was discovered in China, and hence the Chinese acquaintance with the art of printing arose." This art of printing from wooden blocks is now practised by the Chinese with so much facility, that a M.S. Gazette or newspaper, transferred to blocks or plates of wood, is, in the course of a very few hours, prepared for printing by the expert use of gouges or chisels, employed in removing the wood from the blank parts, so as to leave the characters standing up, in precisely the same way as they would appear in this country in wood-cuts.

The art of printing having been so long known in China, it has followed, as might reasonably have been expected, that the literature of the country has become extensive. There are two collections of Chinese literature in this country; the one in the library of the East India Company in Lendenhall Street; the other,

which is the property of Doctor Morrison, in the Mission House, Austin-friers.

The following sketch, abridged from the Doctor's notes, may afford some idea of the character of Chinese literature; which comprehends books of the following descriptions:

**Writings deemed sacred, or held in high veneration, including a compilation of the works of the ancient moral philosophers of the age of Confucius (B. C. 800 years), with numerous notes, comments, and paraphrases on the original text, and "with controversies concerning its genuineness, the order of particular words or phrases, and the meaning of obscure passages," as follows.** "The text of the *Woo King*, which name denotes *Five Sacred Books*; and of the *Sze Shoo*, or *Four Books*, which were compiled by four of the disciples of Confucius, and from which circumstance the books receive their title; these contain the doctrines and precepts which their master, Confucius, approved and communicated to them. In respect of external form, the *Five Books* (*Woo King*) of the Chinese, correspond to the Pentateuch of Moses; and the *Four Books* (*Sze Shoo*), in respect of being a record of the sayings of a master, compiled by four disciples, have a slight resemblance to the Four Gospels." But the contents of these sacred writings of the Chinese are described as altogether dissimilar to the Christian scriptures; containing, "with the exception of a few passages in the most ancient part of the *Woo King*, which retain seemingly something of the knowledge which Noah must have communicated to his children," nothing but "personal, domestic, and political morality, without the sanction of an eternal and almighty God, arrayed with every natural and moral perfection—wise, good, just, and merciful; and without presenting the fears and the hopes of immortality, or revealing the grace of the Saviour." Such is the character which Dr. Morrison has given of the sacred writings of the Chinese.

**Histories.**—Those of the Chinese are described as voluminous, containing, of course, accounts of their domestic and foreign wars, especially with the Huns and Tartars, often tracing, with great gravity, effects to their supposed causes in the operation of the dual system of the universe, which the Chinese historians assume to be true, "and by which system of materialism, they imagine, both the physical and moral world to be influenced." The Chinese historians place their deluge about 2200 years before Christ, and carry back their antediluvian traditions, concerning a great ancestor of the Chinese nation, "who melted stones

and repaired the heavens," to about 3800 years before Christ; but these historians are described as not professing to be very correct in dates, and the principal facts stated by them are regarded as mere traditions.

In every other department of literature Doctor Morrison represents the Chinese press as having been for ages prolific, and the accumulations vast.

*Historical Novels* appear to constitute a favourite department; but, owing to the hesitancy of some of them, they have been made the subjects of legal, although ineffectual prohibition.

*Dramatic Works and Poetry.*—In these the Chinese abound, and we are informed that the candidates for public employment are examined in Poetry, on the ground that Poetry leads to an acquaintance with the passions and feelings of men, and that "none can govern well or durably, but those who win the people's hearts, by an adherence to the principles of equal rights and a clement justice." The Chinese have nothing that can be called Epic Poetry. The most ancient poetical compositions were a collection of popular songs, made at the request of government, in order to ascertain the popular feeling, which it is stated the Chinese monarchs have generally thought it right to consult. Although the ladies of China are not usually literary, there are exceptions, and in an educated family, the writing of verses, from a theme given at the moment by one of the party, is practised as an amusing trial of skill.

*Geographical and Topographical works* abound in China; together with a species of *Law*, denominated *Collectanea*, consisting of collections of appeals and remonstrances, and opinions of philosophers, and controversialists, with the endless *et cetera* of compilers.

*Astronomy.*—In China this branch of science and literature extends to a correct calculation of eclipses and some other celestial phenomena, but it is greatly mixed up with the dreams of astrology, calculating with wearisome minuteness, lucky and unlucky, felicitous and infelicitous, days and hours, for bathing, for shaving, for commencing a journey, or beginning to sow, or to plant, or to make a bargain, or to visit a friend, &c.

*Medicine.*—In the science and practice of this art the Chinese appear to have acquired great proficiency, and much acquaintance with natural history, whether belonging to the animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdoms. "The theory of the pulse is in China carried by practitioners to a degree of exactness that baffles the most careful attention of European surgeons to discriminate. When Chinese and English practitioners have been seated at the

same table, and felt the pulse of the same patient, the one has professed to ascertain symptoms, of which the other was unable to ascertain any thing. The Chinese are not at all convinced by the reasoning of the West, that pulses being simultaneous in all parts of the body, the feeling of one pulse is therefore equal to the feeling of more than one; for they suppose that local disease may make a difference."

There are other departments of Chinese literature; a sort of family record called *Wan Cheng*, consisting of the prize essays of many generations, which are preserved and published with care; also the moral and religious essays of different sects; those in particular of the Confucian school of atheistical materialists; those of the visionary alchymic school of Lao-tseun, and those of the Hindoo Polytheistic school of Buddha; in addition to which may be named the essays of a sort of eclectic school, which picks and chooses from, and sometimes blends the other three.

"The Mahomedan and Christian writers in China have been too few to produce any very sensible impression, beyond now and then a little scorn and philippic, such as is conveyed in the political sermons, read by an official person on the days of the new and full moon, in the several provincial Imperial Halls, before the Governor, Deputy-governor, and Magistrates in each province."

Such is the brief sketch which I have been enabled, by reference to the respectable authority already named, to offer you of the literature of the Chinese. In the last-mentioned and the most important department of that literature, viz. that connected with religion, it will be satisfactory to most of your readers to learn that the *Lithographic* art seems destined to be instrumental in promoting a happy change. That invaluable invention, in the success of which on its first arrival in England I ventured, as may be shown by a reference to your pages,\* to feel and to express a strong interest, and to advocate it when the artists of this country thought fit to reject it, has not only surmounted the opposition of prejudice here, but has been at length introduced into China; and its first effort there has been the circulation of *Christian truth*, in connection with a new, and compared with that with which the Chinese were previously acquainted, a very superior mode of diffusing knowledge by the multiplication of copies of books. This association I regard as a most happy one for the interests of religion. The first work printed in Chinese at a *Lithographic* press, and of which

\* See Mr. Fisher's letter in our vol. LXXVIII. A.D. 1808, p. 103.

I have a copy, is entitled "Good Words to admonish the Age;" published in nine volumes by Leangafa, a native convert, and now a Christian missionary.

The **ARTS OF DESIGN** (which are in England denominated the *Fine Arts*) appear to be among the Chinese in an immature state. All their productions, and particularly their Statuary, manifest great care and neatness of execution, with ingenuity; but in their paintings they display very little, and in some of them not any, acquaintance with the rules of drawing in perspective.

The **Mechanic Arts** appear to be in very considerable perfection among the Chinese, who work in metals with ease; and their long acknowledged superiority to the natives of Europe in earthen wares, is a fact which cannot be forgotten by any persons who have possessed, or who possess *China*. It is scarcely necessary to add that they have bridges, and houses, and halls, and palaces, and other conveniences and contrivances for domestic and social life, in great variety, very much like our own; and that these things they have had for many years, and that they import none of them.

**RELIGION**—Although, as is notorious, the Chinese are addicted to the grossest idolatry, worshipping, with great cost and parade of public processions, the statues of their deceased Emperors, with such creatures of their imagination as the following:—the Gods of the Southern, Northern, Eastern, Western and Central Mounts; the God of Furnaces, with a thank-offering on the day of his ascension; the Budhi, on their days of ascent and descent, the God of Spring; the Gods of Wealth and Wine (in which perhaps a few British Christians may sympathise with the Chinese), the Gods of Learning, of Happiness, of Land and Grain, of the Small-pox, of Thunder, War, and Fire; also of the Southern and Northern Seas and of the South Pole, the Queen of Heaven, who is considered the Goddess of Sailors; the Goddess of Childbirth; and the God of Carpenters. These gods are worshipped on their several days in the Chinese calendar, which is replenished with them, together with the anniversaries of the ailing of clothes, the exhibition of paper lanterns, and the births and deaths of their deceased Emperors, to which they add the birth of Confucius and the decease of their own respective ancestors, whom they commemorate by offerings at their tombs.

There appears to be, nevertheless, still remaining among the Chinese a notion of some superior inviolable power called High Heaven; to whom the present Emperor, on a recent occasion, penned the following very remarkable prayer:

*Prayer for Rain*, written by his Imperial Majesty Taou-kuang, and offered up on the 28th day of the 6th month of the 12th year of his reign;—July 25th, A D 1832.

"Kneeling a Memorial is hereby presented, to cause affairs to be heard.

"Oh, alas! Imperial Heaven, were not the world afflicted by extraordinary changes, I would not dare to present extraordinary services. But this year the drought is most unusual. Summer is past, and no rain has fallen. Not only do agriculture and human beings feel the dire calamity; but also beasts and insects, herbs and trees, almost cease to live.

"I, the minister of Heaven, am placed over mankind, and am responsible for keeping the world in order, and tranquilizing the people. Although it is now impossible for me to sleep or eat with composure, although I am scorched with grief and tremble with anxiety; still, after all, no genial and copious showers have been obtained.

"Some days ago I fasted, and offered rich sacrifices on the altars of the Gods of the Land and the Grain; and had to be thankful for gathering clouds and slight showers; but not enough to cause gladness.

"Looking up, I consider that 'Heaven's heart is benevolence and love.' The sole cause is the daily deeper atrocity of my sins but little sincerity and little devotion. Hence I have been unable to move Heaven's heart, and bring down abundant blessings.

"Having respectfully searched the records, I find that, in the 24th year of Kienlung, my Imperial grandfather, the high, honourable, and pure Emperor reverently performed a 'great snow service.' I feel impelled, by ten thousand considerations, to look up and imitate the usage, and with trembling anxiety rashly assail Heaven, examine myself, and consider my errors, looking up, and hoping that I may obtain pardon. I ask myself, whether, in sacrificial services, I have been disrespectful? Whether or not pride and prodigality have had a place in my heart, springing up there unobserved? Whether, from the length of time, I have become remiss in attending to the affairs of government; and have been unable to attend to them with that serious diligence and strenuous effort which I ought? Whether I have uttered irreverent words, and have deserved reprehension? Whether perfect equity has been attained in conferring rewards or inflicting punishments? Whether, in raising mausoleums and laying out gardens, I have distressed the people and wasted property? Whether, in the



appointment of officers, I have failed to obtain fit persons, and thereby the acts of government have been petty and vexatious to the people? Whether punishments have been unjustly inflicted or not? Whether the oppressed have found no means of appeal? Whether, in persecuting heterodox sects, the innocent have not been involved? Whether or not the magistrates have insulted the people, and refused to listen to their affairs? Whether, in the successive military operations on the western frontiers, there may have been the horrors of human slaughter for the sake of imperial rewards? Whether the largesses bestowed on the afflicted southern provinces were properly applied; or the people were left to die in the ditches? Whether the efforts to exterminate or pacify the rebellious mountaineers of Hoonan and Canton, were properly conducted; or whether they led to the inhabitants being trampled on as mire or ashes? To all these topics, to which my anxieties have been directed, I ought to lay the plumb-line, and strenuously endeavour to correct what is wrong; still recollecting that there may be faults which have not occurred to me in my meditations.

"Prostrate I beg Imperial Heaven, *Hwang Tien*, to pardon my ignorance and stupidity; and to grant me self-renovation; for myriads of innocent people are involved by me, a single man. My sins are so numerous, it is difficult to escape from them. Summer is past, and autumn is arrived; to wait longer will really be impossible. Knocking head, I pray Imperial Heaven to hasten and confer gracious deliverance,—a speedy and divinely beneficial rain; to save the people's lives, and in some degree redeem my iniquities. Oh, alas! Imperial Heaven, observe these things! Oh, alas! Imperial Heaven, be gracious to them. I am inexpressibly grieved, alarmed, and frightened.—Reverently this memorial is presented."

Taoukwang, the reigning Emperor, and author of this prayer, is described as a tall, thin man, of a dark complexion; a generous disposition, diligent, attentive to government, and economical in his expenditure; and as having avoided, through life, the vices to which his younger brothers are addicted. He ascended the throne of his ancestors in the year 1890, being then in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

So early as the 31st of May, 1892, on the first appearance of drought, he issued an official paper lamenting the want of rain on the approach of summer. He also caused altars for prayer to be erected with sufficient ceremony, and worthy of his own dignity as officiating priest. In

that capacity he sacrificed to the Gods of Heaven, knocking his head upon the ground and supplicating rain; but none fell.

He then turned his thoughts upon himself and his government, in missives which were published; together with his ultimate decisions on every point. His own conduct and wishes he seemed to think and expect would produce the desired effect, and "establish a sweet harmony between the rain-bearing clouds above, and the parched earth below;" but his intercessions not producing this effect, he applied himself to more active enquiries into the state of his government, and of the prisons and persons confined in them; taking measures for the acceleration of justice in his capital, and for the mitigation of punishments in cases not of extreme turpitude.

The drought continuing, the Emperor, with his dependent kings and princes, fasted and prayed, once in every seven days, before altars dedicated to the Gods of Heaven, of the Earth, of the Land, of the Grain, and finally before an altar raised to *Imperial Heaven* itself. All the emperors were addressed on this occasion, and his Majesty "sent a king to *Tai Shan*, the great mountain in *Shantung* province, with *Tibetian* incense matches, to pray for rain in the Emperor's stead."

During this drought and scarcity, the Emperor caused grain to be sold cheap; but some of it, it is stated, was bought up by persons in the dress of paupers, and held back for re-sale at a profit.

At length the desired rain fell: whereupon it was announced in the *Pekin Gazette* of July 29, 1892, that after the Emperor had fasted, and offered the above-quoted prayer, about eight o'clock on the same evening thunder, lightning, and rain were intermingled, and the rain fell in sweet and copious showers. For this manifestation of heavenly compassion, the Emperor, in an official publication, expressed his deep devotion and intense gratitude, and appointed the 2d of August as a day of thanksgiving, when six kings were directed to repair to several altars, there to offer oblations with thanksgiving.

It is mentioned as a remarkable circumstance, that, during this trying period, the priests of *Tao* and *Budha* were not once invited to officiate.

The *Laws* of China, as is well known, have their foundation in the edicts of the Emperors. Some of them, when compared with those principles of government which obtain in Europe, will be considered repugnant to justice.

Their *ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE* is in general very summary, and so far forth efficient for the purposes of government; but some of their punishments are savage,



and appear almost as revolting to humanity, although not to decency, as those practised in our West India Colonies. Very little value appears to be set on human life; but this, as the learned Jacob Bryant has shown, has been the case in all ages, among nations who had not been made acquainted with the immortality of the human soul.

Considering the extent of this empire, it can occasion little surprise that its government and inhabitants should always have assumed a proud attitude of independence with respect to all other nations on the face of the earth. It will be seen, by the statistical sketch given above, that the Chinese had acquired the art of living in a state of high mental cultivation and social enjoyment, independently of all foreign connexions, long before they could have the most remote idea of intercourse with the British nation. It is also matter of history that, when that intercourse was proposed to them, they rather permitted than encouraged it. They have since, during many years, limited it to one point of contact, and have frequently interrupted it when real or imaginary offence has been given to them by any violation of their customs. To their fastidiousness the European powers have on one or two occasions been tempted to oppose force; which, as appears by a Chinese state paper lately published in this country, has obtained for those powers the distinctive epithet *Barbarians*.\*

Hitherto, however, considerable attention and respect have been shown by us to Chinese prejudices and peculiarities; but, should the contemplated changes in our relations with this empire be effected, it will remain to be seen whether the benefits which have resulted from those relations will be retained or lost; whether attempts to force trade at other ports than Canton, contrary to the known mandates of the Chinese government, may not lead to the loss of that which is already possessed at Canton; whether a great influx of Europeans into the China Seas, beyond the reach of European control, will not revive the *Buccaneering* of former days; and whether acts of unjust aggression on

the part of our countrymen, and retaliation on that of the Chinese, may not lead to more serious consequences—to wars, unjust in principle, sanguinary in their character, ruinous in their expensiveness—probably putting to risk the whole of our Eastern possessions; but which might have been avoided, and which the cautious and calculating policy and tactics of the old and now too lightly esteemed East India Company, would have avoided.

I am aware that there are some writers who descant, largely and slipshodly enough, upon the whole period of our past intercourse with China, extending now it appears to exactly two centuries, describing it as a period of *fully and loss*; the loss, according to one of these speculators, amounting to 120 millions of pounds sterling, which he asserts might have been realized, more than has been realized, had there been unrestricted intercourse!!! But, without stopping to interpret such dreams, I will repeat the observation, that the most mischievous part of the speculations of these writers appears to be, their plan of trading along the coast of China in defiance of the edicts of the government. Little do they seem to heed the lives of those natives whom they may betray into the offence of trading with them; or that other consequence, *acts of aggression leading to acts of retaliation*. Some of them, indeed, do appear to contemplate such results, and with a very keen appetite for naval and military operations; regarding the prospect of hostile armaments and expeditions by sea and land, and even the desolation of the populous districts of China by the means of European war, with entire *sans froid*, as a mere feather in the commercial scale. Some of these gentlemen also speak a little ludicrously, of developing, *by means of British skill and capital, the resources of China*, as they do of those of India and of every other country where the peaceful possession of wealth and domestic enjoyments furnishes a bait for avarice and selfishness; not recollecting that, at least in the case of China, it is evident that the resources of that Empire had been abundantly developed by her native inhabitants, long before even an idea of British connexion existed.

\* This is stated to be a correct translation of the Chinese word, and that the Chinese mean by it a people *unintelligent*, who, having no powers of reason, rely on animal strength, or force.



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PLATE III



WOODEN TABLE IN THE CHAPTER HOUSE  
OF SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

Mr. URBAN, April 14.

AS the *Minimist* questions the existence of a "single tolerable representation" of that unique piece of furniture, the wooden Table in the Chapter-house of Salisbury Cathedral, I will now lay before him what I deem to be a tolerably correct representation of it; and I dare say your readers generally will be pleased to possess the view of this ancient and beautiful specimen of furniture, which is no longer to be seen as it appeared in 1817, when the drawing was made for the Collections of Thomas Lister Parker, esq. who has kindly allowed it to be copied for publication. I have not seen the Table since its renovation; and I was so well satisfied with the ancient appearance of the relic, which bore indubitable signs of having been formed and fashioned nearly six centuries ago, and of having been exposed during the last half of that period to needless injury, without any attempt having been made to supply the deficiencies either of time or violence; in fine, I was so well pleased with this estimable work of antiquity, that I feel no inclination to examine it in its present garbled state. I am not prepared to say any thing either of the merits or demerits of the copy: I hope there are sufficient remains of the old design to prove the correctness of the new members. The *Minimist's* fierce and unadvised attack upon the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury on account of this Table, has been met by Mr. Canon Bowles in a reply to the editor of the *British Magazine*. The Table, it seems, has suffered more than was necessary, and more than was intended by the Chapter, through the officiousness of the carpenter. I may be allowed to express my regret at this circumstance; because I know, from actual observation, that the massy top of the Table needed very little repair, and that its entire removal was as unnecessary as the removal of the Table altogether would have been an instance of wanton mischief. The pencil must not be allowed to supersede the necessity of the pen in the description of this Table. Among the component parts of the design are two rings; that for the plinth measures 6½ inches broad, by 3 deep; the other forms the top, and is 5½ deep, with a chamfered edge.

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The height between these rings is 28½ inches. The supports are eight jambs, having detached columns 2½ inches in diameter, with capitals, bases, and bands of the finest detail. There are also eight open arches of graceful form, measuring 12½ inches wide, and the jambs 6½ inches. I may add that it had been wholly painted and gilt. The mutilated top, though removed, has not been destroyed; and Mr. Bowles has laudably given directions for the preservation of the fragments. He may perhaps entertain the idea of displacing the carpenter's trim board, and of restoring the original pieces to their ancient situation; but if this should not be the ultimate intention of the Chapter, they may appease the wrath of the incensed Critic, by consigning the venerable relics to his care, as a present worthy to adorn a chamber in the Middle Temple!

We are told that "*it little signified what state the Table was in, so long as it did not actually fall to pieces,*" and that it ought to have been "*allowed to remain peaceably as it was!*" Such is the opinion and advice propounded by the scourger of the collectors of "unconsidered trifles!" Though one Dean may allow the Table to stand as long as it has a leg to stand upon, another Dean might be less considerate, and not knowing the value and interest of the injured relic, might direct the removal of its last remains to a pile of rubbish prepared for the flames. Experience will teach the *Minimist* sound judgment; as a novice he stands excused for not knowing that every man is not an antiquary, and that when an article of furniture, even one that is kept for its curiosity, loses its legs, and is placed against a pillar or a wall for support, and may be denied any resting-place by the ignorant and impertinent meddling of daily visitors, its fate is certain. Injury succeeds injury, and destruction would end the history, if an ignoble corner in some part of the building, impervious to the public, were not found for its reception.

As the handsome old Chair which once accompanied the Table in the Chapter-house of Salisbury Cathedral, escaped the observation of the *Minimist*, the Dean and Chapter have escaped his weighty censures for the care they have long since taken to re-

cure it from all chance of further injury. I cannot guess what the operations of twelve or fourteen years upon a piece of wooden furniture in an undisturbed resting-place, perhaps not quite impervious to moisture, may have been; but I may fairly conclude that a description of it, from a sketch taken in 1810, will prove valuable to antiquaries. It was in figure like a stall with a moveable seat, and carved knobs, solid back, and plain top and sides. In point of antiquity, it is full two centuries younger than the Table, and, twenty-three years ago, showed no material injury.

I cannot pass the opportunity now afforded me, of making a few remarks upon the *Minimist's* extraordinary and absurd censures on the system (sometimes abused), upon which the repairs and restorations of ancient buildings are conducted, arising from his disappointment at Salisbury. My own eyes are morbidly sensible of the inaccuracies which too often occur in the restitution of specimens of ancient art; and my pen has never spared the unworthy labours of innovators, the carelessness of imitators, the heartless neglect of some, and the ignorant mischief of others; but I have never condemned the system of restoration, on account of the faults which arise in its practice. The consequence of total neglect (which is censured in its turn) would be the utter extermination of much beautiful architecture, which by timely care may be preserved for our admiration and instruction. I have lately been shocked at the almost entire demolition of Waltham Cross. The solid basement alone remains; the graceful superstructure has been removed, and is to be replaced by new work. I shall express no opinion upon what has been done, or upon what it is proposed to do for the "preservation" of Waltham Cross, till I can decide fairly upon the measure, which, whether necessary or not, is most deplorable.

I condemn, with the *Minimist*, wanton injury and destruction, wherever it may happen, and we agree in opinion that a re-edified building is less interesting and valuable than the original structure. The excesses of the Reformation, the outrages of the civil wars, and the neglect or violence of a still later period, have exterminated many choice specimens of English architec-

ture; but whether this devastation was instigated by policy, fanatical zeal, or hereditary prejudices, the united efforts of the destroyers have not diminished the mass so as to leave its history deficient in any valuable particular. The preserver of architectural antiquities scarcely keeps pace with the demolisher; whose thankless toils are unceasing, and bid fair to reduce the monuments of ancient art and magnificence to an insignificant number. The removal of St. Katharine's Hospital, and the destruction of its Church, is a recent and lamentable instance of unfeeling policy. We must cease to censure those who in former times eagerly pillaged or deliberately mangled our Churches, nor should we affect to regard the beautiful fragments of abbeys and mansions, since the records of our age are tarnished with the evidence that a spacious and noble Church, on whose walls Time had inflicted no serious injury, whose architecture was elegant, and whose spacious choir was adorned with the canopied stalls of the Clergy, and the tombs and effigies of the illustrious dead, has been sold, and destroyed, for the encouragement of mercantile rivalry. Time is the least formidable foe against which architecture has to contend. The buildings of the ancients were calculated to withstand his attacks for many ages. How few have sunk into ruin unaccelerated by the hand of man! Seven centuries have not materially impaired our Norman Churches, and those which have been dilapidated, present their melancholy but interesting relics in substantial masses; and though since their desecration nearly three centuries have fled, still in numerous instances the exposure of their roofless walls seems scarcely to have diminished their chances of the remotest duration.

I turn my attention with pleasure from the destruction of some of the monuments of ancient architecture to others which have been carefully preserved, and repaired with the utmost skill and fidelity. The system of restoration adopted in York Minster, under the sanction of the late Dean Markham, and ably executed by the late Mr. Shoults, has been the means of preserving in that splendid edifice the original beauty and elegance of many of the decorations which but for timely repair would have perished.

And to speak of what we have just witnessed, the restitution of the choir by Sir Robert Smirke is fully entitled to praise. The carved work both in wood and stone, is exquisitely beautiful, and correct with a single exception in the stalls, whose surmounting pinnacles bear no resemblance whatever to their originals—those tapered with remarkable delicacy of proportion up to the point where the finial commenced; these shoot above the rest of the canopies, and are without substance, and also without distinction of finial.

The same system of reparation is now pursued at Beverley, and with equal success. This noble Minster, scarcely inferior to any church in England, has been restored with the utmost care and fidelity in many places where the stone had decayed, or the ornaments had been wantonly mutilated. The interior has been extensively improved. The nave has been cleared of the galleries and seats by which its architecture has been disgraced for more than a century; and every thing mean and unworthy of the building elsewhere, is fast disappearing. The design of the altar screen is in the highest degree rich and beautiful. I had examined it before the modern furniture which was set up to hide its injuries from view, was considered unsightly, and ordered to be removed. It was truly melancholy to behold the proof of the barbarous labours of sacrilege and of misguided zeal, in the defacement of the beautiful sculptures with which the design had been gorgeously enriched. The new screen is a perfect copy in every respect.

I will avail myself of the present opportunity to notice a venerable piece of furniture (though of a different description from the last) to which my attention has been obligingly directed. It is preserved in Gilden Morden Church, Cambridgeshire, and consists of a Screen of wood, very delicate in design, and for the most part wrought in the best taste. These distinctions will be readily conceded to the architectural productions of the fourteenth century. The screen under notice belongs to the period of Edward the Second. It stands in front of the entrance to the chancel, and originally supported the Roodloft, which has entirely disappeared. The most remarkable character in this Screen is its depth, which is sufficient to admit of

a recess more than six feet from front to rear, and seven feet wide, on each side the avenue, which is full six feet broad. The close panels and tracery work which adorn the exterior of these recesses, are very handsome, but are far surpassed, both in elegance of design and beauty of workmanship, by the light and open tracery of the upper part, which supports a handsome cornice, and is itself supported by columns of uncommon elegance. Their diameters are only one inch and a half, and their height, including capitals, base, and band, 4 ft. 4½ in. The recesses thus enclosed contain seats, and that this was their ancient appropriation, seems probable, from the circumstance that the back is pierced in several places, to admit a sight of the altar to those who were at their devotions within. The plan of the stone screen in St. David's Cathedral, is something similar to this, but its recesses contain monuments; and the screen at Gloucester, though less perfect, encloses the tomb of Abbot Seabroke, and approximates to this arrangement.

#### AN ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUARY.

Mr. URBAN, *Northampton, March 9.*

I HAVE deferred replying to the inquiry of "A Collector of County Histories," respecting the progress of my work, till I could announce that the 4th Part was in the Press. That so long an interval has elapsed since the completion of the first volume,—though I am aware the subject of frequent complaint,—no one can regret so deeply, or has such substantial reason, as myself. The work is complete so far as it extends, and no subscription has been paid in advance; but to me the case is widely different, for I am subjected to the inconvenience, and it is no trifling one, of incurring a continued expence in the prosecution of my labours, without any pecuniary return till the period of publication. Though this consideration, whilst it excites me to the exercise of all practicable activity, will alone be sufficient, I apprehend, to exonerate me from the imputation of unnecessary delay; yet I feel strongly impelled to avail myself of the present opportunity to explain the causes of my apparent tardiness, some of which are of a temporary and others of a more permanent nature. The last two years have been almost entirel

absorbed by engagements of a private nature, which I could neither foresee nor control, and which are not likely to recur again. To detail them would be as unnecessary as uninteresting to the public, but it may not perhaps be amiss to observe that removal to and fitting up a new residence occupied the greater portion of the last year. The general slow progress of my labours I can only explain and defend, by my scrupulous and feverish anxiety to render the work as perfect and authentic as the means within my reach will possibly allow. The sources of information are numerous, but unfortunately they are sometimes contradictory, and often imperfect and apparently irreconcilable. I have frequently spent days, and I might add nights, in endeavouring to ascertain a single fact, or clear up a doubtful point, which when accomplished would scarcely add a line to the narrative; conscious at the same time that my subscribers were complaining of, and that I was in a pecuniary point of view suffering for, the delay created by this fastidiousness. In pedigrees these discrepancies and difficulties are continually occurring, and it would be a much easier task to adopt without further examination the authority which is deemed the best, than carefully to investigate the comparative evidence in favour of each, and submit every statement or hypothesis to the test of public records, private deeds and wills, parochial registers, and every species of collateral or positive evidence which can be brought to bear on the subject. The light thrown on this department by access to private muniments, can scarcely be overrated, and I beg most gratefully to acknowledge that I have been singularly favoured so far as my progress has hitherto extended; yet it is obvious that in proportion to the confidence with which I have been honoured, has the consequent consumption of time operated to produce delay in publication, though, instead of being matter of regret, it has been as beneficial to my work as gratifying to my own feelings.

Truths which are interesting to, and are, or hereafter may be, of practical utility within the local district, constitute the principal value of a County History, and every other consideration ought to be subordinate to their at-

tainment. I confess I am apt to become insensible to the lapse of time whilst hunting up a new fact, or verifying a debateable one; and I am tempted to quote the motto of my first volume, "What toyle hath been taken, as no man thinketh so no man believeth, but he that hath made the tryall." My researches have, however, as already hinted, been facilitated by the most unreserved communications, and my labours been smoothed by courtesy, condescension, and kindness, beyond my most sanguine expectations, from the nobility, gentry, and clergy, with scarcely a solitary exception, within the line of my past investigation; and I shall continue to prosecute my inquiries with unabated zeal, and with feelings of the warmest gratitude towards those who promote my views, either by their subscription, their contribution of plates, or their personal kindness. Though I have a subscription list of which I may be justly proud, as it contains none but spontaneous patrons, never having personally applied to or solicited a single subscriber, yet perhaps I may be excused remarking on the present occasion, that an accession to the list would be very acceptable. I have lost many subscribers by death, and the fluctuations of property, since the commencement of my undertaking. Some individuals excuse themselves from subscribing, on the plea that they shall not live to see its completion; and others wait till that period before they purchase. The former class might be reminded that life is equally uncertain to the author; and their principle, if generally acted upon, would put an effectual veto on all expensive works, which can only be published by individuals under the guarantee of a subscription. The latter class too, if numerous, would prevent the publication which they profess to desire; and the author is certainly under no obligation to one who withholds his assistance, and purchases for his own private and selfish gratification. It would be both affectation and a false assumption of independence to deny altogether the influence of pecuniary considerations; but it will be believed that they could not enter into my original views, when it is known that the topography of my native county was the delight of my



childhood, and when at school, my master encouraged my favourite pursuit by writing an ornamental title-page for "the History of Northampton, by G. Baker, aged 13." This little volume is the nucleus of my present MS. collections, which have engrossed all my leisure for more than thirty years. The last seventeen years have been diligently, and, so far as my time has been at my own command, exclusively devoted to the work in which I am engaged, and I can anticipate no obstacle in its progress to completion, so long as my life and health are spared. And should it be left incomplete, it will be no trifling consolation to me, and may perhaps be satisfactory to my subscribers to know, that my collections for the whole County are of such a nature, and in such a state, being all arranged and indexed, as will lay a substantial foundation for, and materially lighten the labours of any one who may undertake the continuation of my design.

And here I may be permitted to make a few observations on the objections taken in your review of the last portion of my work, to the plan on which my work is grounded. (*Gent. Mag.* ci. pt. ii. p. 425.) The point at issue between us may be resolved into the simple question whether a County History should be based on the local divisions of hundreds, or the feudal divisions of the Domesday tenants in capite. Both plans have their peculiar advantages and disadvantages, and are respectively adapted, if I may be allowed the expression, to different latitudes. In treating of the great Saxon parish of Whalley, comprehended within the single honour of Clithero; and the deanery of Craven, which the two great superiorities of Skipton and Perci nearly divided between them; or South Yorkshire, which included only twelve Domesday tenancies in chief, and was in a great measure absorbed in four extensive and compactly situated honours, the feudal plan had no obstacles to encounter, and might be considered the most eligible; but if Whitaker and Hunter, the elegant and masterly historians of those districts, had devoted their powerful talents to midland instead of northern topography, they would have found the increased number and disjointed localities of the

Domesday fees militate so strongly against their favourite plan, as to more than counterbalance every plea in its favour. Could the Historian of South Yorkshire, who so warmly advocates this plan, and gives a coloured map "to exhibit at one view the feudal disposition of the lands," compare the broad compact masses of blue, light brown, yellow, and pink, denoting the honors of Pontefract, Sheffield, Tickhill, and Coningsburgh, with the diversity of tints distributed in small and irregular patches over the field of my labours, he would be struck with the contrast, and admit, I think, the impolicy, if not the impracticability of pursuing the same course in a county which at the Domesday survey was subdivided into sixty tenancies in chief, each scattered over a surface of nearly seventy miles in length, with scarcely any regard to contiguity of situation. This elongated shape is peculiarly unfortunate for the county historian. There is no local sympathy between the inhabitants of the opposite extremities; and I find it difficult to excite the interest and patronage of the Peterborough and Stamford districts, whilst my attention is directed to the neighbourhood of Brackley. If, therefore, I were to consult my own interest, I should certainly adopt the feudal arrangement, as it would bring me in contact with every part of the county in every published portion, instead of limiting me within a narrow boundary. But the strongest and indeed an insurmountable objection arises, from different fees being blended in the composition of the same parish. Of those parishes which have already come under my consideration, twenty-one are compounded of two fees, ten of three fees, and one of five fees! The history of those parishes would consequently be insulated, and dispersed in many cases through two or three different volumes. Nor is this mode of treatment essential to the attainment of the end proposed, which is equally answered, in my judgment, by exhibiting the feudal superiorities and subinfeudations in the successive parishes as they arise.

Whilst I cannot unrestrictedly subscribe to your reviewer's opinion, "that it is obviously the duty of a topographer to describe *first* the places which were the seats of the tenants in chief, and then the various manors which were

held of them," I fully concur with, and have always scrupulously adhered to his succeeding position, that in the history of each manor should be given "*first* the descent of the superior lord, and then the descents of the families who held lands of the barony." In my manorial history of each parish, the heading of each manor shows the Domesday paramount lord, with a reference to the place under which the descent of his fee or barony will be found; and thus every subinfeudatory or mesne manor as it occurs, serves as an index to the *caput* of the fee. Of those great honours whose head was in another county, a brief account is given under the demesne manor which first occurs, or seems best entitled to the distinction. The full and circumstantial detail of the Reinbudcurt fee under *Wardon* (vol. I. p. 521), exhibits my view of the mode in which those paramourcies should be treated which are more intimately connected with the County, and at the same time strikingly illustrates my objection to the plan under discussion, for the ten members of that barony branch out into five different and distantly situated hundreds.

The comparative merits of the two plans should be decided by reason, and not by precedent; or the venerated names of Dugdale, Chauncy, Thorton, and—with the exception of Whit-

aker and Hunter, each, I admit, in himself a host—every succeeding County historian might be marshalled in support of the distribution of parochial history into hundreds; but I confess it does appear to me more natural to connect the parishes by a *local* link which still continues to bind them together, rather than by a *feudal* link, which has been completely severed for nearly two centuries, and which the advanced state of society will never permit to be re-united again. Many too of the most valuable local records are arranged in hundreds, as the Hydarium of Henry II. the book of Knights' Fees of Edward I. and the *Nomina Villarum* of Edward II.; and the same arrangement is retained to the present day for all civil and fiscal purposes.

"The alphabetical arrangement of the parishes in the hundreds," which your reviewer so strongly condemns, would, if applied to the whole undivided County, be open to objection. My predecessor Bridges adopted the rotation complained of, and, to avoid unnecessary deviation, I have followed him; but I consider it a matter of perfect indifference whether parishes in the same hundred, never exceeding the distance of ten or twelve miles, and generally independent of each other, are classed contiguously or in alphabetical order.

Yours, &c.

GEO. BAKER.

## THE ENDEAVOURER.—No. VII.

### THE INCONVENIENCES OF KNOWLEDGE.

*Ἐν τῷ φρονεῖν γὰρ μηδὲν ἥδιοντος βίος.*—SOPH.

IT has been said by the Preacher, that *in much wisdom is much grief*, and that *he who increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow*.

Of this observation, made by one whom nature and experience had alike qualified to decide, it will be far from difficult, I am afraid, to find proofs of the justice.

If we contemplate the early period of human life, we shall see reason to believe, what many have indeed acknowledged, and few only have denied, that man's first years, his years of ignorance, are his happiest, and that, as he advances in age and knowledge, he diminishes his tranquillity and cheerfulness, and multiplies his

causes of sorrow. The mind in the season of childhood is preserved in a state of hilarity and buoyancy by the absence of care, *νέα γὰρ φροντίς οὐκ ἀλγεῖν φιλεῖ*, and by the excitements of hope and fancy. The boy has few thoughts to give him uneasiness. He has no solicitude to provide for the passing hour; his wants are supplied, and his anxieties prevented. Trouble, indeed, he must have at times; but his trouble is but short-lived, passing away with the occasion of it. He takes but little thought concerning the future, and his hopes respecting it always predominate over his fears. He has had no experience of the world, to make him fear either its vexations or

its pleasures. He may have met with admonitions to the purpose, but they make but little impression on him; it is with the boy as with the man, he is seldom to be rendered wise by the experience or advice of others. He thinks that it will be soon enough to believe the warnings of the moralist, when knowledge of the world shall have shown him that they are to be believed. His gilded prospects, in the mean time, suffer no obscuration; he designs, in fancy, the course of life which he would wish to run; he foresees no circumstances that will prevent him from pursuing it, and believes that nothing will withhold him from successfully accomplishing his purposes. He dwells with delight on the world which his imagination sets before him, and bids his soul take its ease.

But when time has brought him to manhood, and placed the world in his view in its true colours, he finds that he had expected from it more enjoyment than it affords. Of what he had desired he perhaps sees much beyond his reach; and of that part of his desires which he attains, he experiences the possession much less satisfactory than the anticipation had been. Whatever troubles, in his few moments of apprehension, he might have thought likely to be attendant on his pursuits, he finds those which really beset him much more vexatious than those which he had pictured in his imagination. He discovers the world to be different from what he had expected; he learns that nothing is to be gained in it but with labour and care, and that no pleasure is unaccompanied with dissatisfaction. He finds mankind more selfish than he had thought them; he had hoped that every man would be ready to promote his views, and assist him in his progress; but he perceives that each has in view his own ends, and has but little care to advance those of others. He meets with obstructions where he had expected support, and hears calumny from quarters whence he had looked for commendation. He feels that increase of knowledge has been but increase of sorrow; and is inclined to wish that he could again return to the years of childhood and ignorance.

Ah! happy years! once more who would not be a boy?

But it is not only in the general transition from youth to manhood that augmentation of knowledge brings its augmentation of sorrow; every individual, in the particular pursuits of his maturer years, finds that his progress is attended with disquietude, that his hopes are often disappointed, that even success is not always pleasure, and that his experience is the experience of evil.

He who, like the Preacher, *withholds not his heart from any joy*, who makes pleasure his business, and seeks only gratification, will quickly discover that his experience of indulgence in luxury and licentiousness is not attended with experience of satisfaction in it. He will find that his pleasures are accompanied with pain, as well during the enjoyment of them as when the enjoyment is past; and will be inclined to say of laughter, *it is madness*, and of mirth, *what doeth it?*

He who engages in the pursuit of learning, of whatever kind, and in every way successful in his attainment of it; he to whom "captive Science yields her last retreat;" does not always enjoy rank or honour in the world proportioned to his talents and accomplishments. He often sees, like Ajax in the Iliad, "superior posts in meaner hands;" he is perhaps rewarded with slander instead of praise; and laments that the profit of his labour is only to have his hands full with travail and vexation of spirit.

But all minds are not fitted for the acquirement of knowledge; and it will sometimes happen that he who applies himself to the pursuit of it, and consumes his time, to the neglect of worldly advantages, in privacy and study, will reduce himself to melancholy and misery, and perhaps to madness, through his incapacity to attain his object. Learning, to heads not well qualified to receive it, is sometimes dangerous. Those who have spent years in the walks of literature, without gaining the reputation which, in the ignorance of their powers, they had hoped to acquire, have often, under the pressure of despondency, cause to regret that they had not devoted their time and their labour to other occupations better suited to their abilities.

It would seem that those engaged in the studies usually signified by the name of the sciences, have the fairest

chance of employing or amusing themselves to their satisfaction. Yet even they must often suffer disappointment. Men of science seldom make such advances in their discoveries as they desire. They think, like Cæsar, nothing done while ought remains to be done, and will often be vexed by meeting with obstructions in their progress. Nor, when they pursue their course uninterruptedly, will the result always answer their expectations. They must make many unsuccessful experiments. And when they have formed some favourite theory, they are in danger of seeing it overthrown by some more lucky investigator, and of having their inventions eclipsed by happier inventions. They will be ready to ask, *what hath man of all his labour, and of the vexation of his heart, wherein he hath laboured under the sun?*

He that extends his knowledge of biography, of the lives of those whose names are repeated throughout continents and ages, often extends his knowledge of that which gives him pain. The more he learns of mankind, even of the greatest, the more evil he learns respecting them. He is informed, in some obscure corner, of blemishes in characters that he had once thought pure, and discovers those to have been unpardonably vicious whose faults he had formerly deemed venial.

He also, who looks abroad upon the world, and enlarges his acquaintance with the living generation, will have occasion to lament that, as he knows more of his contemporaries, he knows more of their wickedness.

He that, having acquired knowledge, endeavours to apply it to the benefit of mankind, will often have to regret that his attempts are but vexations. The man of science, indeed, may produce some invention that may promote the comfort or convenience of his fellow-creatures; but he that labours to make the world better or wiser, will often, though he may do much, grieve that he has accomplished nothing.

Truths would you teach, or save a sinking land? [stand.  
All fear, none aid you, and few under-

He, on the contrary, who has employed learning and abilities to make the world worse, to give attraction to vice, and to relax the restraints of morality and religion, will have, when

remorse and vengeance shall overtake him, still greater reason to complain that his wisdom has been sorrow. He will be able to find no excuse for his dissemination of corruption, and will wish, as a genius of the last century is said to have wished, that he had never been instructed to read or to write.

He likewise, that having once been persuaded of the existence of a future state, and of the possibility of attaining happiness in it, turns to the teachers of scepticism and infidelity, and indulges in the perusal of their works till he has shaken or destroyed his belief of immortality, and extinguished his hopes of felicity, will surely not have reason to rejoice that his knowledge has been enlarged. His fancied wisdom will be but grief to him, and he will feel that

*"Ἔστιν μὲν οὖν ἐν' ἡδὺ μὴ λίαν φρονεῖν."*

To such inconveniences is knowledge subject, in the pursuit and the possession of it; and so just was the decision of him who gave his heart to know wisdom, and perceived that this also is vanity.

MR. URBAN,

Goodrick Court,  
April 2.

IN corroboration of the inferences of your valuable correspondent Mr. Milner, of Kingston-upon-Hull, I beg leave to observe that the *Bwa*, or bow, was an ancient Celtic weapon known in Britain long before the Roman *Arca* had made its appearance, and that Herodotus mentions Abaris (Ab-Aris the son of Aris) the priest of the Hyperboreans, by some supposed the inhabitants of this island, to have carried a reed arrow with him. The Triads celebrate Gwrneth the sharp-shooter, as shooting with reed arrows, and we may judge of the estimation in which archery was once held from the very ancient adage Nid hyder ond Bwa, "there is no reliance but on the bow." It is true that Gwrneth, and perhaps Abaris, may be mythological personages, but reed arrows would not have been assigned them had that material not been in general use in Britain. These were headed with bones sharpened to an acute edge,\* or flints ground down to a proper shape, such as mentioned by Mr. Milner, and they

\* See Archæol. vol. xv. p. iii.

were carried in a Cawell Saethau, or quiver of basket-work. The other weapons at this period were of a similar character. It was by the hands of the Phœnicians that they were all imitated in bronze, an art that these people subsequently taught to the Britons themselves, as the discovery of the matrices sufficiently evinces. I have only met with one bronze arrow-head that I feel warranted in pronouncing ancient British. This was found in a *cist-vacu* in the grounds belonging to Whitfield, about seven miles south-west of Hereford in this county, and is in the possession of the Rev. Arthur Clive. The bow does not, however, appear to have been much used at the time of the arrival of the Romans, except among the Silures, the inhabitants of Gwentland having long retained this ancient weapon.

I presume Mr. Milner wrote Skelton's and not Allanson's Illustrations of Arms, &c. at Goodrich Court, and I will take this opportunity of correcting a mistake in my last letter. I meant the iron arrow was for the right, not left hand of Diana.

SAMUEL R. MEYRICK, K.H.

Mr. URBAN,

April 5.

SCULPTURED ornaments are not necessary to the beauty and perfection of a structure. Every age, and every style of building, has furnished us with examples to testify the truth of this remark; and it is scarcely to be doubted that the total absence of this splendid accessory to architecture, is a sign of correct taste in the architect, not, however, that its occasional introduction is an evidence of the decline of art, or that its profusion is unattended by beauty. Simplicity in design, as it regards sculpture of fanciful carvings, has often proceeded from choice in the advanced period of each successive style, as in the earliest it resulted from inexperience. Among our ancient English architects no one is more memorable for his adherence to simplicity than William of Wykeham. The age in which he lived was particularly distinguished for the splendour of its architectural works; yet he uniformly adhered to the happy medium between a total absence and a profuse display of orna-

ments; and has thereby left us, in the examples of his taste, at Winchester and Oxford, structures the grandeur and sublimity of which are universally acknowledged. Besides the regular ornaments of the architecture, there were other accessories which contributed to its splendour: the chief of these were sepulchral monuments, heraldry, fresco painting, and tapestry; all these were permanent enrichments, excepting tapestry, which, unless at the altar, was but an occasional embellishment.

STATUARY.—The vast encouragement which the ancients gave to the art of statuary, which they rendered as serviceable to the living as honourable to the dead, carried it to the most refined degree of perfection. Animated by the ambition of excellence in whatever they undertook, they pursued with ardour every track of science which could be rendered subservient to architecture, the source in those ages both of fame and opulence. If statuary was not the most frequent, it may justly be deemed the most dignified ornament of architecture. Painting exhibited the forms and features, but statuary gave them substance. The apostles, patron saints, kings, founders, and benefactors, were enshrined in niches for the purpose of decorating altars, tombs, and screens, within the sacred building; and often, with no less profusion, their exteriors. What the rage of fanaticism has left, enables us to calculate the loss of that which has been utterly destroyed.

Statuary was practised by the Normans; but the remaining monuments of their genius are not of sufficient number or importance to authorize an assertion that it was common, or very well understood. A single figure in the west front of Rochester Cathedral, another on the north side of Norwich Cathedral, and others at Hadiscoe in Norfolk, Grimston and Great Driffeld, in Yorkshire, Sherston Magna in Wiltshire, are specimens of the most ancient statues remaining in England. To this brief list I cannot add the statue of King Oswald over the south doorway of Methley Church in Yorkshire, because I differ in opinion with Dr. Whittaker, who supposes it to be a relic of Saxon sculpture. I visited this church in 1817, and again in 1818, and my original

conjecture that it was a work of a period subsequent even to the Norman conquest, was strengthened by the second examination. Though excessively defaced, this figure has not lost all traces of good proportion, an easy sitting attitude, and well-finished sculpture. It is crowned, and rests the left hand on the knee, while the right holds a sceptre. The niche which enshrines this statue is certainly not older than the 14th century. It is probable that sculpture of this kind among the Normans, was most frequently practised on small figures in bas relief, and that figures of the full size and perfect form, were only occasionally attempted. The patron saint and founder were no doubt deemed sufficient decorations, for the most part, to a style whose simplicity did not originally admit of niches, and at no period suffered them to become numerous, or well calculated for the reception of figures. From this circumstance it might have been imagined that the Normans would have flattened their figures as much as possible, in order to guard from injury those which were exposed; and this peculiar character will be found, without exception, to belong to all their works of the chisel; but this conjecture as to its origin, cannot of course apply to the Norman monumental effigies removed from the cathedral of Old Sarum to that of the then new city; the figure of Joan daughter of King John in Anglesa; and that of Bishop Marshall, in Exeter Cathedral; in all which this peculiarity is strongly marked, and not easily to be accounted for. The same observation may be extended to the figures on Norman fonts, in the arches of their doorways, and other bas reliefs. A figure on horseback at the east end of Barfreston Church in Kent, is not destitute of merit. In remarking this character, I must not be considered as expressing wonder that the Normans should have been guilty of a fault so evident. It is admitted that they violated nature in more instances than one when they endeavoured to represent the human figure. Indeed, we have no proof that they could imitate beauty either in features or proportions; though with regard to ugliness, we have many, and, whatever expression of this kind may have been wanting in their portraits, the hand of

Time has strikingly brought out, as the effigies bearing the venerable names of Gundulph and Lozinga may truly testify. The degree of improvement in the sculpture of statues, like that of most other embellishments, was in proportion to the advancement of architecture itself. The same zeal which animated the ancients to improve the one, stimulated them to exertions in refining all the subordinate ornaments; and the difficult art of showing with ease and elegance the human proportions in stone, either in the animation of life or the quiet of death, remained for no long time in abeyance.

In the west front of Peterborough Cathedral are some very ancient and well-wrought statues; but the era for this kind of sculpture was the 13th, in the reign of Henry III.; and if the graceful statue of William Longespée in Salisbury Cathedral remained the only specimen of that age, it would be sufficient to attest its superiority. The ease of the posture, the proportions of the figure, and the elegance of the surcoat which covers the armour, are incomparable; and if the merit of carving can add to its excellence, it is attained in a high degree in this monument. This style of costume has none of the stiffness of the armed knights as they were usually shown on their monuments in the 14th century. The chain mail was not distinguished by any of those elegant ornaments which were usually bestowed on the plate armour of an after period. It admitted, therefore, the graceful folds of the vest, which, because it concealed these costly decorations, was afterwards laid aside in sepulchral effigies, though we have the authority of Froissart for asserting that it was still worn in battle. Sir John Chandos, he tells us, "wore over his armour a large robe which fell to y<sup>e</sup> ground, emblazoned with his arms (Azure, a pile Gules). The ground being slippery, as he marched he entangled his legs with his robe, which was of the largest, and made a stumble, and was killed by the enemy."

I know of only one monumental statue in plate armour displaying the surcoat as long and loose as that which proved fatal to Sir John Chandos. It formerly belonged to St. Chad's Church in Shrewsbury, but on the destruction of that ancient and



noble edifice, was translated, with another tomb and effigy, to the venerable abbey church, which is indebted for its present internal beauty and interest, to the taste, zeal, and bounty of its late vicar, the Rev. William Gorsuch Rowland. The age of this effigy is uncertain, but it may be placed towards the close of the 14th or the beginning of the 15th century; and the robe is disposed on one side, to show the warlike character of the deceased, whose armour would otherwise have been entirely concealed. The figures of warriors on Norman seals are frequently displayed in long loose surcoats, which sometimes so completely conceal the body, that the helmet alone seems to indicate the sex of the wearer. I have now before me the impression of a very ancient but uninscribed seal of this description, in the possession of John Gage, esq. Ornamental statues of this early period are now very rarely found within our churches. The cause is as much to be attributed to the general improvement effected in such churches, as to fanatical depredations; but the west front of Wells Cathedral happily remains an almost unimpaired example of profuse sculptural enrichment. The design is calculated for this purpose; its buttresses and walls team with recesses, and the perfection of their contents, save here and there, where time has incidentally intruded, gives a character of splendour to a style in which simplicity for the most part prevails. The figures are generally grouped; they illustrate the leading stories of the Bible, and many of the designs, and much of the sculpture, exhibit uncommon merit.

The effigies of ecclesiastics at this period were also of the utmost elegance. The one ascribed to Bishop Poore; the celebrated little figure commonly known as the boy-bishop in Salisbury Cathedral; and the figure of a prelate with the oriflamme, or sacred banner, entwined on his crozier, in the Temple Church, London; exhibit a grace of character and truth of sculpture not to be surpassed. It may be doubted whether portraiture was so early attempted; first, because youth was uniformly depicted in the countenances of ecclesiastical figures of the 13th century; and, secondly, because there was very little variety of expression in the features. But this import-

ant point was afterwards scrupulously regarded. Walton gives the following account of Dr. Donne's directions for the making of his monument,—that very effigy which now lies neglected in the crypt of the new cathedral, though of it Sir Henry Wotton said, "it seems to breathe faintly, and posterity shall look upon it as a kind of artificial miracle." I subjoin them because the process could not have been widely different from that resorted to for the like purpose in earlier ages, whether the monument was erected before or after the decease of the person represented.

"A monument being resolved upon, Dr. Donne sent for a carver to make for him in wood the figure of an urn, giving him directions for the compass and height of it; and to bring with it a board, the just height of his body. These being got, then without delay a choice painter was got to be in readiness to draw his picture, which was taken as followeth. Several charcoal fires being first made in his large study, he brought with him into that place his winding-sheet in his hand, and having put off all his clothes, had this sheet put on him, and so tied with knots at his head and feet, and his hands so placed, as dead bodies are usually fitted to be shrowded, and put into their coffin or grave. Upon this urn he thus stood, with his eyes shut, and with so much of the sheet turned aside as might show his lean, pale, and death-like face, which was purposely turned towards the east, from whence he expected the second coming of his and our Saviour Jesus. In this posture he was drawn at his just height; and when the picture was fully finished, he caused it to be set by his bedside, where it continued, and became his hourly object till his death, and was then given to his dearest friend and executor, Dr. Henry King, the chief residentiary of St. Paul's, who caused him to be thus carved in one entire piece of marble, as it now stands in that church."

As the exact portraiture of life was not indispensable, the effigy sometimes fell below the natural figure, and was sometimes made to exceed it. The former, however, seldom occurred in statuary, and the latter was still more rare in engraved brasses. In this case neatness and economy might have been considered; while in the other, a noble monument was designed without regard to its cost, and perhaps dimension was believed to be one source of the magnificent. I have seen several recumbent effigies of



warriors above seven feet in length ; but this of course affords no just ground for believing that the men so far surpassed the common stature, though it has mostly converted them into giants, and made them the heroes of exploits above the compass even of their seeming prowess. Some of these will be noticed hereafter, as well as instances of the opposite extreme in brass effigies : at present I shall select a few specimens, which may be regarded as exceptions to the general excess of dimensions in ancient sculpture. An elegant little monumental figure of a Bishop enclosed within an oval-shaped canopy, and evidently as old as the 13th century, was lately discovered in Winchester Cathedral ; and, having originally lain on the floor, is now, in utter disregard of propriety, fixed in the wall near the entrance into the Lady Chapel. The interest of this figure is enhanced by the beauty of its sculpture. Only the upper half appears ; but if perfect it would be about the size of the diminutive statue in Salisbury Cathedral. In Adwell Church, Oxfordshire, is a perfect and very curious monument, consisting of a lozenge-shaped stone measuring thirty-two inches in each cross direction, and bearing in bold relief and in good sculpture, the upper half of a warrior in a helmet and surcoat, both of chain mail, holding a representation of his heart. Below him is a convex shield 17½ inches wide, and 21 inches long, which leaves eleven inches for the height of the figure. The Foljame monument in Bakewell Church is deservedly celebrated for the exquisite delicacy of its sculpture, and the design is not less entitled to admiration. It is of alabaster, and consists of a double canopy supported by buttresses, and inclosing the half-length figures of the knight and his lady, whose arms are carved and emblazoned on shields attached to the canopy.

On the slab of a piscina in Long Wittenham Church, Berks, reposes the figure of a cross-legged warrior, which, though only twenty-six inches long, is completely armed, supporting a shield on the right arm, and holding a sword on the breast with the right hand ; his head rests on a pillow, and his feet on an animal ; and it is not a little remarkable that the figure lies with the head towards the east. The arch which canopies this effigy, and also the drain, is of a trefoil shape,

having at the upper point the figures of two angels with expanded wings. If it had been possible in former times to forget a founder, or a generous benefactor, because the situation of his monument excluded it from frequent observation, that possibility was carefully guarded against in the present instance, since the priest could never officiate at the altar, without recognizing the effigy of his deceased patron, and being reminded at once of the present prostration of his power, and of his own bounden duty of supplication on his behalf. The indisputable variety in the proportions of ancient monumental figures, and the character of these in particular, should teach us to adopt with caution the name which has been given to the small ecclesiastical effigy in Salisbury Cathedral ; since the reason why this should be an exception to the general evidence, that small monuments were sometimes made to commemorate persons great in stature, rank, and endowments, cannot easily be shown ; and if, after the examples which have been cited, any one should smile at the supposition of a prelate having been commemorated by a figure of childish proportions, let him recollect that at one period children were commonly represented on the monuments of their parents in complete armour. At any rate, the size of the Salisbury figure is not alone sufficient to decide that it is the monument of a Boy Bishop, notwithstanding the historical fact, that, if the boy happened to die within the prescribed period of his mock dignity, he was buried with all the pomp of a bishop, and was entitled to be represented in an episcopal habit, to wear a mitre, and support a crozier. With respect to the representation of children on the monuments of their parents, it should be observed that the children were mostly grown to man's estate before the death of the parents, or at least to an age in which the profession was so far decided on, that a distinction might be made between the soldier, the priest, and the merchant. Besides, the practice of wearing armour was begun very young, and how early it was common for them even to see service, may be seen in the letter of Ralph Rokeby to his nephews.\*

The materials most commonly used for statues were stone, wood, and

\* Hist. Richm. I. 175.

brass. The first is perhaps the oldest, and the third the least ancient in this application, though even this may be referred with certainty to the 13th century. The figures of Eleanor Queen of Edward I., King Edward III., and his son the Black Prince, the first among the females, and the last among armed men, are the finest specimens of their age in England. But their original character was not that of a single shining metal; they were superbly painted, gilt, and enamelled; though these exquisite ornaments, if not wholly obliterated, are concealed beneath an almost immovable coat of dust and tarnish, the accumulation of ages.

The wooden effigy of Robert Duke of Normandy in Gloucester Cathedral is curious, and of considerable though uncertain antiquity. Seven of the effigies of the De la Beches in Aldworth Church, Berkshire, are all of wood; that of King Henry the Fifth in Westminster Abbey is also of this kind; a graceful little figure of a knight in armour of the 15th century in Burghfield Church, Berkshire; a female figure in Englefield Church in the same county; and two knights and their ladies at Clifton Reynes in Buckinghamshire, are other examples. This material was little less durable than stone, and was not susceptible of more speedy injury from the blows of hatchets and hammers. But as wholesale methods of destruction were sometimes resorted to in order to exterminate the discarded ornaments of churches, though to the injury of religion, and the grief of those who best advocated the cause of Reformation,—no doubt the effigy of many a dignified ecclesiastic and gallant warrior, was consigned, together with the canopies of stalls and screens, to the flames. In point of workmanship these figures were not inferior to those wrought in stone,—chain mail, the folds of drapery, and shields of arms, were executed with as much delicacy and precision as in the harder substance.

In the three reigns immediately succeeding that of Henry III. a gradation is observable in the costume of monumental figures, which ended in a total change of its character. The cumbrous qualities of a coat of mail, and its defensive purpose, were not particularly prominent in the figure it invested, since by the nature of its

construction it readily yielded to the shape of the limbs and the motion of the body; and the sculptor was therefore at liberty to give his figures an easy, graceful attitude, from which he was precluded when they came to be cased from head to foot in plate armour. The severe and warlike character expressed by the monumental statues of Edward the Third's reign, is sufficient to awe the coldest spectator of the 19th century. A high pointed helmet covering the forehead, and armour around the neck, chin, and cheeks, only and scarcely permitting an exposure of the eyes, nose, and bearded lips, are the peculiar distinctions of military effigies in the 14th and, with some little variation, in part of the 15th century. The beautiful monuments at Hatfield Broad Oak, Kirkby Fleetham, Tanfield, Aldborough, St. David's, and Bettws, may be selected from among many examples; and among these, a description of the last-named may suffice for our present purpose. The form and construction of Bettws-y-Coed Church, Caernarvonshire, is suited to the rugged and romantic scenery by which it is surrounded. One or two slender oblong loops on each side, admit a few scanty gleams of light around the altar, and a turret on the western gable of the oblong pile, scarce suffices to shelter a small bell. A low and narrow doorway on the south side admits you to the interior, whose only ornament is an arched recess in the north wall, inclosing the sepulchral statue of the natural son of David, brother of Llewelyn, the last Prince of Wales. He is clad in armour, having ornamented circular plates on the shoulders and elbows; his helmet is pointed, the head resting on a casque with the crest, an eagle's head, with an expanded leaf on its beak. The arms are joined in the attitude of prayer; their armour, together with that of the legs, is thickly studded. The countenance is partially defaced, but its manhood and dignity are preserved by the beard and mustachios. The gorget is of chain mail. On the breast are the arms, namely, a chevron, in chief two spread leaves. The belt round the hips is handsomely enriched, its prominent ornament being a shield in the middle, with a repetition of the above arms. The warrior has on his right side a dagger, and on his

left the remains of a long sword. The skirt of the surcoat, which is closely fitted to the body, is ornamented with leaves similar to those in the arms. The feet of the effigy, the armour of which is curiously ornamented, rest on a lion. This finely carved statue measures six feet nine inches long; and on the sloping edge of the stone on which it lies, is carved an inscription.

Ornamental Statuary was at the same time encouraged with great success, and used with profusion. The west fronts of Lichfield Cathedral, Croyland Abbey, and York Minster, the south side of the latter, and the interior of the chancel of Dorchester Church in Oxfordshire, are adorned with figures, some colossal, others the size of life, and others again smaller, of which class are those in the windows of Dorchester Church. On the south side are ten figures attached to the mullions; but the most remarkable window is that containing the genealogy of our Saviour, the mullions and tracery being formed of the curved and spreading branches of a tree, on which are disposed twenty-five figures, springing from Jesse, a large and venerable old man, who reclines at the root, and terminating with the Redeemer. This window is on the north side, immediately over the spot where the spectacle of the Resurrection was annually exhibited. There is no fixed tomb for this purpose at Dorchester, but one of very grand proportions and handsome design is to be seen in Bampton Church.

AN ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUARY.

Mr. URBAN, April 16.

IN your Magazine for January last, I find in p. 18 the following paragraph:

"I must, however, admit that the Normans practised a bad as well as a good method of building, and that their masonry was sometimes very rude and promiscuous. Bishop Walkelyn set an example of the most finished kind in the tower and portions of the transepts of Winchester Cathedral: but the succedent architect, who completed the transepts, was satisfied with workmanship of very inferior degree."

Now, Sir, I also am ready to admit that the Norman masons, like all other masons, practised their art with greater or less perfection, both with

reference to the skill and attention of the workmen, and to the nature of the work intended to be performed. But notwithstanding the confidence with which your Correspondent asserts that the inferior workmanship of the transepts of Winchester Cathedral was executed by Norman masons at a period subsequent to the completion of the tower and some portions of the transepts in a more finished style, by Bishop Walkelyn, I must beg leave to protest against a dogma calculated to mislead your readers.

Those who have seen my observations upon this subject, published by my friend Mr. Britton in his "*History and Antiquities of the See and Cathedral Church of Winchester*," will be enabled to weigh the reasons for my opinions therein stated against the bare assertions above quoted. But as it is presumed that a very large proportion of the subscribers to the *Gentleman's Magazine* who consult its pages for information upon the subject of the architecture practised in the middle ages, may not have seen the above-mentioned work, the following observations may be acceptable.

It must be admitted that amongst the many persons who possess discriminating taste and such extensive information as must entitle their opinions to the highest respect, some are disposed to contend that no genuine specimen of Saxon architecture now remains to be identified in this island, while others believe that many specimens still remain of masonry constructed before the Norman conquest. The former class of antiquaries, relying implicitly upon a literal interpretation of the historians of the middle ages, will not admit that such testimony can be at all affected by the appearance of existing structures. But, on the other hand, there are antiquaries who consider the exaggeratory expressions of the monkish writers to convey a figurative rather than an absolute and specific description of many of the structures of which they treat.

That this observation may with propriety be applied to the Cathedral of Winchester, will, I conceive, be abundantly proved to every rational investigator, by the facts to be enumerated as follows.

First, the four piers supporting the tower, also the four piers (two north and two south), ranging next in order

in the direction of the clerestory of each transept, with their respective arches, and the greater part of each of the succeeding arches towards the north and south, are constructed of masonry most carefully hewn as well on the beds and vertical joints as on the face; the other portions of the transepts extending north and south, being throughout the entire height composed of masonry laid in thicker and very irregular courses of mortar, of a description palpably rude and artificial, in comparison with that first described.

I am aware that the sticklers against Saxon remains, will here advance the plausible observation that the piers destined to support the massive superstructure of Walkelyn's tower, required to be more carefully constructed than the parts which were only intended to support their own roofs. I therefore take the liberty to request that this anticipated objection may be moderated, while I proceed to state the second fact, which is, that the portions of columns worked with the Norman piers as parts of the architectural composition, although in number and arrangement they follow the Saxon originals, yet they differ in this particular, that the Norman are only semi-cylinders wrought with great accuracy, while the Saxon are at least three-quarter cylinders, wrought as rudely as the piers to which they are attached.

Thirdly, it will be found upon inspection of the arcades between the centre and side-aisles of the transepts, that the Saxon arches were originally of the form denominated "the horse-shoe," the chord or space between the springings being less than the diameter of the circle of which the arch was formed; but this has evidently been in some degree corrected subsequently to the original construction, by cutting away part of the masonry of the arches, to make the appearance assimilate with that of the Norman arches; these being made of the same height as the Saxon originals; but, instead of being drawn together at the springing, the portion beyond the semicircle is made to rise perpendicularly from the capital till it meets the perfect semicircle.

If we pursue this investigation to the arcades of the Triforium, we shall find that the Saxon arches of that di-

vision were originally not more than semicircles; and such also are those constructed by the Normans; but the masonry of the latter is as perfect in the soffits or under-sides of the archivolts, as in the upright face, while the arches of the former were so rudely constructed, as to require a foot of plastering to the soffits to give a finish to the work, which distinction is also to be seen in the lower arcades.

If the advocates for wanton devastation by the Normans are not yet convinced, other striking facts may be adduced in the edifice now under consideration; for instance, it may be distinctly seen that where the Norman work was joined to the Saxon at the arcade of the Triforium, a few of the Saxon arch-stones at the springings were not removed, even the plastering of the soffits being preserved upon them; to these points the Norman arches springing on the opposite sides from their own proper capitals, were made good. Again, upon examination of the junction of the Norman with the Saxon work of the lower arcades, it may be observed that the Norman architect, in the execution of his design of excluding the horse-shoe arch from his own work, found it impracticable to preserve any part of those arches which he was compelled in part to remove (although he succeeded in preserving a few stones of the arches of the Triforium); and, in consequence, the bend of the masonry is less perfect at the lower junction than it would have been if no such necessity had occurred. It is further to be observed, that, if the tower and adjoining portions of the transepts had been first completed by Walkelyn, and the extremities added by his successor, as your Correspondent undertakes to assert, some of the piers of the latter work must have been built after the arches which they support,—an idea too absurd to be entertained, when it must be evident that, under the circumstances of the case, the expense of doing so must have been much greater than that of taking down and reconstructing the arches; which latter mode of proceeding was, as has been shown, actually adopted by Walkelyn.

In addition to these facts and observations, many others may be adduced in support of the hypothesis, that a very large and well-defined

portion of Saxon masonry remains in the Cathedral of Winchester, which, if leisure should permit, may probably furnish the subject of a future communication, in which I trust it will be shown, not only that the Normans, upon obtaining possession of this island, did not level with the ground

every public edifice of their Saxon predecessors, but that (in this instance at least) they were anxious to make known to after ages the superiority of their attainments in architectural taste and science, by preserving that which would clearly exhibit the contrast. WM. GARRETT.

#### EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

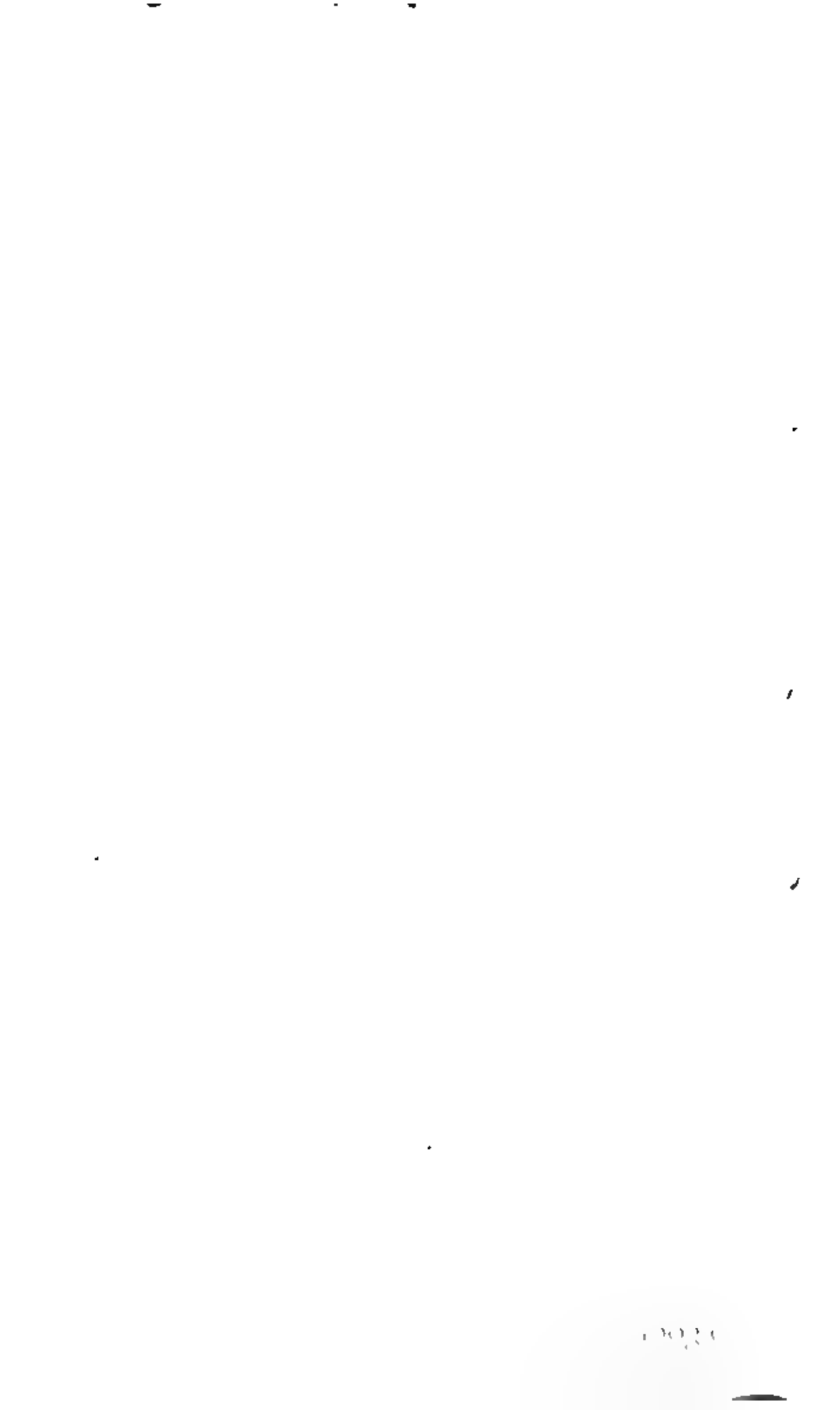
IN our number for August last year, p. 66, in referring to the extensive and noble collection of Egyptian Antiquities brought to England by Mr. Sams, of Darlington, and of Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, we gave expectation that we might, at some future time, give an account rather in detail of some of the articles of the extraordinary collection with which this gentleman has, by much expense, labour, and perseverance, enriched our country. We now attend to the intimation then held out, and give two plates of a few of the smaller articles in this collection.

The entire number of objects consists of upwards of "two thousand two hundred." From amongst them we will enumerate and specify a few. First, perhaps, should be mentioned, the noble Sarcophagus of polished marble, most beautifully and chastely sculptured, and containing extensive inscriptions. The face, with some other parts about the head of this fine monument, has evidently been gilded, containing even now portions of the gold. This choice piece of ancient art is considered, we understand, by our most competent judges, to be of about equal interest and value to the one brought to England by Belzoni, which was purchased by Sir John Soane. Belzoni's, though larger, wanted the cover—this has it; and, what adds much to the interest of this, it has in it a mummy in a remarkably fine state of preservation. Belzoni's had no mummy.

The series of monumental stones or tablets, or, as they are sometimes called, *Stelæ*, is very extraordinary, and consists of no less than fifty-four. Some of them are peculiarly precious and interesting, as being, it appears, royal tablets, containing in various cartouches or ovals the names of the reigning Pharaohs. Amongst these names, we noticed that of Osortosen,

the oldest, as is supposed, of the celebrated Pharaohs of whom any monuments are known to exist. He erected the beautiful obelisk, still remaining at Heliopolis, the *On* of the sacred Scriptures. This city was remarkable as being that of which Potipherah was priest, whose daughter Asenath was given in marriage to the patriarch Joseph. Another name on these monumental tablets is that of a Pharaoh exceedingly renowned, the celebrated Sesostris. Under this king the arts are supposed to have attained their highest point of glory. He also carried the Egyptian conquests farther than any other monarch, even to India and beyond the Ganges. Several of the stone tablets have Greek inscriptions, no doubt of the Ptolemaic or Egyptian Greek dynasty.

There is also an extraordinary monument, though not entire, in fine marble, beautifully sculptured, of Amenoph, bearing his name in no less than five or six cartouches or rings. This monument is of high interest, as being connected with one of the most remarkable incidents recorded in the *Sacred Volume*. Rollin remarks, "Ramses me Ammon had two sons, Amenophis and Idumis; Amenoph, the eldest, succeeded him. He was the Pharaoh under whose reign the Israelites departed out of Egypt, and who was drowned in his passage through the Red Sea." Another monument we observed of stone, entirely perfect, being of a man and woman, supposed a husband and his consort, in the curious costume of the times (see *Plate III. fig. 1*). The female crosses her arm behind her companion, and thus partially embraces him; but, what is extraordinary respecting this monument, and renders it peculiarly precious is, that it bears the name, in three cartouches, of Thothmos the Great, or Moeris, one of the most renowned of the Egyptian Pharaohs.







5





It was under this monarch that the surprising work was executed of digging the Lake near Memphis, called after him the Lake of Moeria.

There are no less than six mummies in these collections, (with cases finely decorated) besides the one contained in the noble marble sarcophagus. They are specimens of the different kinds hitherto discovered. One which has the face gilded, is particularly remarkable, as having two cartouches of hieroglyphics; a circumstance of exceedingly rare occurrence on a mummy case. It is supposed to be of some personage of high consequence.

In rare Scarabæi, finely sculptured, on very hard and valuable stones, the collections are peculiarly rich. *Very many* of them are particularly interesting as containing royal cartouches with the names of the Pharaohs who reigned at the periods, thus fixing a date. Many others again of *LARGE SIZE* are full of beautifully engraved inscriptions. The *latter*—when, as these, *very fine*—are amongst the *most choice and rare objects in Egyptian collections*.

Amongst other objects of high interest, we noticed a large ancient basket, filled with many kinds of fruits, in the highest possible state of preservation, and of much importance as illustrative of Natural History. Various of the kinds appear now to be unknown even in Egypt. We observed also a box of ancient wheat, one of barley, and another of lentils, or vetches, as also a collection of ancient bread and cake.

We noticed two tables, about two feet in diameter, of oriental alabaster. One of them is most remarkable, being *WITH ITS STAND* evidently *turned out* of one solid block of this fine material, and is a remarkable instance of the perfection to which the arts were brought at this exceedingly remote period. This table with the stand is supposed to be *entirely unique*, as indeed are many other objects in this extraordinary collection, too numerous individually to particularise. As we proceed we shall mention a few. Of this class, viz. wholly unique, is supposed to be a complete apparatus for an ancient scribe, consisting of an inkstand, with a chain to attach a case, all of bronze. The case contains, even now, an ancient reed, prepared for writing on the papyrus.

We observed a collection of vases and lachrymatories of *glass*, some of large size, and the whole of great interest, as proving the manufacture of this useful material was known to the ancient Egyptians. One vase of glass, beautifully variegated in several colours, is supposed to be wholly unique. This may also be said of several double vases (*see Plate III. figs. 3 and 4*) very curious, in terra cotta; and of one large vase of most peculiar shape, supposed to have been used for sacrificial purposes (*see Plate II. fig. 7*). This rare vase is also *painted and ornamented* with various figures, the prototype, as we may suppose, of ancient Greek painted vases; for it is universally allowed that the arts came from Egypt to Greece. History informs us, that Ce-

#### Reference to Objects in the Plates.

Pl. II. Figs. 1 and 7 are referred in the text.

— fig. 2. A gold ring, having a cornelian stone of curious shape, on which is engraved the Key of the Nile.

— fig. 3. A ring wholly of gold, without any stone. It has, however, a curious device engraved on the flat surface.

— fig. 4. A seal set in gold. The seal is a very hard Egyptian stone, formed into a Scarabæus, on the flat surface of which is engraved the royal name, accompanied by a sphynx, &c.

— fig. 5. A seal set in gold. The stone is a lapis lazuli, on which is engraved the royal or Pharaonic name.

— fig. 6. A vase of curious shape,  
GENT. MAG. April, 1833.

partly painted. It has three handles, between each of which are painted three Keys of the Nile, with a divining rod on each side of each key.

Pl. III. figs. 1, 3, and 4, are referred to in the text.

— fig. 2. An instrument or utensil for a lady's toilette, with three divisions, each to contain powders for painting the eyebrows, and other parts of the face. This has also the style for laying on the colours, the head of which is one of the sacred birds of Egypt.

— fig. 5. A knife of remarkable shape. It is of bronze hardened, and is supposed to have been for sacrificial purposes. The handle end forms the head of a goat, which part is considerably inlaid with gold.

crope, an Egyptian, considered to have been coeval with Moses, founded Athens, one of its chief cities. He was, therefore, with his colony, exceedingly likely to carry thither the Egyptian arts; and in the vase in question we have proof that this line of art was known in ancient Egypt.

We noticed a remarkable set of four balls or bowls, curiously variegated, and which may possibly have been used as a sort of billiard balls. A collection of dolls, very curious. Balls made of the palm leaf ingeniously platted for boy's play; and even an entire set of ancient nine pins. Various mirrors made of a mixture of metals to receive a high polish. One of these is supposed to have been for royal use, and to have a considerable portion of gold amongst the other metals. It is of remarkable weight, and supposed to be unique in Europe.

We were also struck with a beautifully carved face in hard wood, polished smooth as glass, the eyes of enamel. This object conveys, even now, a wonderful degree of life and animation. There are also spear or lance heads, arrow heads, knives of various kinds, chisels, and objects in bronze of almost endless variety. Spindles for spinning thread, mallets for hewing stone, bodkins, needles, nails, painters' palettes, mullers for grinding colours, divining rods, &c. &c. In short, specimens of almost every object illustrative of the arts, sciences, domestic economy, or habits and manners of those remarkable people the ancient Egyptians.

We must not, however, pass over without at least a short notice, the objects in fine gold, which in these collections are very remarkable. They consist of rings, earrings, seals, ornaments, &c. Some of the seals are particularly precious, as having on them the names of the then reigning Pharaohs. Amongst these objects we noticed also an entire chain of gold, very curious. It appears that this ornament was used by the highest class of the ancient Egyptians among the male as well as the female sex. It is recorded in the Sacred Volume, that Pharaoh, in order peculiarly to honour the Patriarch Joseph, "took off his ring from his hand, and put it on Joseph's hand, and arrayed him in vestures of fine linen, and put a chain of gold about his neck."

The collection of vases called Canopes is rich, and very interesting. A number of them are peculiarly valuable, as containing in rings the name of the Pharaoh reigning at the period. Four of this kind, a complete and entire set, and all of oriental alabaster, we particularly noticed as containing the royal name of a celebrated king; and having besides considerable inscriptions finely engraved. We remarked also a beautifully sculptured ancient bust in marble, of the Ptolemaic or Egyptian Greek dynasty. (See Pl. II. fig. 1.) This is a highly interesting specimen of ancient sculpture. It was found among the ruins of a city, judged to be the Zoan of the Sacred Volume.

We must not omit a very curious ancient lamp, with the motto in Greek capital letters, ΘΕΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΘΕΟΥ ΧΑΡΙC. This, from the shape of the letters, and the nature of the motto, is probably the work of the early period of Christianity, most likely during the Roman government, for finally Egypt became a Roman province. The lamp, however, is an object of great rarity and interest. We have heard but of one other of the kind, (the motto different and shorter) which is in the Egyptian collection purchased lately, at a large sum, of the Consul Anastasy, by the small state of Holland.

Another remarkable object is an ancient painting of the human face, on thin wood, supposed to be of the Ptolemaic or Greek Egyptian dynasty. This is a beautiful object; the drawing and execution of which are very remarkable, and shew the high pitch to which the arts were then brought. This is also an article of very great rarity, one other of the kind only, of the same antiquity, being known to be in existence.

We shall terminate this notice of a very few only, comparatively speaking, of the rare and valuable articles amongst the multiplicity we have had the pleasure of inspecting, with a short reference to the ancient MSS. in these extraordinary collections. They are particularly remarkable; and we may say, what we never saw, or indeed ever heard of before, there is a collection of ten on fine linen of Egypt. These are generally in the Demotic or Enchorial character; and various of them are most curiously ornamented

with symbolical drawings and figures relating to their devotions, and occasionally to agricultural pursuits.

The series of ancient MSS. on papyrus is particularly precious and extensive. In number there are no less than twenty-one; but what renders them peculiarly important is, that nine of them are in languages that can even now be read, viz. in the ancient Greek or the Coptic. We noticed also another peculiarity amongst the Papyri, which we never either saw or heard of previously. One of them is actually a book, containing about forty leaves. The leaves may be about ten inches high, by perhaps seven inches broad. This most rare volume, on this ancient and choice material, and in a language now known, the ancient Coptic, is supposed to be unique in Europe.

In conclusion, we may remark, that the nation is deeply indebted to the gentleman—a private individual—who has thus expended his property, devoted his time and talents, and even risked his life and health in the acquisition of objects which so much enrich our native country,—in the acquirement of collections so precious, so extensive, and so deeply interesting, as well as so much calculated to promote and illustrate science and art.

But these remarkable collections seem too rich and too extensive, as well in value as in the necessary room required for their preservation, for any private individual to retain; and we understand they are offered to the trustees of our National Repository at the Museum at a moderate sum; very moderate indeed, when we take into account the *extent* of the collections, the time requisite for seeking out and amassing such stores, (*a large number of which are judged to be entirely unique*) and the consequent risks and difficulties attendant thereon; and we do most sincerely hope they will not be permitted to pass to another country, but be purchased to enrich and illustrate art and science in our own. It would surely be a national disgrace were they allowed to be lost to us, as well as to suffer the enterprising and scientific proprietor either to lose, or to see the fruits of his toil, expense, and perseverance dispersed. We are amongst those who would strongly recommend wise economy—but to let collections of such high interest, rarity, and importance as these, be lost to the country, would surely be a deviation from common prudence, and common attention to the interests and benefit of the nation at large.

*Sis parvus, sed non damno tuo.*

## CHURCH REFORM. No. II.

Βουλευέσθε βραδέως, ὡς οὐ περὶ βραχείων. Thucydides.

Μὴ τῷ κακῷ τὸ κακὸν ἰᾶσθε. Herodotus.

IN our last article we commenced with laying before our readers a general view of the perplexing and perplexed question of Church Reform; wherein we laid down principles at once *conservative* and *reformatory*; opposing ourselves to no reforms, but such as, by being unjust in principle and pernicious in practice, would not correspond to their name. We shewed, 1. that the principle of *spoliation* tends, not remotely, to the destruction of all property, civil as well as ecclesiastical; 2. that the principle of *confiscation*, (whether general or partial) in order to re-distribution, and grounded on *political expediency*, is forbidden by the laws of God, and is at variance with the dictates of human justice and equity. Farther, that the very object for which so immense a sacrifice of principle is demanded, (namely, equalization of re-

venues among Parochial Ministers,) would involve consequences in the highest degree detrimental to the good alike of the Ministers and of the people. After briefly adverting to the immense value of an Established Church, and hinting at what point a stand in defence of that which subsists in these realms may best be made, we proceeded to an examination of the chief plans of reform which have been propounded by the professed friends of the Church. After showing the unsoundness of the principles of Church Reform promulgated by Dr. Arnold, we stated the scheme of reform proposed by Lord Henley, and noticed the insuperable objections to it advanced by Dr. Burton, Mr. Townsend, Professor Pusey, and others: 1. as involving gross injustice; 2. as being almost wholly inefficient to accom-

plish the purposes in view; 3. as destroying institutions in the highest degree essential to the well-being of the Church, and the maintenance of the Christian religion itself. In order to fully establish the last mentioned argument, we proceeded to show (in an analysis of the important matter of Professor Pusey) what eminent uses Cathedral Institutions might, agreeably to their original purpose, be made to serve; namely, by supplying that grievous desideratum in the Church, a regular system of Clerical Education, and by ministering to other purposes highly beneficial. Finally, that, whatever abuses may have crept into those institutions, it were wiser to *dedicate them anew* than to destroy them. We again express our admiration of the Professor's high-principled and instructive work; especially that part of it which treats of the professional education of the Clergy; a subject of such deep moment at this crisis, that we seriously exhort him to convert his *πάρεργον* into an *ἔργον*, in which his views may be more fully developed, and the best methods of carrying his plans into effect suggested. This, indeed, has been, in some measure, done in a tract by a "late Fellow of Baliol College," whom we commend for being on his guard against the frequent, but pernicious delusion of *optimum*. It being (as he observes) "the part of wisdom to pursue attainable good, and not by a vain attempt at theoretic perfection, to endanger the blessings we already enjoy. So (we would add) Thucydides well counsels us, *μη τοῖς τρομοῖς περὶ μελλόντων καὶ ἀφανῶν κινδυνεύειν*. It is also a profound remark of a German writer (Ebend) that "man errs first by taking theories for experiences; in the next place by making his own experience all in all." We are sorry, however, to have to remark, that the ex-Fellow's *theory* of caution and discretion has been too little carried into his *practice*; since he (in common with most reformers) suggests many plans which have the semblance of wisdom, but which are in effect too fanciful and visionary to deserve a moment's reflection. Let him and his ingenious brethren, the paper reformers, lay to heart a remark of that profound thinker Ebend. "When the judgment lays its drag on the imagination, it is true we proceed with less

rapidity; but the steps taken forwards have not to be taken back again."

We will now proceed to lay before our readers the plan proposed by Mr. Townsend; which is the most attractive of all the many schemes proposed; and to which, from the talents and virtues of the proposer, every attention is due. It promises a speedy abolition of pluralities and non-residence, and an immediate and considerable increase in the value of poor livings. His object (to use his own words) is "to give 50*l.* per annum to each living under 150*l.* (in the patronage of laymen) immediately that the plan is adopted, and an increase of 150*l.* to the same at the end of about thirty years. By thus raising each poor living to 300*l.* a year, (the sum mentioned in the Bill of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as the minimum to which the smaller vicarages ought to be increased,) a competent maintenance would be provided for every incumbent; who should, therefore, be required to accept his benefice upon the condition of residence. This would abolish both non-residence and pluralities." After remarking that the principle of his plan is to require, by law, of the holders of the antient church property, that they contribute their assistance to the increasing of those poor livings which are in the gift of lay patrons, he paves the way for his plan by the following prefatory statements:

"There are 10,533 livings in England and Wales. Of these livings 7000 are said to be in the gift of laymen. The remaining 3633 are at the disposal of the Crown, the Lord Chancellor, the bishops, the deans and chapters, and other public bodies. The livings under 150*l.* a year amount, according to the Parliamentary Returns, to 4361. Now the whole number of livings bears that proportion to the poor livings, which the livings in the gift of the public bodies, and the livings in the gift of the lay patrons, taken together, bear to the same. By calculating this proportion, we find that there will be about 1461 poor livings in the gift of the Church, &c., and about 2898 in the gift of the lay patrons. Let us suppose the whole number to be 3000, as round numbers facilitate calculation. The problem to be solved then is this. if we take for granted that the 1461 poor livings, in the gift of the ecclesiastical and public bodies, will be augmented by the united or separate operation of Queen Anne's Bounty,

and the Archbishop's Bill, which extends only to the clerical and not to the lay Impropriators; in what manner can we raise these 3000 livings, in the gift of lay patrons, which are now under 150*l.* per annum each, to be 300*l.* per annum, and thus, by providing a competent maintenance for an incumbent, be enabled to command residence, and to abolish pluralities?"

Before we discuss the merits of Mr. Townsend's scheme, it will be not unacceptable to our readers to trace, from the details brought forward by him, the rise and progress of the evil to which pluralities and non-residence almost entirely owe their existence, namely the poverty of two-thirds of the Livings of the Church: a circumstance occasioned by that impoverishing of the parochial benefices, which had been gradually going on even for several centuries before the time of the Reformation, and had been introduced and perpetuated on the very principle now so universally in favour with all Reformers, expediency. As parochial endowments were sometimes unnecessarily large, it was urged that they might, with advantage, be occasionally diverted to other and more important religious purposes. Thus the Popes (resorting to the fatal measure of redistribution, now so clamoured for,) frequently appropriated the tithes of a parish to some monastery whose endowments were represented to need an increase; though they never failed to lay a strict obligation on the society to provide for the performance of clerical duties at the parish. These were at first discharged by some one of the monks sent periodically for the purpose; and, in after-times, more frequently by some secular priest appointed as a substitute for the monastic chaplain, and called *Vicar*. This person they supported by allotting to him either the small tithes, and sometimes a portion also of the great tithes, or by a money-payment. When it gradually became customary for the duty to be done by a stated and resident Vicar, the Popes took care never to assign the tithes of any parish to a monastic body as Impropriators, except with the express condition that they should provide a "*congrua portio*," or competent maintenance for the Vicar. And as money-payments would vary with the alteration in the value of money (which was regularly on the decrease) the Popes took care to vest in the hands of the

Bishop of the diocese, a power to increase this stipend whenever necessary; and the statute law of England recognised both the power and the duty of the Bishops to take care that the Impropriators allowed such stipends as should be a competent maintenance. Now, at the spoliation of the monastic endowments by Henry the Eighth, this property came into the hands of the Crown; which avowedly took it, with all the charges, incumbrances, obligations, and conditions upon it—one of which was, to provide such suitable maintenance as the Vicar might need, and the Bishop of the diocese apportion. And as the King merely stood in the place of the Monastic bodies, so the grantees of the Abbey lands, Tithes, and other Ecclesiastical revenues so improvidently bestowed by the King, and who were the first Lay Impropriators, merely stood in the place of the King. Hence it was clearly the duty of the Bishops to enforce the observance of those conditions on the part of the Impropriators, as they had done on the Monastic bodies. But it was a duty which they generally neglected to fulfil, and which indeed the circumstances of the times scarcely permitted them to discharge. Inasmuch that the very exercise of this power, ceasing to be effectual, fell gradually into desuetude; and, the law having become obsolete, usage usurped its place. Thus, Lay Impropriators came to be regarded as free from all spiritual control; and Lay Impropriations were at length recognised by the common law as, to all intents and purposes, private property. Mr. Townsend, however, strenuously maintains, that, although the power of the Bishops to enforce the rendering of this competent maintenance, has passed away, and the liability to render it on the part of the Lay Impropriators has also passed away, yet that the obligation in justice and equity on the Impropriators to render this, remains the same; and he argues, that by their failure in rendering this, they have become the principal cause of that poverty, which weighs down half the livings in the Church, and consequently of those abuses (pluralities, and non-residence) of which the Church bears the blame. To remove these blots in our escutcheon, he proposes that every Bishop shall make a return of each living in his diocese



under 160*l.* per annum, to a Board appointed for the purpose. That the Governors of the said Board shall be empowered to apply to the Lords of the Treasury for an advance of 5000*l.* or 5,700*l.* (for the repayment of which sum security shall be given by the Patron, the Incumbent, and the Governors), to be invested in the funds, or laid out in the purchase of land. By the advance of 5000*l.* producing four per cent. the living (he observes) will be nominally increased by 200*l.* a year. Now to repay the principal, he proposes that the Incumbent shall give security, that the sum of 100*l.* shall be annually paid by him, and be funded, and permitted to remain in the funds at compound interest. This 100*l.* per ann. at three and a half per cent. would, he observes, pay off the 5000*l.* in twenty-nine years, or 5,700*l.* in thirty-two years. To provide for the payment of the interest of the above 5000*l.* at four per cent. or of 5,700*l.* at three and a half per cent. Mr. Townsend proposes that one per cent. shall be paid by the incumbent (who shall give full security for that payment); one per cent. by the patron, who shall give security to the Governors and the Bishop for the payment, and whose advowson being so materially increased in value by the operation of this measure, he might justly be expected to pay the one per cent. The remaining two or one and a half per cent. he proposes to raise from the Lay Impropriators, or possessors of landed property obtained from tithes, nay even of whatever landed or other property was once Church property. The Bishops (he proposes) "shall first ascertain the sums which will fall to the Lay Impropriators, which shall be raised by an assessment on all lay tithe property, and all ancient Church property; to ascertain which, the present Ecclesiastical Commission shall be empowered to make due inquiry, and report to Parliament, who shall pass an act of assessment. Mr. Townsend then proceeds to show—1. the justice, 2. the desirableness, and 3. the efficiency of this measure. "What (observes he) can be more just, than that the lay Church property in general should be assessed for the increase of lay livings in general." "Tax the Church," says he, "to benefit the Church livings. Tax the Lay impropriators and the Lay patrons, to benefit the Lay livings." As to the de-

sirableness, that will depend upon the expediency; and the efficiency will depend upon the practicability. The main point, however, is the justice of the measure; and on that head we entertain grave doubts. Mr. Townsend, indeed, argues that "it is but just that those who receive ecclesiastical revenues should be called upon to contribute to the support of that sacred service, for which those revenues were originally bestowed." But has he not virtually granted, that the revenues in question have very long ceased to be ecclesiastical, and have become private property. What! will not Mr. Townsend recognise three centuries of possession (for a great part of that time recognised by the common law), as giving a right of property? What would the Lord Chancellor or the Attorney-General say to this sort of law? Almost as well might he question the right of some of our greatest landed proprietors to their estates, because originally obtained by violence and injustice at the Norman Conquest, or at later periods. Mr. Townsend, indeed, grants "that his plan seems to imply a violation of the rights of private property." But this objection he seeks to remove by a notable device. "Let (says he) but the State, which has the power, be invoked to interfere and legalize this measure." And then (continues he) "let THE PRINCIPLE of this Act be made the precedent for legislative interference for the general benefit of the Church, and become the basis of ecclesiastical reform." But is Mr. Townsend aware that the weapon he is employing cuts two ways, and would be a dangerous edge-tool for the Church at the present conjuncture? For, granted that the State may lawfully and justly interfere with vested rights for the benefit of the Church, and transfer the private property of individuals to her funds; how can its right be denied to interfere even to the detriment of the Church, and transfer or retransfer the property of the Church to private individuals? But thus it is, that men are mighty careless about "vested rights," except when they are vested in themselves. However, waving the justice and advertent to the practicability of this scheme, does Mr. Townsend seriously think that our present Ministry would be disposed, or the House of Commons permit them, to advance seven-

ten millions of money,—which Mr. Townsend himself calculates would be necessary to accomplish his scheme? Does he not see that the very attempt to carry such a measure would only serve to array against the Church, in dread combination, the most formidable, but now conflicting, interests? It could only embitter the hostility of the dissenting and the infidel, or godless, parties, which are at present in league against it: a league which Dr. Arnold, with some reason, says, must be dissolved, otherwise the Church cannot long stand. And as the attempt in question would make enemies of many of its remaining friends, it could scarcely fail to give the coup de grace to the Church Establishment. It gives us great pain to be compelled to use this language respecting the suggestions, doubtless well meant, of so truly estimable a person as Mr. Townsend; but we trust his candour will excuse the freedom of our animadversions, since the very circumstance of his merit and well-merited reputation, while it gives him a claim on our forbearance, at the same time renders it the more necessary, especially at this crisis, that error should not be sheltered under so high an authority.

We will now proceed to state the plan propounded by Mr. Miller, which is (to use the words of Mr. Townsend) “to require the payment of First Fruits, according to present values,—the First Fruits to be considered as only one half of a year’s income,—two years to be allowed for payment; and bishoprics and livings under certain amounts to be exempt. A clerical tax, according to present values, under the name of Tenths, but upon a graduated scale, to be imposed, so as to produce an annual amount nearly equal to one-tenth of all the clerical income of England and Wales. Bishoprics and livings under certain values to be exempt, and the scale to be moved upwards as soon as augmentation has brought the exempted preferments to the minimum of the taxable incomes:—the same principle of increased exemption to be preserved respecting First Fruits. To render present incumbents subject to at least one-third of the rate fixed by the graduated scale for the new payment of tenths. To obtain (towards the fund for general augmentation) from the lay patron of any poor living, which shall have been improved

by grants derived from the clerical Tenths, as many years’ purchase of the annual amount of such augmentation as may be deemed equitable.” Of this scheme we must say, that, although it promises considerable efficiency (even so far as to produce 250,000*l.* per annum, when in full activity), yet it is liable to many objections, and labours under formidable difficulties.

Suffice it to say, that, waving all objection to the principle of taxation, it lays far too heavy a burden on the Parochial Clergy, while it permits the Cathedral Clergy to go comparatively scot-free. It not only lays the heaviest burdens on those who are, generally speaking, least able to bear them; but imposes them at a time, of all others, when burdens are especially burdensome. It violates, too, the rules of justice in making present incumbents liable to taxation. In short, the whole scheme is so beset with difficulties, not to say impracticabilities, that it deserves no serious attention.

Proceed we finally to notice Dr. Burton’s plan. This seeks to effect the desired object by resorting to a taxation of the richer for the benefit of the poorer Clergy. He proposes, for the increase of small livings, a graduated taxation of benefices (and also of Cathedral preferments) commencing as low as those of 200*l.* and upwards, which are to pay 1*l.* per annum, up to 250*l.* per annum, which are to pay 1*l.* 5*s.* and so on, with a gradually ascending scale; so that a living of 500*l.* shall pay 6*l.* 5*s.*; one of 750*l.*, 17*l.* 10*s.*; one of 1000*l.*, 35*l.*; one of 1250*l.*, 58*l.* 15*s.*; one of 1500*l.*, 88*l.* 15*s.*; one of 2000*l.*, 167*l.* 10*s.*

After an attentive examination and mature consideration of the above plan, we are bound to say, that it appears to us the least objectionable, and the most feasible of all which have been proposed; that it is also characterised by much moderation, sound sense, and practical knowledge. But, waving minor objections (e.g. that it commences at too low an income), the grand question is, whether it is based on the principles of justice, namely, whether the measure of taxation, however moderate it may seem (and it is the principle for which we contend), does not involve injustice, and be in reality a redistribution? It is urged, indeed, that the

Legislature, being trustee of the Church property, has the power of doing what it perpetually does with private property in general, and has occasionally (as in the case of the Curates' Bill of 1813) done with Church property. Mr. Gleig, in his sensible pamphlet, strenuously contends that the Legislature may, without any injustice, impose a tax on livings, either universally or partially: a power (he says) which it exercises every day in reference to all property. "It is not opposed (continues he) to any principle,—it has a precedent both in civil and ecclesiastical legislation,—in the levying of poor-rates, and in the payment of tithes; and, above all, may be brought to bear without the occurrence of any of those dangers and difficulties with which other devices are beset." We cannot, however, admit that Mr. Gleig has established his point. The cases he adduces are not similar, and consequently his reasoning involves a fallacy. Until, therefore, the Reformers who advocate the measure of taxation (and with whom rests the *onus probandi*), shall condescend to afford a solid proof of its justice, we must hesitate to recommend its adoption. To use the words of a writer in *Brit. Mag.* for Dec. 1832, p. 497, "it is difficult to imagine with what *pleas of justice*, or with what *good conscience*, they who are already in the possession of what they ought never to have had, shall presume to ask the Legislature either to rob other livings by means of *augmented tithes*, or else to *despoil the Chapters*, in order that the value of those small livings, of which they are the patrons, should be increased to their own private benefit." The measure, at all events, should only be carried into effect (if it were consistent with justice) by the Clergy themselves, in a Convocation formed for the purpose, on a very extended scale, composed of delegates sent from the incumbents at large, and furnished with ample powers to regulate, in conjunction with the Prelates, this and other matters connected with Church Reform. But before the Clergy in Convocation ought to be induced to give any serious consideration as to the adoption of the measure in question, a most grave objection to it should be removed, without which we hope they would reject it unhesitatingly, and not be made instrumental

to their own harm, and the good of their oppressors and spoliators. Let it be remembered, that of the livings in lay patronage (besides the Crown benefices), amounting to about 7600, nearly half are livings under (and some much under) 150*l.* per annum. Now of these the advowsons were, by the effect of the Curates' Bill, much depreciated in the market; and at present they are lower than they were ever known to be. Hence the patrons are not so much under the temptation to hawk them about and sell them; and thus the abominable sale of livings is much lessened. But any such scheme as Dr. Burton's or Mr. Townsend's, would have the effect of making these very livings (what surely no wise or good man would wish) as marketable as those of the class at present above them;—and, in short, would fill the coffers of the laity, by emptying those of the Clergy.

We trust that the Clergy will never consent, nor the friends of the Church ever adopt, any plan of taxation, without accompanying it with such a proviso as should effectually remove the objection in question. We confess we know none, except that of abolishing henceforward the sale of advowsons; consenting at the same time to purchase up at a moderate rate the livings in lay hands under 150*l.* per annum, and vesting the presentation to them in the hands of Commissioners.

Or, if this should be thought a measure of too great difficulty, to at least compel every Lay patron of a small living improved by the Taxation in question, to pay as many years' purchase of the annual amount of such grant of augmentation as it might fairly be worth.

Deep indeed is the interest we feel on a subject so momentous as the preservation and increased utility of the Church of England. The question, however, how this may be brought about, is one which, from various causes, especially the immense extent of private patronage, the want of funds, &c. is of the most intricate nature, "a complicated scheme (to use the words of Johnson) where many interests are to be connected, many movements to be adjusted, and the joint effort of many powers to be directed to a single point." We have indeed experimentally found the truth of another remark of the same great

writer, that "sudden difficulties often start up from the ambushes of art, stop the career of activity, repress the gaiety of confidence; and when we imagine ourselves almost at the end of our labours, drive us back to new plans and different measures." Under these circumstances, it is plain that great caution and deliberation, and the absence of every kind of rashness, are indispensable to the successful accomplishment of our designs. That all changes, to be really beneficial, must not only be well weighed, but introduced gradually, otherwise worse evils than those we deplore cannot but be involved, is a truth which ought not to need being inculcated in the present enlightened age. It is clear to us, that the crying evils arising from the scandalous poverty of a great part of the livings of the Church, is alone to be effectually removed by a sacrifice (which, however, we do not expect) on the part of the Lay Improprators, of a portion of that property held by them, so unjustly wrenched from the Church, to the great injury of the people, (especially the middle classes), and the unnecessary and, in its effects, pernicious aggrandisement of the great Land Proprietors. We cannot, however, approve of any plan which is not essentially conservative, makes no capricious changes, but maintains the existing frame-work of the Church, and preserves the right of property from infringement; which (to use the words of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in his late admirable Charge,) "does not pursue the greatest attainable good by the least violent means." We should (as Mr. Pusey observes) "make it our first object not to ascertain how much one might by any possibility curtail, but how much one ought to retain." We would, with Dr. Burton, wish that the Clergy were compelled to do their duty; but we wish also to see the Laity hindered from throwing impediments in their way. But, however necessary some reforms may be, no reflecting mind can fail to see (what is placed in a strong light by Dr. Arnold) "the general excellence of a system by which something is effectually saved from the gripe of selfishness, and given to the common good;—good the most extensive and most precious of all, the providing in every

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parish the existence of a person whose sole business shall be to promote good to the souls and bodies of men; good which no other but such a person could effect; good which, in a spiritual view, is beyond all price, as administering a remedy for all troubles, from the simplest physical suffering of the rudest nature, up to those mental conflicts which are the inevitable portion of the loftiest and most sensitive minds." The enemies of the Church, indeed, point to America, as presenting a proof how little necessary is an Established Church. But "America (as Dr. Arnold truly observes) is a very vague word, and in those parts of the Union in which religion is in the healthiest state, there is what is almost equivalent to an Establishment; that is, every man is obliged to contribute to a fund for religious instruction, but he has his choice as to the particular sect to which his quota is to be paid." "With all the advantages (continues he) enjoyed by America, as to the physical condition of her people, with her prodigious extent of available land, and her as yet comparatively scanty population, rendering the temptation to offences against property far less than it can be in an old and fully peopled country; still the world has as yet produced no instance of society advancing under a less promising aspect, intellectual, moral, and religious, than in the new states of the American Union;" where, as Dr. A. elsewhere observes, "Sectarianism has wrought her perfect work." Shall not, then, every exertion be made to preserve so mighty an engine for national good as our ESTABLISHED CHURCH? But, in order to effect her preservation, whatever measures may deserve the name of Reformation, may be really practicable, and produce good, without the committing of evil, must be done without hesitation or delay. Much must be done to restore the discipline of the Church, something to diminish, gradually but surely, the excessive inequality in her revenues; something to effectually check pluralities and non-residence, and to pave the way to the abolition of translations, except to the See of London and the Archbishoprics. Above all, it is indispensable to the security of the Church, that some plan (such as that recommended by Mr. Pu-

sey) be immediately adopted for the professional education of youngmen for the Church. And if this be connected with a restoration of our Cathedral institutions to their original intention, by making them seminaries for clerical education, it will do more than any thing else to preserve them in this *utilitarian* age. Let, then, the thing be set about with alacrity and vigour, and thus the difficulties (which have perhaps been magnified) will speedily diminish. And in all our plans of Reform, let there be a *hopeful* spirit, accompanying our exertions. "No man (says Bacon) can tell how much may be done, unless he believes that much may be done." Let, too, the measure in question be accomplished on a scale worthy of the first Protestant Church in the world, and worthy of the momentous purpose in view, the better instructing the ministry in the true nature of the Gospel, and enabling them to bring it more effectually home to the hearts and consciences of men. "Since truth (as Mr. Pusey observes) depends more upon the character of him who enforces it, than upon its own, it is of the utmost consequence that the Clergy should be persons to whom the Laity shall look up. But, in order to do this, they must be highly educated, both in a literary and professional view." The Bishop of London has with equal truth and force observed, that "the studies and qualifications of the Clergy are forced on-wards and upwards by that restless pressure of intellect, which is urging every class of society upon the footsteps of that which is next above it; and if they do not yield to the impulse, or rather if they do not anticipate and prevent it, by the most strenuous efforts to maintain their relative position, and to prove themselves masters of the knowledge which the people seek at their mouth, they will discredit their order, render their ministry ineffective, and endanger the Establishment." In order to see how much even the Laity are interested in this improvement of the Clergy, we have only to think of the great consequence of the Clergy, and their high moral as well as religious influence on society.\* To use the words of the Letter to Sir Robert Peel, "they

are the instructors of man's youth; they are the spiritual monitors of his maturer age; they are the heralds to him of the most momentous and appallingly interesting truths; man looks to them for comfort when in sorrow; and in that hour in which all that ever poet sang, or ever orator spoke, can neither charm nor rescue, —when friendship cannot save, nor love deliver, man is supported by their attentions, and solaced by their exhortations, when about to depart to another life, after the wrangling jars and 'fitful fever' of this!"

But if it be so necessary that they should be highly educated, highly accomplished, &c. it is quite as necessary that the remuneration apportioned for their support should be *liberal*. Not that it should be, even if we were allowed to make it so, *equal*. The manifold evils of a system of equalization have been abundantly pointed out, and are illustrated in the case of SCOTLAND, notwithstanding the great benefit she has ever derived from her southern neighbour. But, besides the ordinary parochial endowments, it is indispensable to the well-being of the religion itself, that there should be a better provision and a higher remuneration appointed, as prizes for the most deserving and laborious, and stations wherein they may serve the Church in a *higher* mode than mere parochial ministers ever can. And "the reward must be (as Bacon observes) such as may fully satisfy the most eminent men in the profession." Nothing, indeed, is more true than the saying of Pericles: *δδλα οἷς κίρα ἀπερὴς μέγιστα, τοῖσδε καὶ ἀδραὲς ἀμεινὰ καλῶνται*. "He (observes Mr. Rose), who knows human nature, which is, on the large scale, ever the same, will see that the minimum of pay will, of a surety, bring at least the minimum of qualification." In saying this, let us not be thought to lose sight of the *spiritual* character of the Clergy. They know, indeed, their high importance, since to them are committed the oracles of truth, and by them, humanely speaking, are all the inexpressible blessings of the Gospel to be communicated. But let us remember, that they have "this treasure in an earthen vessel;" that

\* There can be no doubt but that, as a body, they are the best informed in Europe, and that they have contributed more to the spreading real and true knowledge than any other class of men.

they are not angels, but men—men compassed with infirmity, who cannot but be affected by worldly circumstances, and who must therefore act, more or less, from mixed motives; who can be depressed by the chill influence of penury, or bowed down by the iron hand of oppression; who cannot be insensible to the stimulus of temporal rewards; which ought to be dear to them, as bearing testimony of approbation to their labours.

No doubt reforms in the Church are, more or less, necessary. But let every measure be well weighed, and every thing done with deliberation. Let not a single step be taken until we know where to plant the next foot-step. "Care (as Bacon observes) should be taken in reforming religion, (as in purging the body) that the good be not taken away with the bad; which is commonly done when the *People* is the Reformer. And when experiments are proposed, good care should be taken that it be the desire for reformation that draweth on the change, not the desire of change that pretendeth the reformation." Of course, this is quite as applicable to *political* as to *ecclesiastical* Reform. We should be cautious not to tamper too much with laws, by frequent and unnecessary alteration on pretence of, and even with a fair prospect of effecting, Reform. The consequence of rash innovation in legislation is ably pointed out by Hooker in Eccl. Pol. iv. 14. "To alter (says he) a law which the custom and continual practice of many ages or years hath confirmed in the minds of men, must needs be troublesome and scandalous. It amazeth them, it causeth them to stand in doubt, whether any thing be in itself by nature either good or evil; and not all things rather such as men at this or that time agree to account of them, when they behold even those things disposed, disannulled, rejected, which use had made in a manner natural, whereby all laws are made effectual." A truth which is also confirmed by the authority of the great Historian of antiquity: *πάντες δὲ θαυμάζοντες, εἰ βέβαιον ἡμῶν μηδὲν ἀνθεστήσει ἐν αὐτῷ δόξαν περὶ, μηδὲ γινώσκοντες ὅτι χεῖροσι νόμοις δυνάμει χρημένη πόλις κρείσσων ἐστὶν ἢ αὐτῶν ἔχουσιν ἀνέμοις.*

At the same time, we are far from maintaining that reforms are not to be made when they have become

indispensably necessary. We must, in the words of Bacon, "ask counsel of both times; of the ancient time, that we may understand what is best; of the later time, that we may know what is *fittest*;"—avoiding (to use the words of Dr. Bloomfield in the Dedication to his Translation of Thucydides,) "on the one hand, the manifold evils of rash innovation, and reckless precipitancy in legislation and government,—and, on the other, the scarcely less formidable perils of suffering political institutions, however generally perfect, and fitted to the then circumstances of a country, to wear and rust out, without gradually adopting such necessary and well-weighed repairs and improvements as the times and seasons may require."

In attempting, however, any reform which shall answer to its title, there is great need to avoid being deceived by names, so as not to attend to the reality of things. Thus, *Sinecures* do not necessarily imply sinecurists—and pluralities and non-residence, however great evils they may be, are by no means so grievous as many would have us suppose; nor are they without their benefit to the Church (see the Quarterly Review for Dec., the British Magazine for Nov. 1832, and the following months, Mr. Gleig, p. 37, and Dr. Arnold, p. 72). They must, therefore, be dealt with discreetly, or worse evils will be incurred.

As to the subject of *Tithes*, we must be content to refer to Mr. Gleig's sensible remarks, to Professor Lee's able tracts, and to Bp. Law's pamphlet on Commutation; indeed the subject, properly speaking, does not belong to the question of Church Reform. Suffice it to say, that, whatever may be the evils of the Tithe system, they are practically, very slight, as not being taken in kind one time in fifty.

As to the *Liturgy*, the some *dorens* at most of alterations which might be thought improvements, are unworthy of legislation.

Among the various schemes of reform which are, or may be devised, we hope the good sense of the nation will preserve it from the egregious folly of laying any such restraint, in regard to Clerical residence, as may hinder the employment of a competent number of able and experienced Clergymen from educating the children of the middle and higher



classes. "It has been (as Mr. Pusey observes) a blessed circumstance for this country, that education has, even in points not connected with Christianity, been, to so great a degree, carried on only by the Clergy. It has been a happy circumstance that our Philologists have been (with one exception) Clergy, because every thing is capable of being treated in a Christian manner, or the reverse. And the profession of a Clergyman affords a guarantee, that these studies, though in themselves secular, should lead men up to Christianity, not estrange them from it."

We shall forbear, for the present, to enter into the details of any plans of Church Reform which may require to be carried into effect. Such may best be offered when any general plans have been determined on. Though, indeed, the governors of our Church can little need petty suggestions of that kind; for, as they are, by their office, overseers of the Church, so are they, by their wisdom and experience, best qualified to "set in order the things which are wanting," to make our Church effectual for the purposes intended. And this leads us to remark, after an excellent writer, that "the restoration of the CONVOCATION, with increased powers, adapted to the peculiar circumstances of the times, is the Reform most wanted, because it ought to constitute the basis of all other Reforms." On which subject, see Mr. Massingberd's sensible Tract. We earnestly beseech those who preside at the helm of the State, to allow the Church to reform itself, especially as there are many marks of a self-reforming Church, and many circumstances which show us how much may be done without direct legislation. And should the task of "setting in order the things which are wanting" be committed to a CONVOCATION, presided over by our Prelates, we feel confident that they will never attempt to save the Church by any sacrifice of principle to expediency. All deviations from principle, while they fail to conciliate our enemies, alienate our friends. Something worse might happen to the Church than its downfall. If it be destined to fall (*πάρα γὰρ πείραξις αὐτῆς ἐστιν*), which Heaven forbid—we would have her fall nobly.

We must now hasten to a conclusion, trusting that we have contributed

something towards ascertaining the bearings of this perplexed question, and have, we think, established the following: 1. That equalisation of Church preferments would be most pernicious both to the Clergy and the country at large, especially as preventing persons of fortune from coming into the Church; and thereby so materially benefiting it, as they now do. 2. That the real evils of the Church cannot be suddenly or speedily corrected but by spoliation; which must tear up the very foundations of society. 3. That pluralities, under due limitation as to extent of income, are not near so great an evil as is supposed, nay, are productive of good; first by alleviating, (as they might be made to do unobjectionably,) the evil of an insufficient provision for the Clergy; and secondly, by obtaining a succession of Clergy, and giving them employment immediately on taking orders. 4. That Cathedral institutions may, with practicable alterations, be made (agreeably to their original intentions) a source of great benefit both to the Clergy and the Laity. 5. That much has been done, is doing, and may be done, quietly and effectually to promote reform, and thereby render any sweeping, violent, and hasty measures both unnecessary and inexcusable.

Finally, in discussing plans of Church Reform, let us never forget that it is chiefly a religious question, and ought to be considered in a religious view. To use the words of a late Fellow of Balliol College, the Church consists not in material buildings (as an ancient writer says, *δομοὶ γὰρ πάλαι, αὐτὸ οὐ τοῖον*. Thucyd. vii. 78.); it consists not in temporal revenues—however necessary in a question of Church Reform, these subordinate matters may be—but the Church consists of the people of God, and every measure of improvement, which stops short of improving them, must eventually end in disappointment.

To conclude (in the words of Mr. Pusey), "let us commit our Church to Him who 'loves it better than we can love it,' and, under Him, to those whom His Providence has appointed to govern it; praying Him, who alone can do so, 'by His continual pity to cleanse and to defend it; and because it cannot continue in safety without His succour, to preserve it evermore by His help and goodness.'"



## CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

MR. ALLEN ON HIS EDITION OF SALLUST.

MR. URBAN,

I was beginning to conclude, that, amid the pressing claims to attention of the valuable literature of the day, i. e. the trash of fashionable novels and mock-travels—a work on which I had spent much labour, was to be consigned by our learned Censors to obscurity. But I am glad to find that, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the claims of Classical Literature are not overlooked. And indeed, I believe the truth is that the other periodicals, with the single exception of the *Journal of Education*, have no scholars connected with them adequate to review a classical work of originality.

Your last number contains a review of my edition of *Sallust*, in which the writer has so flatteringly written my humble name on the same page with those of some of the Scholars of the old times, that I could wish that his review had called for no answer from me. To reply to all the conjectures and assertions, which the Reviewer has so fearlessly hazarded, would require more space than you could afford: I must therefore make a selection; and first, I shall notice some passages of the Jugurthine War.

Cap. 6. "Præterea opportunitas ausque et liberorum statia, quæ etiam mediocri viros spe præde transvorsos agit."

Thus have I corrected (not merely proposed to correct, as the Reviewer says) the Vulgate: "quæ etiam mediocri viros spe præde transvorsos agit." And the theory of the emendation is this: *spe* is a common abbreviation of *sæpe*; but an ignorant scribe mistook *spe* for the ablative of the noun *spes*, and this misapprehension naturally led him to introduce a noun expressive of the object of hope. Yet the Reviewer says I have not accounted for the introduction of *præde*! and therefore he taxes his ingenuity to hammer something out of *præde*.

Cap. 14. "Utinam emori fortune meæ honestus exitus esset, ne contemptus viderer, si, defensus malis, injuriæ concessio." Vulgo: *ne viderer contemptus v.*

Here the theory of the emendation is this: that an antithesis-hunter looking back at the *emori*, and being ignorant of the use of the particle *ne* or

*neve* (in which the librarii stumble passim), mistook the *u* of *ne*, or the *ve* of *neve*, for a compendium of the infinitive *vivere*. It may be added, that the reading of some manuscripts is *ne vere contemptus*; and the particle *ve* has given birth to *vere* apud Cic. *de Invent.* i. 25. Besides *vivere* in one MS. is written between the lines, and in others appears in three different positions. But, says the Reviewer, the antithesis plainly requires *ne contemptus viverem*. Ay, the antithesis requires! no doubt the librarii were of a similar opinion: and because *emori* stands in one clause, it is quite indispensable to balance it with *vivere* in the other. Forsooth, because Sallust has compared the characters of Cæsar and Cato by antithesis, people gape for an antithesis in every line of Sallust. The doctrine of the antithesis, however, has been tolerably well shattered by Curtius; and it is certain that nothing has contributed more to the corruption of Sallust. But in the sentence immediately following, "Nunc neque vivere libet, neque mori licet sine dedecore," the Reviewer is not content with one antithesis, but he inflicts a second on us: we must read *ut libet*, to balance *sine dedecore*. But what will *vivere ut libet* mean? nothing else than this—"to live according to the dictates of my own will and pleasure," or, as Terence says, *vivere meo modo*: but Adherbal wished to make the impression that he was concerned only for his honour.

Cap. 33. "*Aperiet, in fide et clementia populi Romani magnam spem illi citam; restituet, non sociis salutem fore.*" Vulgo *Si verum aperiet—sic restituet*.

Here the Reviewer, patching together the readings of various manuscripts, and making sundry adaptations thereof, writes: *Si verum vere summum aperiet*. Now I am aware that the plan of joining together the readings of various manuscripts occasionally succeeds; but such patchwork as this I have never seen. "We ought to be told," says the Reviewer, "what were the kind of facts alluded to?" Now I ask the Reviewer, does his own patchwork inform us "what were the kind of facts alluded to?"

But we require no such information: the speaker has stated the facts already; and no obscurity can attach to the absolute *verba operat—reticent*. The passage is now purged and restored to its purity, if interpolators will allow it to remain so; and the Reviewer forgets that the MS. on which he builds his theory, Harl. 12, which gives *summus* (without the conjunction), is the most contemptible in the collection: and I have no doubt that *summus* is compounded of *si summ*, and that the blundering scribe mistook the note of the syllable *er* for a note of the letter *m*. But the blunders of this MS. are incredible, and defy all reasonable analysis; or rather one solution is to be applied to them all: the writer did not understand a syllable of what he wrote, and he was set to work to unravel a contracted copy.

Cap. 47. "Huc consul, simul et paterentur tentandi, et opportunitatis loci gratia, praesidium imposuit." Vulgo: "simul tentandi gratia, et si paterentur opportunitates loci."

This is the Asses-bridge. The Reviewer discovers a lacuna, and supplies it thus, *et opportunitatis loci allecat*: but this is wildness. The reading which I have given, and which I venture to pronounce a very probable reading, is produced by a theoretical transposition of words and the change of a single letter. But the Reviewer says *opportunitatis gratia* is not very good Latin. However, he has been so kind as to answer his own objection by quoting a parallel passage from c. 94, "Verum ea Numidica ex coriis, ponderis gratia simul, et offensa quo levius streperent." But even this passage, he says, is not free from suspicion. What the suspicion is, I certainly do not know, and I defy the Reviewer to show. *Ponderis gratia* is a sort of *prima facie* antiphrasis; for the Numidian bucklers were preferred not on account of their weight, but on account of their lightness: but we must understand on account of their *less* weight. So cap. 18, "Nam freto divisi, etc.," the fact of the Medes, who settled in Africa, being separated by a strait from Spain is assigned as a reason why they bartered with the Spaniards: but we must understand, because they were separated by a strait *only*, whereas the others were separated

by a wide sea. "But, at all events," says the Reviewer, "this passage can hardly defend *opportunitatis gratia*; for the *opportunitas loci* was itself the impelling motive." The force of this observation I do not well understand: Sallust, however, says that the impelling motive was two-fold. But even if the Reviewer could prove, which he cannot, any impropriety in *opportunitatis gratia*, still the reading would be perfectly defensible on the principle of Syllepsis; and if the Reviewer will consult the index, he will find that many far more questionable constructions are to be acquiesced in on the same principle. *Gratia* is indeed more frequently joined with gerunds and future participles; but when a gerund is already present, as here, propriety (if this be the propriety of the particle) is satisfied; and any noun may be joined in regimen on the principle of Syllepsis. But I do not rest my defence on Syllepsis: the other passage of Sallust is perfectly parallel and perfectly free from suspicion. And in fact, to circumscribe the application of the ablative *gratia* used as a causal particle, will not be a very easy matter. I shall only add, that if any one shall hereafter cross the Asses-bridge more happily than I have, I will be among the first to congratulate him.

Cap. 54. The Reviewer pronounces the construction, in which a negative clause is to be supplied in connexion with the particle *nisi*, to be "opposed to every principle of reason." No doubt the Reviewer would pronounce a similar decree on the construction of *non modo* for *non modo non*. But the Reviewer does not understand the construction which he so boldly characterizes. And the doctrine is no novel one: the Reviewer has formidable opponents to settle with; but if the Reviewer thought proper to censure me in this matter, he ought rather to have quoted a passage from cap. 83, where, on strong testimony of manuscripts, I have restored a second example of this construction. I will also shortly show where a converse construction, wherein a positive clause is to be elicited from a negation introduced by *nisi*, must be acknowledged *apud* Cic. *de Nat. Deor.* I am therefore very guilty in this matter.

Cap. 64. "Simpliciter eadem postulanti fertur dixisse, Ne festinaret; satis mature, etc." Vulgo. *ne festinaret abire.*

The Reviewer conjectures *ambire*, ingeniously enough: but neither *ambire* nor any thing else can stand here. Marius has been importuning Metellus for leave of absence to stand for the consulship. Metellus at last loses his temper, and says, "Don't be in a hurry." The reply of an angry man is naturally brief; but if we make him say, "Don't be in a hurry—to *convass*," the putid plethory of the reply must be offensive to every person of taste. I therefore feel no compunction of conscience for having knocked out *ambire*. And I did so not exactly at the suggestion of Gruter; but the brief note of Gruter confirmed the suggestion of common sense.

Cap. 98. "Ceterum apud aquam Sullam cum equitibus *agitare* jubet."

Here I have expunged *noctem*, and understand *agitare* to be used absolutely for *agitare presidium*, as in c. 59, "Equitatum omnem . . . pro castris *agitare* jubet." But the Reviewer says, that this passage is not in point: however, with all deference I assert and asseverate, that it is perfectly in point; that is, that it perfectly illustrates the meaning which I wish to be attached to *agitare* in this place. And he informs us, that *noctem agitare* means to pass the night! Now did the Reviewer really suppose that I was ignorant of the meaning of *noctem agitare*? Or was the object simply to pass the night? No; the object was to keep guard and prevent the barbarians from poisoning the fountain, according to their practice; vide cap. 55. And if Sulla kept guard at the fountain, he must of course have passed the night at the fountain: therefore, whatever is contained in the common reading is also contained in my briefer but pregnant reading, and much more withal.

And now I have nearly answered the Reviewer, as to the Jugurthine war. But he has discovered two lacunae in Caesar's speech. As to the first, I only ask him, is he serious? In the second passage he states the case very inaccurately and imperfectly; and indeed throughout the article he often labours under strange misapprehensions, although the plainest statements are made in the notes: in fact, he seems to have written his review when he had nearly forgotten the contents of the book: but the the-

ory, by which he derives *corpora* from the *per* of *permitti*, can satisfy nobody but himself. Here we are simply to supply *eos* before the infinitive, and there is no need of any antithesis. But cap. 18, "in Catilina maturasset pro curis sociis signum dare," where I have expunged *sociis*; (whether justly or not, let the reader of taste say), the Reviewer sports a notable conjecture: *parum curiose suis*! Then the cause of Catiline's failure on this occasion was, that he gave the signal carelessly at a premature time. So of course he would have succeeded, if only he had given the signal carelessly at a mature time. But, what the mature time for carelessly doing a thing is, would have puzzled even him to tell, who has said there is "a time for every thing."

The Reviewer says that Cortius has pushed the doctrine of purgation a little too far, and in some instances has carried me along with him: he ought in fairness to have illustrated this remark; Criticism lives only by examples. But I cannot extend this letter further. Before I conclude, however, I wish to take advantage of the extensive circulation of the *Gentleman's Magazine* to correct an inadvertence. In note 14. on Caesar's speech, I have proposed as a conjecture *comparata*, sc. *pennae*; whereas I ought to have actually edited so, as this is the reading of the first Venetian edition. By a similar process Gruter ad B. J. c. 6, conjectured *volvere*, which he had previously read in this same Venetian edition.

And now, Mr. Urban, to your readers of taste and judgment, and to those who understand the genius and style of Sallust (without any reference to which, the Reviewer seems to have merely assayed his own ingenuity) I leave it to judge between me and the Reviewer.  
H. E. ALLEN.

P. S. It appears that Professor Gerlach (whose work the kindness of a stranger has lately put into my hands) is to favour the world with a *fourth* quarto on Sallust, in which he is to give the readings of all the MSS. in England. I congratulate myself that I have interposed in time to save the country the disgrace of leaving it to a foreigner to bring to light whatever is valuable in the MSS. of the British Museum. And I venture to assert,

that a good deal more has been done for Sallust in my small volume, than in the Professor's three portentous quartos. In fact I have fished through these quartos for several days, but have not yet succeeded in hooking up one emendation worth an obolus: the only result of my angling hitherto has been that one MS. confirms my conjecture on Cæsar's speech, note 48. But, as I have mentioned this edition, can any of your readers inform me, where Professor Gerlach discovered that the prænomen of Fabius Maximus Cunctator was *Publius*; and that, therefore, the Cunctator is not meant in the preface of the Jugurthine War?

Mr. URBAN, *Blacksheem, Feb. 10.*

AS the pages of your Magazine are ever open to the investigation of the curious, the theory of the etymologist, and the research of the antiquary, allow me to offer through them a few brief observations upon the origin of the term *Druid*. In the explanation given of that word by ancient and modern writers, I find the generality of them agree in stating that it is derived from *Dru*, *Daru*, or *Deru*, the British name for oak. In early times that tree was considered to be the peculiar residence of the deity, "*Sacra Jovi quercus*." Those who were engaged in the sacred rites of religion, were crowned with chaplets of this sacred tree, while every altar was strewed with its leaves, and circled with its branches. Now, so far from the word *Druid* owing its derivation from *Dru*, *Daru*, *Deru*, or from the Greek *δρυς*, I do not consider it as derived from any thing connected with the oak, or belonging to that sacred tree; but rather from the peculiar attainments and the high estimation which the Druids were supposed and acknowledged by the people to possess. Whatever might have been their wisdom, or however extensive their knowledge, it is certain they kept it to themselves,—indeed, we have every reason to suppose that neither the Gallic nor the British Druids had any knowledge of the use of letters before the Romans came amongst them; we hear of no books on any subject that they wrote, nor writings of any kind that they had, or left behind them, mentioned by any historian;—we see no inscription of theirs

on any pillars of their temples, or on any altars of their gods, or on any monuments of their princes and heroes; in whose honour the Druids, who had the sole care of religion, and the chief sway in the ordering of public affairs, may be naturally supposed as zealous to distinguish themselves, as the heathens were in all countries where they had the use of letters. There is still an infinite number of the remains of such monuments, altars, and temples erected by the Druids in the British Isles, and some there are on the Continent, but without the least mark to shew there ever was a British or Celtic inscription on any of them; and as characters engraven on stone are not apt to disappear, it is reasonable to suppose that the British Druids had no knowledge of the use of letters. But not being able to express their knowledge in writing, is no reason why they should be considered as an ignorant class of individuals: history informs us to the contrary—*φιλῶσοφος τῶν ἐσὶ καὶ θεολόγοι περιττοὺς τιμῆ-μενοι οὐδ' ἀρνούμενοι ἀπομάχεσθαι*. Diod. Sic. lib. v.

As the Druids were all "in magno honore," and their President had the "summa auctoritas;" possessing authority in Britain full as absolute as the Magi did in Persia, the Curetes in Greece, or the Chaldeans in Assyria, they were equally deemed "necessary men;" for so the word *Dir-rin* signifies among the Celts, and *Curetes* among the Greeks. The Druids followed also the example of the Curetes in their pretences to a familiar intercourse with the gods. The retirement in which they lived, and the veil of mystery which they invariably threw over all their public proceedings, impressed the minds of the people that they possessed the highest mental attainments; in fact, they were looked upon as Magicians. Now the ordinary word for "Magician" among the Saxons and Germans is "*Dry*;" among the Irish "*Druidheacht*," or "*Druid*;" in the Gaëlic "*Druidh*." There is such a striking similarity between each of these words, that I cannot but come to the conclusion, that *Druid* is derived from *Magician*, either in Saxon, Irish, or Gaëlic, rather than having any reference to the British *Deru*, or the Greek *δρυς*.

J. MACKENZON.

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrase of parts of the Holy Scriptures, in Anglo-Saxon; with an English translation, notes, and a verbal index. By Benj. Thorpe, Esq. F.S.A. Published by the Society of Antiquaries. 8vo.*

ALTHOUGH at a period when the most sluggish apathy seemed to have overwhelmed Europe respecting the knowledge and intellectual cultivation of the people whose tongue we speak, and under whose laws we live, a few laborious Englishmen were striving to call back the feelings of the Teutonic nations to a reverential survey of the past, it cannot be denied that, the impulse once given, we contentedly suffered ourselves to be outstripped, in every direction, by our continental brethren. We had made a great stride, and were either too timid or too self-satisfied to continue the effort; in every respect a misfortune, since the materials, the wealthy stores we had to work upon, rendered us eminently capable, by a proper developement of the Anglo-Saxon language, of assisting the labours of German and Scandinavian scholars—men who, though far our superiors in industry and philological acumen, possess no such wide field for the exertion of those prime qualities. It is far from our wish to undervalue the earlier Saxonists of England; they had a new path to fray for themselves, and brought abundant zeal to the task. In comparison with their successors, even to the present day, they were a mighty race; but they neither did nor could possess that spirit of cautious philology which would render them sure guides in a new study. Hickes overshot his own mark; and no less did Junius, who, himself a foreigner, and far better acquainted with the ancient languages of Denmark and Germany than of England, might still have added worthy increase to our knowledge had his plans been more moderate, more commensurate to the space over which it was lawful for him to extend his rule. The Elstobs and Rawlinson appear to have possessed, as far as it went, sound and useful knowledge; but for the host of the Harringtons, Gibsons, and Thwaiteses, the sooner their systems and their editions are forgotten the better. Want

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of critical knowledge by which to test the value of MSS., in some cases want of industry to make use of the better material, when a worse might be more readily come by, have rendered every edition of a Saxon work printed in England hitherto, useless, or worse than useless, deceptive. It is strange, and not matter of pride or pleasure to Englishmen, that a Dane and a German should have put us in the right road; that Rask and Grimm, without even an opportunity of seeing Anglo-Saxon MSS. should, from their knowledge of the tongue, have corrected the faulty printed works, and that the MSS. should nearly always confirm their readings; that Schmidt should give a better edition of the Anglo-Saxon Laws than Wilkins or Lambard, merely by bettering their blunders; that Grundtvig should append to his Danish paraphrase of Beowulf page after page of conjectural emendations, which are after all the real forms found in the MS. But so it is; and we have nothing left but to hope that henceforward our countrymen will be content to step a little out of their own narrow circle, and to make use of the lights which others have afforded.

The Gentleman to whom, under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries, we owe the paraphrase of Cædmon, is one who has studied in this sound school of northern philologists, and his work is consequently beyond comparison the best edition of a Saxon author that has ever issued from the press in England. The opportunity of canvassing its merits and demerits, is not to be passed over; for, as there appears at present a sort of zeal for the reproduction of our old records, so valuable to the philosopher, the historian, and the philologist, it is well that it should be known what may and what may not be looked for at the hands of those to whom the task of editing them is committed.

Most of those who will read these remarks, are familiar with the subject and nature of the work; some of them may perhaps have attempted to read the metrical version of the Old Testament in Junius's edition, and with Lye's Dictionary; to either class of persons we seriously recommend the perusal of

Mr. Thorpe's book; it will give them new lights upon the subject. A profound and extensive knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon poetic language, which is very distinct from that of the Gospels and Homilies and Histories, has enabled the Editor to make an excellent text out of one of the worst and most carelessly written of all the Saxon MSS.; while his ear, well-tuned to the harmony of Saxon rhythm, separates line from line, as far as we have observed, with unerring accuracy. But these, great merits in themselves, are crowned by an accurate translation, the difficulty of which can only be appreciated by those who have attempted similar labours. We do not always agree with the learned Editor; but in the very few passages wherein we at present feel inclined to differ from him, it must be admitted that great difficulty exists; these have received deep consideration at his hands, and therefore it is not improbable that maturer study may compel us to give him the bucklers. It would serve no useful purpose to enter here upon a detailed examination of this poem; and the following extract will probably convey a clearer notion of its merits, than any long-drawn eulogium:

There had not here as yet,  
save cavern shade,  
nought been;  
but this wide abyss  
stood deep and dim,  
strange to its Lord,  
idle and useless;  
on which looked with his eyes  
the King firm of mind,  
and beheld those places  
void of joys;  
saw the dark cloud  
lower in eternal night,  
swart under heaven,  
dark and waste,  
until this worldly creation  
through the word existed  
of the Glory-king.

Here first shaped  
the Lord eternal,  
chief of all creatures,  
heaven and earth;  
the firmament upreared,  
and this spacious land  
established  
by his strong powers,  
the Lord Almighty.  
The earth as yet was  
not green with grass;  
ocean cover'd  
swart in eternal night,  
far and wide,

the dusky ways.  
Then was the glory-bright  
spirit of heaven's Guardian  
borne over the deep,  
with utmost speed:  
the Creator of angels bade,  
the Lord of life,  
light to come forth  
over the spacious deep.  
Quickly was fulfilled  
the high King's behest,  
for him was holy light  
over the waste,  
as the Maker bade.

Then sundered  
the Lord of triumphs  
over the ocean-flood  
light from darkness,  
shade from brightness,  
then gave names to both,  
the Lord of life.

Light was first  
through the Lord's word  
named day;  
beauteous bright creation!  
Well pleased  
the Lord at the beginning,  
the procreative time.

The first day saw  
the dark shade  
swart prevailing  
over the wide abyss. (p. 7.)

Among the other excellencies for which we have to return thanks to Mr. Thorpe, is a copious verbal index, which future lexicographers will congratulate themselves on possessing. In the absence of any thing like a respectable Saxon dictionary, this is highly valuable. We have but one quarrel with the Antiquarian Society in this matter; viz. that they have retained the mis-called Saxon character in this book. It has been so long thoroughly known that this was not Saxon; that, with the exception of þ and ð, it was merely a monkish variation of the Latin type; above all, that it did not even resemble the writing of the best MSS.; that it was to be hoped that in England the good example set by continental editors would be followed. The curious may consult Rask's *A. S. Grammar*, p. 1; Grimm's *Deutsche Grammatik*, I. 4; Zahn's *Ulfilas Vorrede*, p. 22; for further information; and above all observe the method practised by the editors of the 4to *Edda*, by Graff in his *Otfried and Diutisca*; by Hoffmann in his *Deutsche Fundgruben* and *Willeram*, by Lachmann in his *Nibelungen Lied*, and by Schmeller in his *Heljand*; in short, by all continental scholars whose opinions

deserve attention. It is much to be hoped that the very successful start which they have made, will induce the Society to continue their useful labours; the Codex Exoniensis ought not to remain in MS.; nor are the old religious songs and homilies of the Anglo-Saxons deserving of the neglect with which they have been treated; above all, it seems wonderful that the Works of that truly mighty prince, Alfred the Great, should never have been collected. For history, for the study of language, and for theology, they are of unmeasured value.

*An Historical and Architectural Description of the Priory Church of Bridlington, in the East Riding of York. By Rev. Marmaduke Prickett, M. A. 8vo. pp. 130.*

THE scanty remains of the Priory Church of St. Mary at Bridlington will be contemplated by the antiquary with the same feelings as the torso of a beautiful statue, of which enough only remains to indicate the beauty of the entire work. The nave alone exists; the choir, the transepts, and the central tower, are entirely removed; the western towers cropped down to the height of the main building; the great window walled up, and the once-splendid architectural features of the edifice, either innovated upon or destroyed, present a melancholy picture, exciting emotions of keen regret for the unsparing ravages of bad taste and worse feelings. When perfect, the present church rivalled the noble Minster of Beverley, not only in dimensions but in beauty of construction; it then displayed the magnificence of a cathedral, it is now rather an unightly parish church; to the admirer of ancient architecture it still presents features worthy of admiration, and, though reduced to about half its former size, the remains possess, in common with other specimens of our monastic architecture, that magnificence of design and beauty of detail which render such relics of better times (in point of building) so valuable to the artist and the archaeologist.

The building is entirely in the Pointed style; the greater part of the nave appears to have been erected between the reigns of the first and third Edwards; the aisle showing the lancet windows of the first reign, and the

clerestory the more elaborate tracery which prevailed in the time of the last named monarch. The extensive west window and the doorway below it, with the remains of the towers, are the work of the sixteenth century, and are executed in the richest style of Tudor architecture. Mr. Prickett considers that it was intended "to assimilate the western front of the church to that of the beautiful neighbouring collegiate church of Beverley, which is in the same style." P. 40.

Every trace of the Norman church, founded in the reign of Henry the First, by Walter de Gant, is entirely lost; but an ancient coffin-lid remains in the nave, on which, accompanied by some grotesque sculptures representing a fox and a bird drinking out of a jar or bottle, with a cat looking on, and two flying dragons combatant, is a relief, showing the front of a building, which from its mixture of round and pointed arches, accompanied by columns with leaved capitals, may fairly be supposed to represent a structure of the reign of Henry the First, and without any stretch of probability may be taken for a representation of the west front of the former church. Whether this supposition be correct or not, this curious piece of sculpture is at all events deserving of interest as a representation of an ancient building, and may be classed with the interesting examples on the founts of East Meon and Winchester.

The author, in a note, gives the following piece of information, well worthy the notice of continental travellers.

"It is reported, I know not with what degree of accuracy, that drawings and ground-plans of the church and monastery of Bridlington, taken before the Dissolution, are preserved, along with those of many other English monasteries, in the College of St. Omer's and in the Vatican at Rome."—p. 39 note.

We throw this out as a hint to some of our Correspondents, who we hope will be able to answer the question satisfactorily.

The following extract will account for the paucity of the present remains of the monastery, and at the same time show the paltry pittance which the ministers of Queen Elizabeth deemed to be sufficient for the support of a parochial clergyman.



"In the time of Queen Elizabeth the manor and rectory were granted on lease to John Stanhope, esq. on condition of paying a salary of eight pounds a year to a priest, who should perform divine service, and have the charge of souls within the parish. The leasee was also allowed to take stone from the ruins of the monastery for the repairs of the pier."—p. 37.

The neighbouring churches, which anciently belonged to the Priory, are briefly noticed; and joining with Mr. Prickett in his laudable wish to see the restoration of the remains of the Priory Church effected, we also think that in the instances of Speeton, Grindal, and Fraithorpe chapels, "than which," our author tells us, "it is hardly possible to conceive more wretched buildings appropriated as places of public worship," something is requisite to be done. The interest of the Established Church demands that, if not ornamental, certainly respectable buildings should in all cases be applied to sacred uses; a miserable hovel, out of repair and unsightly in appearance, can only bring disgrace on the Establishment, and increase an evil which requires the most serious attention.

The plates which accompany this volume, seventeen in number, are drawn and engraved by the Messrs. Storer. The execution is highly creditable to their joint talents. They represent the principal features of the church of Bridlington, and comprize views of several other churches, as well as different objects of antiquity; among which a plate of four Norman fonts is highly valuable and interesting.

We trust that Mr. Prickett's example will induce other gentlemen of taste to come forward with publications of the same kind, got up with equal taste and elegance; for such exertions there is ample range in the wide and rich field which the extensive county of York offers to the architectural antiquary.

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*A Moral and Political Sketch of the United States of North America. By Achille Murat, ci-devant Prince Royal of the Two Sicilies, and Citizen of the United States. With a note on Negro Slavery, by Junius Redivivus. pp. 402.*

ALMOST all the Bonaparte family have evinced such powers of intellect,

as to render a literary work from a member of it nothing extraordinary. Nor is it extraordinary for a Frenchman or an Italian, depressed in circumstances, to turn his hand to any thing. We have striking living proofs of the first in the present king of France and his ambassador in London; Prince Murat has determined to give us another from beyond the Alps, and evinced across the Atlantic! A prince turned citizen, and emulating Cincinnatus, is an additional novelty. But there is something better than all this in the present work and its subject. The work, exclusive of more Gallic smartnesses, and philosophical obscurities, than we should have expected, is well composed; and the subject is still open to investigation, particularly by a philosophic mind.

The matter is thrown into the easy form of ten letters, which by excellent arrangement are formed into sections on almost all subjects interesting to political economy. There is a well written preface by the Translator, who is also we presume Editor, with one exception, which we confess we do not understand,—the introduction of the English Reform Bill,—its inefficacy from delay, and the consequent inclination of the middle classes to emigrate. Does he forget that emigration has been prevalent for forty years? We certainly prefer that "other respect in which the United States is still more interesting to us as a people; and that is in the working of the machinery of their government." To this all the civilized and partly civilized world is at this moment directing their attention. For this purpose, in consequence of the general wonder, our own state is properly sending missions to ascertain what has thus newly arisen from that we ourselves originally taught.

The work appears to have originated from the suggestions of Count Thi-beaudau, a man of talent perhaps, still too little known. To him, in a dedicatory preface, the ci-devant prince thus says, after his exordium: "a form of government more or less similar to theirs is the point to which Europe is gravitating," &c. This we must beg leave to doubt; for if theirs was thus accepted as perfect, we should with less anxiety look to this book of the Citizen Prince for further information as to the progress which North Ame-

rica has made towards it. It is true that, consonantly with the spread of knowledge liberal principles gain ground, and people no longer require, nor are required, to be managed by the cumbrous chains of feudality; but it does not thence follow that, after the good which has been derived from limited monarchies, those principles can only subside into republicanism. Indeed, the Prince himself candidly declines, for the present, to answer the "question that has been asked me a thousand times, If I think the constitution of the United States the best possible, and if I think it applicable to France, or any part of Europe?" He considers, as all who think must do, that people have lost themselves in search of a theoretical liberty, while they have altogether neglected that practical liberty which is of main importance. He thinks "the United States have obtained the latter." How far he maintains his position it is our business to see, notwithstanding his singular declarative veto, that "if I deceive myself it is my own affair, and nobody has a right to thwart me." It is remarkable that, to say nothing of a paradox or two, in describing his expectations from the last French Revolution, Citizen Achilles depicts (p. xxiv.) much of what we enjoy at present in England! His opinions appear to be those of Lafayette, noble in principle, but irreducible to practice. Having determined of himself a means of universal peace, he disposes of the European armies by sending them to Asia and Africa, to conquer and civilize à la Romain. He does not provide for his Utopia. The author closes his preface with the following remarks, in answer to objectors.

"They cannot pretend to know the country as intimately as I do, who not only have lived there more than nine years, but who have engaged in all sorts of business. I married there, and there I have a family and numerous friends dear to me. I have travelled a good deal about the country, am settled in the woods, where I have seen a new nation spring up; have seen it pass through all the possible degrees of civilization. I am a lawyer, a planter, an officer of militia; I have filled according to circumstances other offices, either by the appointment of government, or the election of my fellow citizens. I shall always feel myself honoured by the title of Citizen of the United States. I was poor, alone, ex-

iled; I found there a country, which Europe refused me."

The first letter is dated, "Wascissa, near Tallahassee, (Florida) June 1826," and commences with a just hit on a very prevalent class of travellers which somebody has called *the fugitives*, but with at the same time a rather confined notion that all the English who have penetrated the interior are Sectarians, who view things only according to their "ridiculous fancies." He should not say this in the face of Dr. Lardner's "Western World." There is another point; Prince Murat is "a planter," and this renders, in his views, the agricultural too preponderant over the commercial and manufacturing States. His first grand division of the United States is between those who employ slaves (of course Africans) and those who do not. The former are agricultural. This, says our citizen prince author, "involves a delicate point in our policy. The northern states are jealous of our slaves and of our prosperity; we envy them nothing. All that they produce we consume. They have more capital than we, but less revenue." So far statistically; it is however added, which is important to recent and present circumstances, that by an attempt to emancipate the blacks, "the American confederation would be destroyed, the Southern states would be obliged to separate from those of the North. To precipitate this measure would be to expose the Southern states to internal convulsions, and the Union to disorder, without producing any advantage to the Northern states." This principle, peculiarly local as it is, may also be worthy of attention with regard to our own West Indian colonies, and the question of the slave trade.

He thus describes the several States of the Union, which we notice only for some novelty, and with some surprise that he should not have recognized his countryman Felix de Beaujour, who more than twenty years ago did the same thing; if not to refer to the excellent facts collected in the volumes of Dr. Lardner. "The six New England States, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, and Rhode Island, form of themselves a remarkable constellation. They are what in the rest of the Union we call *Yankees*." Their industry, capital, ships are landed; their love of money

and puritanism dislauded; yet Boston is "the Athens of the Union, the cradle of liberty;" agriculture and manufactures seem equally prosperous in this state. The *central states* (including New York) are more various, very opulent and very liberal. De Witt Clinton originated great statistical improvements, but parties are "bitter and personal." *Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware* resemble each other in good nature, tranquillity, and industry; Quakers and Germans prevail; Philadelphia is pedantic in science; *Maryland* is divided between the simplicity of the Quakers and the pride of the Virginian planters; accompanied by intolerance towards the Jews. It seems to abound in political troubles; which may be accounted for by the variety of cultivation of tobacco, corn, and cotton. *North Carolina* is dismissed in few words, with a sneer on its poverty and gold mines, which we confess we do not understand, for we must venture an idea that, *navigating its own waters*, it will present advantages and results not to be mocked. *South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana*, purely agricultural, are frank, generous, hospitable, talented, polished; the very antipode to the Yankees; yet "nothing can equal the fury of its factions, unless it be those of Kentucky." The *Western States*, incomparably the *largest and richest* part of the Union, "are characterized as coarse and cynical in their independence, "for the most part sour and ignorant," yet with the promise of Universities established every where "with *luxury*." A determinate opinion is properly postponed by the present author.

And so we may safely postpone any further opinion of his work, by saying, what is of most importance to it, and ourselves, that it furnishes the *very latest* views of the Union—the origin and history of parties—description of the new settlements—state of all principles regarding political economy; as "slavery, religion, justice, law, army, navy, Indians, finance, manners, fine arts, and literature," and that all this is done in a way that ought to invite readers. We could select numerous passages, such as one at p. 264; but if we did, we should be suspected, perhaps, of favouring another effort of Prince Puckler Muskau,

to whose criticisms here is great similarity.

Whatever may be the fate of the writer or his work, here is a great fund of matter to inform and amuse every body, quite exclusive of the rank of the former; and as we are seeking information from the United States ministerially, so we trust we are not wrong in the attention which we have given to some principles of this work as auxiliary to that good purpose. The "notes on Negro Slavery" perplex us, not that we are friendly to slavery of any kind, but that they are so much *au tort et au travers*.

The truth is, that the volume must be read, let who will say yea or nay towards it. We have plenty of stable productions of facts, but it is such as this that will alone fit "The age and body of the times, their form and pressure."

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*Piozziana. Recollections of the late Mrs. Piozzi, by a Friend. 8vo. pp. 232.*

WE never violate a mask, unless it totally misrepresents the countenance it hides. The friend, for whom Mrs. Piozzi sat, when she had no longer beauty to preserve; whom she delighted to live with, and made the guardian of her fame; to whom her virtues and her talents were equally known; is welcome to our hospitality, and shall himself deliver the design which he conceived, when he commenced his work.

"My chief aim was to exhibit a faithful, but not unfavourable resemblance of one of the most extraordinary and agreeable persons it was ever my good fortune to know; one, by whose unfailing kindness and condescension I felt myself greatly obliged, and highly complimented, and whose equal in most respects, were I still to live as many years as have already passed over me, I might well despair of finding."

The great veneration in which we have always held Dr. Johnson, may be supposed to have enlisted us under his banners, when he breathed his "sigh of ineffectual tenderness" on the marriage of Mrs. Thrale with Mr. Piozzi. Several men of letters have made a point of persecuting that union, as if she owed her hand to Dr. Johnson, and committed a sort of rebellion against wisdom, not to prefer as a

husband the guide of her studies and the monitor of her conduct. Mr. Piozzi himself, whose fine musical powers and birth in Italy invited the vulgar to use their contemptuous appellation of fiddler at all times when they mentioned him, was selected by a learned divine, not long since departed, to bear the odium of "having destroyed the residence of his wife's family:"—that residence which we now know he absolutely restored at great expense; in that and every part of his conduct showing the most marked attention even to her prejudices; and promoting her happiness through life with the most tender and anxious solicitude. See the *ana* at page 96, and yet more pointedly and instructively at page 98, a passage which we shall extract.

"When my father lived at old Backyng, the house which Mr. Beloe, God forgive him! has said that dear Mr. Piozzi pulled down, the labourers' wages were only five shillings for the week, yet in those days, I mean 1740 or thereabout, all were pleased and happy. The date cut in the weather vane of this building is 1537."

As we have thus propitiated the lady's *mauvais*, by extending the vindication she has left of her second husband; we may with greater firmness venture to shield the venerable friend of her first, from an attack which she has unadvisedly allowed herself to make upon his manly and independent spirit. The story, as told by the author under review, is this, in nearly his own words.

"At a large dinner party, on which Dr. Johnson sat on one side of Mrs. Thrale, and Mr. Burke on the other, Mr. Thrale very unceremoniously begged of her to change places with Sophy—who was threatened with a sore throat, and might be injured by sitting near the door." Mrs. T. was very near her confinement, and excessively low-spirited—so she shed tears, and petulantly said that "perhaps, ere long, the lady might be at the head of Mr. T.'s table, without displacing the lady of the house, &c., and so left the room." When Johnson and Burke came up into the drawing-room, she determined to give them both what she calls a *jabot*, but made her charge upon Johnson, and asked of him "whether he thought her much to blame?" He replied, "Why possibly not—your feelings were outraged."—I said, "Yes, greatly so; and I cannot help remarking with what bland-

ness and composure you witnessed the outrage. Had this transaction been told of others, your anger would have known no bounds; but towards a man who gives good dinners, &c. you were meekness itself." Johnson coloured, and Burke, I thought, looked foolish; but I had not a word of answer from either." p. 23.

And this was told by the lady "as a proof that Johnson could be ductile, nay servile, upon occasion." Now we must beg pardon of our on-named friend, if we should offend by saying, that no well-bred men were ever before placed in so disagreeable a state by a lady, to whom the composure of her guests should be every thing? Because Thrale forgot, in his visitor's danger, both his wife's condition and her jealousy, were they to take part between Mrs. Thrale and him, and reprove him for his conduct? What they might have said of "others" had they been "told" such an incident, is quite a different matter; yet of one thing we feel perfectly assured, namely that, had Mr. Thrale appealed to Johnson, as his wife did, he would have told him plainly what he thought, though he might, in consequence, never have "dined in his house again." Burke looked, we imagine, as any other discerning man would, who had espied the maggot that had entered the wife's brain, as to Miss Sophy's attractions; and, if he had spoken at all, might have used the language of Lady Macbeth to her husband, at their banquet. You have displaced the mirth, broke the good meeting [custom, With most admir'd disorder. It may be Only it spoils the pleasure of the time."

We have nothing of a similar nature in this volume to notice; and, therefore, can gaily enter amidst a throng of light and engaging objects, and derive from them considerable amusement. The following is a ridiculous instance of prejudice.

"Did I ever tell you of a Count Andriani, who dined with Mr. Piozzi and me once in Hanover Square? Helen Maria Williams met him, and whispered me, before dinner, how handsome she thought him. He was very showy-looking; and had made a long tour about our British Dominions. While the dessert was upon the table, I asked him which was the finest—Loch Lomond or the Lake of Killarney? 'Oh, no comparison,' was his reply, 'the Irish lake is a body of water worth looking at, even by those

who, like you and I, have lived on the banks of *Lago Maggiore*, that much resembles and little surpasses it; the Highland beauty is a cold beauty, truly.' Helen's Scotch blood and national prejudice boiled over in the course of this conversation; and, when the ladies retired to the drawing-room after dinner, 'I was mistaken in that man's features,' said she; 'he is not handsome at all, when one looks more at him.'

We do not recollect having before seen the following

*Epigram by Sir W. Weller Pepsy, Bart., on hearing Mrs. Siddons read passages from the Paradise Lost.*

"When Siddons reads from Milton's page,  
Then sound and sense unite;  
Her varying tones our hearts engage,  
With exquisite delight:  
So well these varying tones accord  
With his æthereal strain,  
We hear, we feel in every word  
His ANGELS speak again."

As the grand speeches for a reciter are those of the *fallen Angels*, is this not a compliment *manqué*? However, Mrs. Siddons read with astonishing power; and we have, as an instance, Mrs. Piozzi's assertion that "She read the scene between *Malcolm* and *Macduff*, so as to break all our hearts; indeed her power of amusing 500 persons, without any additional help, was to me a greater proof of superiority over common mortals, than acting of one, or of ten characters could bestow."

We have only space for a few words as to Mrs. Piozzi herself.

Of a life, which may be said to have been sustained by study, not frivolous, but often profound, (for she read the Hebrew Bible and Greek Testament,) we must record the close, as its most ennobling portion. She died in May 1821, in her eighty-second year.

Mrs. Piozzi had lain for some time silent, as if exhausted—suddenly she sat up, her aspect was piercing, and her utterance distinct and slow—these were her last words. "I die in the trust and the fear of God." They express every thing that could be wished.

*Whychcotte of St. John's, or the Court, the Camp, the Quarter Deck, and the Cloister.* 2 vols. 12mo.

THE Editor of these diverting little volumes has evidently taken for his models the *Memoirs of Grammont* and the *Reminiscences of Walpole*. A

style of writing not, however, to be too extensively encouraged, because it holds out a great inducement to compromise truth for the sake of amusement; and because, when it touches on living characters, it may often wound the feelings and reputation of individuals, without affording them the remedy of defence or reparation. We do not, however, ascribe to the work before us a character of ill-nature or malicious slander; although, when the subject of many of the anecdotes are characters eminent in public station, too much delicacy, caution, and regard to truth cannot be employed in the mode of their narration.

The personages brought forward in the papers of the lively *Whychcotte* have, for the greater part, but recently left this transitory stage for the boundless mansions of futurity, or are still conspicuous actors in the passing scene. Thus George IV.—Lady Jersey—Napoleon Bonaparte—Sir Hudson Lowe—the Duke of Wellington—Long Wellesley—Mrs. Arbuthnot—Lord Eldon—Lord Grey—Mrs. Hemans—Bishop Philpotts—Sir John Leach—the Duke of Reichstadt—all take their turns in the author's chapters; our attention is arrested by that great stimulant of intellectual delight, curiosity is excited, and we are beguiled through several pages before we pause to consider whether the circumstances detailed have a shadow of foundation. Much on the same principle were the *Memoirs de Grammont* constructed, for, says Antoine Hamilton,—

"Ceux qui ne lisent que pour se divertir me paroissent plus raisonnables que ceux qui n'ouvrent un livre que pour y chercher les défauts. Je déclare que sans me mettre en peine de la sévère érudition de ces derniers, je n'écris que pour l'amusement des autres. Je déclare de plus que l'ordre des tems ou la disposition des faits qui content plus à l'écrivain qu'ils ne divertissent le lecteur, ne m'embarrasseront guères dans l'arrangement de ces *Memoirs*."

He declares that, as he considers those who read for mere diversion much wiser than those who open a book merely to criticise it, he writes entirely for the amusement of the former. Moreover, that, as the order of time or arrangement of facts give the author much more trouble than pleasure to the reader, he has concerned himself in his work very little about them.

Such light and desultory writing and reading is indeed after the prevailing taste of the day, when, if we become learned, it will be by means of penny-worths and scraps.

There is a vein of good sense in the political reflections which incidentally occur in these volumes : for instance,

"Civil Liberty is the first of national blessings; it may sometimes be endangered not by the strength but by the very weakness of the executive power. Civil liberty is of all things the most frail and perishable; arbitrary rule the most hardy and indestructible." (p. 48.) "There are many who are more debaters in Parliament, not statesmen."

Leaving the *Memoires Socrates* of these pages to those who have leisure and desire to dip into them, we shall more particularly notice an admirable piece of irony, justly exposing the vulgar hue and cry which the evil-disposed are attempting to get up against the Church, giving the heads under which it is classed as we proceed.

The Idle Church.—"The priesthood have direct ecclesiastical delegates, in the University representatives. Four in number, and what avail they among four hundred? 'Indolent, idle wretches,' says a most respectable member of the Lower House, 'they do not deserve the blessing, the boon of representation.' Idle, indeed! what have they done for Science? Nothing—absolutely nothing." In astronomy, for instance, there are in particular three very illustrious names—Flamsteed, Bradley, Maskelyne. The first was an admirable 'astronomer' for his day; the second discovered the two corrections called aberration and nutation, essentially important in practical and physical astronomy; to the last-mentioned the nautical almanack, a most able and valuable work, was in no slight degree indebted for its celebrity and success. *Were either of these three clergymen?* Then for learning in Philology, Criticism, Greek, for instance—these drosses, what have they done?—nothing. There are some eminent names, to be sure—Parr, Blomfield, Monk, Elmaley, Scholefield, Rose, Gaisford—*not one of them clergymen?*" Vol. ii. p. 119.

Clerical Enthusiasts.—"Never, in the distribution of their property, did any body of men evince such utter indifference to the spread of religion, such paramount insensibility to the well-being of society. To be sure, some enthusiasts have been found among them. For instance, St. Paul's school was founded by  
GENT. MAG. April, 1839.

a Dean Colet, who bequeathed all his land at Stepney, and personal property of every description, to educate soundly and scripturally poor boys whose friends were unable so to advantage them."

Clerical Misers.—"There was a clergyman in the same diocese (Durham) of the name of Tomlinson, and to shew his niggardliness (it abounds in them all), he bequeathed a splendid library, which he had collected at great expense, to the free use of the public, and apportioned a certain part of his property to provide a salary for the keeper of his books, and a room to receive them in.

"There was another miser too, of the name of Newton, who founded with his own savings an almshouse at Lichfield, for the reception and refuge of poor destitute widows of exemplary clergymen! Was there ever such an abuse of church property in the known world?" p. 123, 6.

To the list of these clerical abuses of their worldly goods in the same way honest Whyhycotte (among many hundred others) especially might have added Warner Bishop of Rochester, who, in addition to various munificent gifts and endowments, for the encouragement of learning and propagation of true religion, founded at Bromley, in Kent, a college for the support of twenty relicts of loyal and orthodox clergymen.

The last facts bring the Editor to another count of his indictment. The effluence in which these cormorants leave their widows and families, is generally proverbial!!! "One does, to be sure, occasionally," he states, "meet with writers who venture to stand on the defensive, and calmly urge what may be said in (of all things in the world!) an ecclesiastic's behalf." He quotes one of these selected at random:

"With them the clerical character is or ought to be indelible. When once his hand hath touched the plough, the spiritual husbandman is forbidden to look back. His retreat into gainful and secular pursuits is utterly cut off. He cannot relapse one step towards that lower region without scandal and infamy. The work of study and holy ministration must still go on; and while his heart may be almost bursting with the thought of a home crowded with images of suffering—while his spirit may be fainting at the prospect of that abandonment which awaits the partner of his toils when his head is in the dust—still must he strive to go forth among his people with a serene brow and with an aspect which tells of faith and

resignation, still must he speak to them of the victory which overcometh the world, and of the hope full of immortality!"

*The pliable Bishops:*

"I now come to that luxurious, idle, time-serving body the bench of Bishops, and as I have nothing to hope and little to fear, trust me," says Whyhcotte, "I'll do them justice. These wretches have invariably sided with the Court,—To be sure seven of them, the Primate at their head, were committed to the Tower in the reign of James II. for supporting the rights of the people, and resisting the arbitrary measures of the king. But what of that? More recently, on the trial of the Queen, the conduct of the Prelacy was interested and sycophantic in the extreme. They voted in the very teeth of the government. The King wished for a divorce, and a clause to that effect was introduced into the bill. These court parasites, these men who live but in the smiles of royalty, and think of nothing but translation, contended that his Majesty from his former life and conduct was not entitled to such relief! One Dr. Law declared he could not conscientiously support the Bill if that clause was retained in it. This poor man had the misfortune to be a bishop, and, what is stranger still, his see was that of Chester; the largest, most laborious, and least lucrative of them all; conduct more like a courtier can scarcely be depicted." p. 129.

Whyhcotte proceeds to the present Primate:

"Then again, the other day in the Ecclesiastical Court Commission Bill, conduct so grasping as that of the present Archbishop of Canterbury, should be made matter of history. Dr. Lushington, I have it from his own lips, he shook while he told it me, at the close of the proceedings handed to his Grace the report of the commissioners, in which they recommended that a set of places of the value of ten thousand pounds annually, in his Grace's gift, and to which all his predecessors had invariably presented, should be without exception abolished. His Grace read the paper calmly and attentively, and then signed it with a smile, saying, 'A very proper resolution, and I am most happy to confirm it.' Now I would put it to any man of sense if such grasping covetous conduct does not deserve universal reprobation?"

*Christian temper:*

"Then as to the temper of these men. Among the papers of one of them, an Archbishop,\* whose rapacity, by the way, was such that on his demise his

family were discovered to be totally unprovided for, and the MS. of his sermons was sold for their benefit, was found a bundle of documents headed thus: 'These are all bitter, personal, and political libels. May God forgive the writers of them, from my heart I do!' Poor milksop! as if that was the temper fitted for a Christian bishop."

Having by these numerous ironical examples of episcopal corruption and turpitude, dexterously turned the weapons of the enemy against himself, the author sums up in the same caustic vein.

"So invariably have they sided with the Court, so little have they done for science, for learning, for general knowledge, for religion; useless wretches! mankind have indeed little reason to be grateful to the Bench—no—no, certainly nothing can be more equitable, more rational, more laudable than the cry, DOWN WITH THE BISHOPS."

The above passages are among the happier of the author's efforts in this way. In the descriptive parts of his work he much affects Washington Irving. The personal delineations have the air of probability, if not the stamp of authenticity. He has evidently profited by the Horatian maxim,

*Aut famam sequere, aut sibi convenientia*  
Scriptor. [finge

In a word, Whyhcotte of St. John's will be found a serious and a sensible trifler.

—◆—  
*Six Weeks on the Loire, with a Peep into La Vendée.* 8vo, pp. 414. .

Gilpin very justly observes, in one of his picturesque tours, that the finest scenery of a country generally lies on the banks of its rivers. In cold and barren regions, the steep banks and bold declivities which are formed by the passage of the stream, afford warmth and shelter to vegetation,—as in the Counties of Durham and Northumberland, the general sterility of the view is only relieved by the clumps and scattered masses of foliage that cling to the shores of the Tyne, and the sister streams. In tropical regions, in the sultry deserts of Africa, in the burning sands of Arabia, life and verdure exist only where the Lake expands its bosom, or the fountain springs amid the wild. Every traveller who has surveyed the scenery of France,

\* Tillotson.



must acknowledge that the observation of the English tourist applies with accuracy to that country. He who has surveyed the winding vallies, the luxuriant slopes, the decorated banks of the Loire; who has gazed on the bold declivities, the gigantic rocks, the castle-crowned mountains, that guard the foaming torrents of the Rhone; who has glided among the viny hills and fruitful fields watered by the Garonne;—has exhausted all of picturesque scenery that la belle France has to bestow on its admirers. Between these rivers lies a vast expanse of high table-land, long heavy undulating plains, a dreary succession of naked monotonous landscapes, offering no relief to the mind, no variety to the eye, and no repose to the body. Wisely therefore, and with judicious choice, did the lady who has favoured the public with a short recapitulation of her tour, select the banks of the Loire (the sweetest scenery of this northern part of Europe) for a gratifying tour of a few summer weeks. Her book is written in a plain and unassuming style, in gentle modest language, such as becomes the daughters of Eve to use; her curiosity never slumbers, yet her native taste and good sense prevent her from rushing into subjects of which the discussion would be productive of no good. Though generally moderate in her ideas and language, occasionally she shows a little tinge of sharpness in her reflections. She is very severe on the imprisonment of Buonaparte at St. Helena; and thinks that if the *labouring classes* had been consulted, the liberty of the chained Eagle would have been conceded, and the bird of prey might have sailed away to new fields of carnage, and havoc, and desolation. We dare say that his imprisonment sounds very cruel to ladies' ears; but they must recollect that he ought not *then* to have had a life—he should have died like the wolf on the spear of the hunter. He should have fallen scarred with wounds, and covered with laurels and blood, amid his Prætorian guards at Waterloo. In the drama of Buonaparte's life, there was a sixth and supernumerary act, which destroyed the theatrical illusion of the whole.

The Authoress is rather caustic and pungent on the character of the English Clergy, whom she designates as a body 'not of Spiritual Pastors, but Clerical

Magistrates.'—Very good! but pray where are the *Lay-Magistrates*? and why do the Clerical Magistrates act, but that those persons who possess the landed property of the country, shamefully and meanly desert their duty, leave their extensive estates to be managed by their agents, and the interests of the poor to be protected by their ministers. We are acquainted with vast tracts of country, half-provinces, where Law would be dumb, and Justice would slumber, and the vilest and most sordid oppression would afflict the cottage of the peasant, were it not for the gratuitous assistance of the Clergy; who stand as it were mid-way between the ignorant overseer and the more ignorant labourer, opening the contracted hand of the one, and softening the bitter feelings of the other. We believe that the poor have a dislike to the Clergy as Magistrates; but we know that the occupiers and gentry have, because they consider them, as induced by their profession, and their habits of mind, to lean too indulgently to the side of the needy and the dependant: there is more mercy and forgiveness mixed with the justice of the Clerical Board, than is palatable to their laical dispositions. This, however, is a digression.

We must return to the tour, leaving the Authoress to consider our observations, and begging her, when she comments on the employments and habits of the English Clergy, to remember the difference between the duties of a Catholic Priest and a Protestant Minister.

Our lady's journey lay through a succession of scenes embellished by nature, or dignified by art. She was more struck with the magnificence of Fontainebleau than we were; to our eyes it wants massiveness and height, and an imposing grandeur of outline. She visited Notre Dame de Clery, the burial place of Louis the Eleventh; the noble Palace, once archiepiscopal, of Blois; she heard the frogs singing in the Loire, and longed to eat them; at Amboise she crossed the bridge of stone built by him, whose name in Tasso's song, shall long outlive his work pontifical.

Ma cinque mila Stefano d' Ambuosa

E di Biese e di Turs in guerra adduce.

She explored the Castle where Francis the Second and Catherine de' Medici plotted the death of the Duke of Guise.

Tours, smiling with the snowy blossoms of the cherry orchards (how was it that cherry-trees are not in blossom so far south till the middle of June?) and studded with villas and flowery gardens, detained her willing steps; at Tours she met a French gentleman who informed her, that, having traversed every part of France to discover a spot for a residence, offering the greatest advantages, and possessing the fewest drawbacks from all that one would wish in climate, scenery, society, and means of living, he put down his staff at Tours, and exclaimed "I have found the spot!" But we must hasten on—At Tours she hired a boat, and glided (as Mad. de Sevigné had done a century before) in leisure and gaiety down the calm majestic river. She saw the Chateau d'Ussé, the noble residence of Vanban; the scene of Tressan's *Petit Jehan de Saintrè*; it now belongs to the Duke de Duras, who prefers living with his four servants in a street at Paris, and leaves his hundred orange trees to waste their unregarded sweetness, and his gallery of female beauty to smile and sigh to the peasants of the Loire. She visited the lofty Castle of Chinon, the favourite residence of our Henry the Second—a few years after the place where the lion-hearted Richard closed his stormy path of glory; above all, the chamber still exists, and long may it flourish, where Joan of Arc was introduced to Charles the Seventh, and where she singled out the eagle, though in borrowed plumes, from the birds of prey around him. At Souzay she saw the residence of the beautiful Diana of Poitiers: and she then beheld, frowning over the shadowed waters, the massy and venerable towers of 'black Angers.' Soon after she visits the Convent of La Baumette, which gives rise to a short digression on the subject of clerical celibacy; and she pronounces 'that it is not good for man to be alone.' Is she aware with what horror and asserion the whole female population of Italy and part of France hear of a married Priest? we have seen them shudder at the bare suggestion. Monachism has been dreadfully, flagitiously abused—has been leprous and foul with sin—we believe it to be purged and purified; so that it may safely here and there receive into its arms the repentant and the heart-broken, the wounded spirit and the

contrite heart, the soul that sees no comfort upon earth, and looks for no refuge but the grave.

We have no space for any more extracts or remarks. The Authoress passes on to St. Florent (a name big with interest, and written in streaks of blood on the memories of all); she sees the lofty chateau of Clermont, built for the Grand Condé, and which the Grand Condé never inhabited; and she reaches at length the termination of her delightful voyage, when she lands at Nantes.

There a few trifling mistakes in the book; at p. 41 she speaks of *Les Vaux du Paisan*, ou du *Paron*, for *Paon*. P. 110, she tells an anecdote of Lord Huntingfield, which is meant for the late Lord Hertford. P. 151, she speaks of a dormiciliary visit, and of a *preux chevalier*. We must not forget to mention that at Rennes she was addressed by a gentleman who had neither cheeks, nose, nor lips; and yet who was very tolerably good-looking, and who (far from availing himself of the privilege which men possess of being what Mad. de Sevigné said of Pelisson,) had won the heart of a fair maid of Brittany, and had a nice little family, all with cheeks, lips, and mouths added to the paternal graces, without being obliged to perform a pilgrimage to the Promontory of Noos.

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*Parochial Sermons preached at Bolton-le-Moors. By the Rev. James Slade, A.M. Vicar of Bolton, and Prebendary of Chester.*

THERE is no church in the world that possesses such helps and assistances to the multitude desirous to learn, as our own. Every village in England possesses its body of divinity. Not only is the Bible in the hands of all, but these faithful and judicious commentaries are with it, in the various shapes of notes, expositions, tracts, parochial sermons, which will prevent the Bible being a sealed book to the most poor and ignorant. The pulpit of France may boast the eloquence of Bossuet and Bourdaloue; the universities of Germany may glory in the extent of their researches, and the acuteness of their inquiries; but our pride is that of a Church that, while it is supported by the soundest learning that can satisfy the scholar,

feels its proper and dearest duty to be in administering sound advice and scriptural doctrine to the humblest of the Christian fold. It is quite impossible that, under the blessing of Providence, this body of village divinity, spread as it is through the cottages of the peasants and the poor, should not have a beneficial effect. Sermons are now preached which they can understand; religious tracts are given to them, whose advice lies within the circle of their duties. Should these offices of the Christian ministry be, as they ought, supported and assisted by an improvement in the laws which apply to the situation and comforts of the poor; and should they find zealous co-operatives in the owners of the soil (the bounden guardians and protectors of those who toil for them), we may confidently expect to see far different prospects opening and brightening upon us, than those which we can hardly now contemplate without a heart filled with sorrow, and eyes dim with tears. Mr. Slade is doing his duty well; if every village in England had such a preacher and such sermons delivered, the ministerial office would at least be blameless. But as man's temporal situation and his spiritual advancement are not to be disjoined; as his moral education does not depend solely on religious knowledge; he, who like Mr. Slade has done the portion of the duty assigned to him, has a right to demand a fervent and effectual assistance from those who have greater power over the temporal situation of the labouring classes than a minister of a parish generally possesses.



*Practical Notes, made during a Tour in Canada and a portion of the United States in 1831. By Adam Ferguson, of Woodhill, Advocate.*

THIS gentleman has produced an exemplar to Tourists in description of their passages through foreign or colonial states. His is the spirit with which men should visit strange lands; not to look, mock, and mis-describe, according to the prejudice of the moment, the general failing which renders valueless this species of information, otherwise as good as experiments in science,—not the vulgar feeling that nothing can be good but the habits of one's own country,—but a determina-

tion to investigate, and, as the only true means of investigation, to identify one's self with the people visited, and, dismissing all thoughts of home, receive as it were native impressions from the soil, for future comparison with perfect justice. Mr. Ferguson has done this more than any traveller we have lately met with, and he consequently deserves the thanks of all engaged in the search after truth.

We have full recollection of all the tours in America, from that of "Henry Wansey, a Wiltshire clothier," perhaps the first of this class since the new regimen; we have also a recollection of certain tours in Canada; the present writer describes both countries, and does it well. He has literature and science, his investigations are therefore well-conducted in all points; and he is evidently a writer bursting with thought, instead of, as is too common, thinking what he should write.

Here is at once a manifestation of the spirit we have described:

"The Americans appeared to me perfectly accessible, and quite ready to give counsel or assistance to all who are disposed frankly and candidly to accept them. Before I was two days in the hotel I could reckon several very kind friends, acquired in the ordinary intercourse of the day, without any formal introduction, and was not only furnished with routes for my future guidance, but received kind and pressing invitations to visit various individuals in the course of my tour.

"The public rooms in the hotels consist of one or more well-furnished drawing-rooms, where you receive visitors, assemble before meals, or spend the evening with music, &c. Single gentlemen, unacquainted with any lady of the party, appeared to me hardly expected to join the drawing-room circle, although there is no exclusion, nor any difficulty, when one is so inclined, in finding admission.

"The drawing-room is of course large, commonly two apartments thrown into one, and capable of being enlarged or contracted at pleasure. In Banker's I admired an ingenious communication with the kitchen, by means of a stair concealed under a large sideboard, from one end of which the good-humoured shining phiz of a black waiter was ever and anon emerging with some savoury dish. The bar-room and open gallery, or verandah, are the only scenes of smoking to be met with in respectable hotels. A book is kept in the bar, where arrivals and departures are regularly recorded, and which frequently enables friends to trace each other with much convenience.

"The hotels are well fitted up, the bed-rooms not very large but clean and comfortable, and in Banker's we found excellent warm baths. Our board was two dollars, or nine shillings, per day, for which we had (breakfast, dinner, tea, and supper, with a bed-room. Our fare was excellent."

There is an inexplicable discrepancy between this and other accounts. We have an admirable explanation of the curiosity for which the Americans of the United States have been remarkable since the days when Franklin used to summon all the people on his arrival at an inn, to proclaim who and what he was, whence he came, and whither he was going! Mr. Ferguson, having "met with it every where," says,—

"The conclusion to which I very soon came, and to which I still adhere, acquits the Americans of the most remote intention to be at all uncivil to the stranger. They must be viewed *nationally* in some degree as children; it must be remembered that they live much in retired rural circles; that they are intelligent, well educated, and ever anxious to acquire information; all of which render them, when a foreigner falls into their hands, rather apt to overstep the European bounds of propriety; and many of their questions, which to us appear trifling, bear probably upon points sufficiently important to them. Whatever umbrage a too sensitive stranger may take at the freedom of Americans, it is but fair to notice the voluntary restraint which in some respects the latter impose upon themselves. An American, who will not feel that he is guilty of any impertinence in taking a peep at a book you may have in your hand, will at once recoil when you open a letter, or are engaged in writing, although it is sufficiently evident that a mere selfish and vulgar curiosity would derive infinitely more gratification from a peep at the latter than at the former. I enjoyed also many a laugh in the crowded steam-boats at the overwhelming confusion which I occasioned by suddenly turning round, when I knew that half a dozen poor fellows were straining their orbs to decypher the emblems of agriculture figuring upon the buttons of an old farming-society coat which I wore in travelling. They evidently felt that without a little more intimacy the buttons were to be held sacred."

Speaking of one of the curious, whom he met at a Museum, Mr. Ferguson says: "By answering his queries I scarce gratified him more than by extracting in like manner from him a

stock of useful information regarding the agriculture of New England."

Indeed, by these means he facilitated his agrarian researches so as to be enabled to collect much information, which he has conveyed in a lucid and unpretending style. For emigration he selects Upper Canada or the Michigan district, and recommends that it should take place by associations; which would certainly remove many of the pangs of exile, and contribute much to mutual advantage in settlement; by this he has no reference to community of property, but the establishment of a neighbourhood of ten or a dozen respectable families known to each other, and thus forming an infant society. For details and multifarious information we must refer to the work.

The author has not disdained to variegate his pages by agreeable anecdotes, among which are some of Mr. Thorburn, an opulent seedsman of New York, the identical "Lawrie Tod" of Mr. Galt, "distinguished by a lively and unfailing reliance upon a special overruling Providence; not a blind fatalism, but a conviction that in all the crosses of life a blessing will be found by those who faithfully seek it;" and this he illustrates by his own history. He adventured from Scotland to the New World as a nail-maker, and was baffled by machinery. He then opened a small grocery store, to maintain his "*Phemie* and himself." Going to market at a late hour to "pick up a cheap morsel," he met a poor Scots market gardener, from whom in fellow-feeling he bought a rose geranium to ornament his shop, and having painted the pot green, a lady passing admired its beauty, bought it at a good price, gave him orders for more, and thus was laid the base of his future opulence. Another simple anecdote, yet not to be neglected in political economy, relates to a poacher from the author's own neighbourhood in Scotland, who, when asked what he principally shot now? answered, "Indeed if you will believe me, Sir, I scarce ever think about it, for *there's* nobody here seeks to hinder us." It is a brief lesson for the framers of game laws, which do not preserve game though they promote crimes.

The work is dedicated to the Highland Society of Scotland, of which the author is a member, and we should

think an active and useful one. It certainly is peculiar from any of the others that have lately appeared, and cannot fail to be read with interest and utility.

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*Explanatory Lectures on the Gospel according to St. Matthew.* By the Rev. John Penrose.

THE plan of this useful and unassuming little volume seems to have been suggested by some remarks of Dr. Paley, quoted with approbation in one of the Charges of the Bishop of Lincoln. The author acknowledges that neither originality of thought, depth of research, or ornament of language, is to be found in it; but that it is to be considered as a practical commentary on the leading Gospel of the New Testament, collecting the facts, explaining the doctrines, and enforcing the moral precepts which it contains. The scene of the Gospel we know was laid in Syria, the language in which it was written was that of Greece. To the generality of readers, much must be consequently obscure and difficult of comprehension; even the conclusions of the commentators have at times been incorrect, from want of a more extended acquaintance with the distant countries, with their customs, habits, and modes of thought and expression. The endeavour of works like this, is to make the Gospel as *English* as it is possible, without injury to the reality of the representations, and without weakening the impression that it is intended to effect. Such a work, consisting in the main of passages from Scripture, is not adapted to exhibit any forcible or striking extracts. We must therefore content ourselves with one relating to the variations which are found in the different evangelical histories relating to the Resurrection:

"I think (says the author) that we do see that these accounts, even though we could not reconcile them, yet bear full proof that the Evangelists did feel the desire to state both clearly and particularly, that truth which they could not mistake. It is quite clear to me that St. Matthew and St. Mark meant to state distinctly those facts of Christ's appearance after his Resurrection, which they considered of the first moment to state, and that St. Luke and St. John meant their accounts to be supplemental to that given by St. Matthew and Mark. It is

clear to me that St. Luke and St. John meant to assume as already known, all that is said by the prior Evangelists, and to add, in order to gratify the pious earnestness of believers for further information, particulars which Matthew in his characteristic brevity in the relation of facts, and which Mark also, have omitted. All four Evangelists, writing generally for persons to whom much was known, as of recent occurrence, of which we can know nothing, and of persons who by tradition or in conversation must have had repeated to them over and over again (though perhaps not always correctly) all the events of this memorable day, may not have left the case so clear to us as that we can trace all its particulars. But still means are not wanting of showing that those particulars, which have been detailed to us, and which at first sight seem contradictory, may yet be moulded into a consistent exposition."

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*The Family Topographer; being a compendious Account of the ancient and present state of the Counties of England.* By Samuel Tymms. Vol. III. NORFOLK CIRCUIT. 12mo. pp. 223.

AS we anticipated in our review of the second volume of this Compendium, a third appeared before that review was in the hands of our readers. Truly may our author say with good old Antony a Wood: "A painful work it is, I'll assure you, wherein what toyle hath been taken, as no man thinketh, so no man believeth but he that hath made the trial." We know it and believe it; and we can readily admit and appreciate the extent of the labour and research, and reading in folios and tracts of all sizes and shapes, which is necessary to form a compilation of the nature of the work before us; and knowing the extent of this labour, and feeling its utility, we thank Mr. Tymms for the trouble he has taken in thus forming a complete commonplace book for the antiquarian tourist. As a directory to every thing that can be seen in the counties on which it treats, it ought to occupy a corner in the portmanteau of every tourist. Not only are the Roman and British remains indicated, but the names of the most interesting churches, and other antiquities of the middle ages, in each county, are given. In short, the traveller who is provided with a guide of this description, will be enabled to visit objects of interest, thus brought to his notice, which, without such

assistant, he may, on his return home, discover to his disappointment that he has passed without notice. In Norfolk, the churches with round towers, a class of buildings ever interesting to the antiquary, are pointed out in great numbers.

The present volume is not behind either of its predecessors in regard to the interest of its contents and the accuracy of the compilation. We hope to see a speedy completion of the work, and to witness the author's labour and exertions crowned with the success which they truly deserve.

*The Moral and Religious Tendency of Freemasonry asserted, in a Sermon preached in St. Martin's Church, Lincoln, Nov. 9, 1832; by George Oliver, Vicar of Clee and Boonwick, Provincial Grand Chaplain of Lincolnshire.*

THIS sermon is certainly calculated to place the science of Freemasonry in its most amiable point of view. It is here stated that—

"The science of Freemasonry cannot be mixed up with politics. It contains not a single element of political feeling. The order embraces in a wide and universal bond, men of every rank, colour, climate, and religion; and we are debarred, by our constitutions, from displaying any manifestations of party sentiment.

"It is true that we meet on the level; but it is also true that we part on the square; and it has been most justly observed, that 'a good mason can neither be a bad man nor a bad subject; for the basis of masonry is religion, and without subordination it cannot subsist.' The construction of our order exhibits a most perfect pattern of civil government, maintained by organized grades of rank, and enforced alike by precept and example. It is a fundamental principle of Masonry, laid down in broad characters in the book of Constitutions, that every officer, whether 'supreme or subordinate, is to be obeyed in his station by all the brethren, with humility, love, and alacrity.' And it may be further observed, that in our assemblies political conversation is absolutely prohibited. In a word, the Patrons and Principals of our order are a sufficient guarantee that our secret practices do not possess a tendency to endanger the welfare of the State."

And this we conceive to be a decisive answer to those who assert that Freemasonry is a system "calculated to subvert all human institutions; to de-

grade rank, and to effect political changes of a dark and sanguinary character."

On the antiquity of the order much has been said; and we recollect a passage in the London Magazine, now defunct, where the writer exclaims, "I affirm as a fact, established upon historical research, that before the beginning of the 17th century no traces are to be met with of the Masonic orders: and I challenge any antiquary to contradict me." The refutation of this, however confidently urged, is perfectly simple and easy; for waiving all uncertain authorities, which place the antiquity of masonry beyond the reach of accessible records, that we may not proceed on grounds which are in the least objectionable, it is a well-attested truth, that a charter of Athelstan, granted to the English Freemasons in the 10th century, is still in existence; and the same monarch convened a Grand Lodge in the city of York, at which several ancient manuscripts were produced, written in Greek and Latin, containing the charges and constitutions of Freemasonry as practised in other countries many centuries before that period. But this is not the only evidence which refutes the above assertions. Let the enquirer refer to the great Statute Book of the realm, and he will there find that a prohibitory Act was passed in the 15th century *to prevent the meeting of Masons in tyled Lodges*; an evident proof that such meetings were common before that period. Let him refer to the Bodleian Library, and he will find a MS. on the subject of masonry, composed also in the 15th century. Let him refer to our vol. LXXXV. pt. i. pp. 489-93, and he will find a succinct history of Masonry, published from a MS. at least 300 years old. Any of which will be sufficient to invalidate his objection.

*National Portrait Gallery of illustrious and eminent Personages, particularly of the Nineteenth Century. With Memoirs, by William Jordan, Esq. F.S.A. Vol. IV.*

ON former occasions we considered that the great interest possessed by this work was best displayed by an enumeration of the contents, which we gave of the first two volumes in our vol. ci. pt. ii. p. 48, and of the third in our



vol. cii. i. 345. We shall therefore pursue the same plan with the Fourth Volume, which is now just complete.

*Royal Family*—Queen Adelaide, the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Victoria, Duke of Cumberland.

*Lord Chancellor*—Brougham.

*Dukes*—Bridgewater, Richmond, Roxburghe (John).

*Marquesses*—Hertford, Londonderry (Robert).

*Earls*—Durham, Egremont, Harrowby, Munster, Shaftesbury.

*Viscounts*—Bridport, Melbourne, Palmerston.

*Bishop*—Monk (Gloucester).

*Adm. Lord*—Gardner.

*Right Honourables*—Sir Wm. Grant, Sir James Mackintosh, Sir Gore Ouseley, Sir Robert Peel.

*Sirs*—Richard Arkwright, David Brewster, Archibald Campbell, Benjamin Hobhouse, Charles Shipley, and Thomas Trowbridge.

*Rev. Dr.*—Parr.

*Messrs.*—Jeremy Bentham, Allan Cunningham, Robert Jameson, Francis Jeffrey, William Roscoe, and William Wordsworth.

The task of perpetuating the features of these distinguished characters has naturally devolved on the most able painters; and we have much pleasure in adding that the talents of Lawrence (whose productions form a large proportion of the collection,) and his chief contemporaries, are transferred with the greatest fidelity and ability by the engravers employed on this work. Indeed, we have remarked with much pleasure a progressive improvement in this important particular; and find many very masterly engravings brought together in the present volume.

The task of writing the memoirs, which in the case of living characters is sometimes one of considerable difficulty as well as delicacy, is excellently performed by Mr. Jerdan. They are full of original information, as well as judicious reflections. The greatest fault is a frequent allusion to the circumstances of their publication, and the associations of the several Parts; all which, however allowable in a mere periodical, are so many disfigurements (when the volume is bound) in what may justly be regarded as a work of standard and lasting value.

Did our space permit, we might  
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easily select interesting extracts from each of the memoirs: but we will content ourselves with a few passages from the life of the book-collecting Duke of Roxburghe, whose biography seems to have been hitherto not adequately written:

"John Ker was educated at Eton, with Fox, the Duke of Bridgewater, and other boys afterwards celebrated in the annals of England. It is worthy of note, that the Duke of Bridgewater and he were nicknamed by their schoolmates, the Two Poor Dukes; and that the former acquired immense wealth by the introduction of Canals, while the latter was little less fortunate by the introduction of Turnip Husbandry, which amazingly improved his estates, and increased his rental.

"His refined manners, and similarity of age, recommended him, perhaps as much as any individual in the higher circle of society, to the attention of our late beloved and venerated sovereign (George III.) whose affection for him was continually displayed, and with whom he may be said to have lived on terms of cordial and friendly intimacy. And this condescension of the King was requited by his Grace with the utmost devotedness to the person and interests of his royal Master: of which we have it in our power to relate a striking instance—one not unworthy of imitation in the political world. His Majesty had, in early life, promised to bestow upon him the office of Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; which happened to fall vacant at the time that Mr. Dundas (afterwards Lord Melville) directed the system of government, as applied to the northern portion of the empire. The Secretary accordingly went to the King, and requested the appointment for the Duke of Gordon; when His Majesty, remembering his promise, informed Mr. Dundas of it, and expressed his determination to give it to Roxburghe. But it is not always, perhaps not often, in our limited monarchy, that the King can have his own way; and Mr. Dundas respectfully represented, that it was necessary, for the support of the ministry, to select the Duke of Gordon, and besides that the Duke of Roxburghe was now rich, and not in want of the post. Still his Majesty, faithful to his word, resisted the proposed substitution; and at length only consented to the Secretary's waiting upon his nominee, and explaining the circumstances to him. The result was, that his Grace expressed his warmest gratitude to his royal friend; and his cordial happiness that, in releasing him from his pledge, he was able to render a service to His Majesty's Government. The King was loud in stating the same



he entertained of this disinterested sacrifice, and of the obligation he felt in consequence; nor would his esteem be lessened in future years, when he could say of his noble and faithful servant, that 'he was always glad to see him, for he never asked a favour!'

"In London his Grace was distinguished by his peculiar love of literature, and by taking a lead in the collection of scarce and remarkable works. Much of his time was passed in his library, and we have seen a catalogue of his books, in two large volumes, which he had made with his own hand. His pursuits in this way induced an intimacy and friendship with the late respected Mr. George Nicol, his Majesty's bookseller, and one who, though in a private station, was honoured with no small share of the King's familiar confidence. This worthy individual was in frequent attendance upon his Majesty, and continually assisted the Duke in making those acquisitions which so delightfully occupied his leisure, and were afterwards so well known by the extraordinary sale that took place at his death. Indeed, he might truly be said to be one of the three parties among whom many little kindnesses and good-humoured pleasantries were always afloat—the relaxations of rank, and of the few easy minutes which it is the destiny of highest station to enjoy."

In the memoir of the Duke of Bridgewater (as before in that of Earl Fitz-William), we observe the term *dormant* is erroneously applied to a dignity of peerage as synonymous with *extinct*; the new Duke of Sutherland, too, is misnamed Sunderland.

*Memorials of Oxford. Historical and Descriptive Accounts of the Colleges, Halls, Churches, and other public buildings. Edited by the Rev. John Ingram, D.D. F.S.A. President of Trinity College. With engravings by J. Le Keux, from original drawings by F. Mackenzie. Parts I.—VI., containing Christchurch and Magdalen Colleges. 8vo. and 4to.*

THE principal feature of this work is the plates; which, as might be anticipated from the names of the artists, are executed in a very superior manner. They not merely possess a pretty effect, a merit which is common to the numerous topographical views which have recently appeared; but they possess the rarer quality of being faithful copies of accurate drawings, and are just representations of the

edifices of Oxford, that proudly embellished assemblage of academical palaces.

We are sorry the same opportunity has not been taken to publish a full and comprehensive history of the several Colleges. The "historical and descriptive accounts" given by the Reverend Editor are too brief to comprise more than a slight sketch, little exceeding what is usually found in books of prints. His style is polished and gentlemanly, and the composition displays the genuine feeling of an antiquary; we regret that it is not displayed over a larger surface. We could have wished, in particular, that the mere hints on the architecture of the ancient church of St. Frideswide should have been expanded into a more extended treatise; and the existence of genuine Saxon architecture in the present cathedral of Christchurch proved and established by the research of the learned editor.

From the life of St. Frideswide, printed in Leland's *Collectanea* (vol. i. p. 279) Dr. Ingram concludes that the first establishments at Oxford for the purposes of education were the "diversoria," or inns, attached to the priory of St. Frideswide, soon after its foundation in 727, by the bounty of Ethelbald King of Mercia.

"King Alfred, having wrested the city from the Danes, merely restored those schools, in which the elements of grammar or written language had long been taught in conjunction with the elements of religion; and he made Oxford a royal residence because the Mercian kings resided here before. The mention of inns, '*diversoria religioni optissima*,' is curious, and tends to illustrate the history of the University; for these receptacles of students and noviciates were indiscriminately called, in succeeding times, inns, schools, courts, halls, and hostells, before the existence of colleges, with corporate rights, statutes, and endowments."

The lower part of the present tower of Christ Church may be presumed to be as old as 1003, when the Danes are recorded to have fled into it for refuge; or, if not anterior to that date, it was unquestionably part of the buildings which King Ethelred bestowed upon the foundation shortly after, which were so important as to induce him to call it "*myn owne mynster in Oxenford*." This honour we think is fairly wrested by Dr. In-

gram for the Saxon monarch from the Norman prior Guimond of 1111—1122.

The upper part of the steeple and spire are unquestionably Early English, of the era of 1200. Before the styles of ecclesiastical architecture were properly understood, the mention of an old and new steeple in the expenses of Wolsey's buildings at Christchurch, (printed in Gutch's *Collectanea Curiosa*) led Wood and other writers\* into error. The "taking down of the old stepull," and the erection of the new one, are both recorded; and it appears from the same accounts that the present walks in Christchurch meadows were originally formed by the "carriage of earth and rubble from the fayre gate and the new stepull, to fill the ditches on the back side of the college." From "the fayre gate and the new stepull" being here coupled together, Dr. Ingram conjectures that the latter must mean the tower of the new church, which the Cardinal had begun to build on the north side of the great quadrangle; but, for the same reason, we think it perfectly obvious that the "new stepull" was nothing more than the steeple above "the fayre gate," the present receptacle of the bell called Great Tom. The old steeple, our author thinks, may have been the tower of St. Michael's in Southgate; it was more probably a detached bell-tower.

Among the architectural curiosities of Christchurch not the least is the rich vaulted roof of the lobby to the Hall, "of exquisite fan-work, supported by a single pillar," erected so late as 1640 by Dr. Fell, with the advice of an architect named Smith. Whether the credit of the design is due to Smith or Fell, it would perhaps be difficult to ascertain; but, even if it be only a copy of what before existed in the same place, it is a remarkable instance of excellent pointed architecture being executed at a period so long after its general corruption and quasi-extinction.

Of Christchurch there are eight interesting plates, and of Magdalene four. In the description of the latter we regret to see it recorded that certain doorways, of most elegant proportions, discovered at the high altar,

"were not retained by Mr. Cottingham the architect, on account of the stone not harmonizing with the other stone used in the decoration of the edifice." The reason is idle; an accurate restorer has no right to introduce any fancy of his own; he must retain every thing he discovers, and, if time has wrought so unfeelingly as to render its removal necessary, his duty is to copy faithfully the remains of the old work. To remove valuable specimens of architecture because the stone was of a hue displeasing to the architect is unpardonable. We are happy to add that the doorways are safely preserved in Theale church, near Reading. The destruction of the founder's oratory was uncalled for. We are also glad to state that, among the new works, the design of our friend Buckler has not been overlooked by our author.

We must not conclude without mentioning that there are numerous vignette woodcuts, well executed by Mr. Jowitt. Several of them exhibit architectural features of much interest. One represents a piece of sculpture which has been lately found built into an exterior buttress of Christchurch. The carvings on three sides are the first Sin, the sacrifice of Abraham, and the last Judgment. It is supposed to have been a shrine, or altar, of St. Frideswide. In the employment of the latter term, there appears to be some confusion with pagan altars; we regard it as more probably a Norman capital.

From a rude drawing of Queen Elizabeth's time, a design for the several parapets of Christchurch may be derived, which we hope will in this age of restoration very shortly displace the Italian balustrade which at present forms so incongruous a finish to the elevation. The statues of St. Frideswide and Cardinal Wolsey, (by Bird 1719) are scarcely less appropriate in character to the pointed canopies in which they stand. Instead of the shields of arms we ought to have had engravings of the college seals; as we cannot suppose that any absurd scruples would, at the present day, have denied the publication of those curious and beautiful works of ancient art.†

\* "The spire was added by Cardinal Wolsey in 1528." Dalliway's *Observations on English Architecture*, p. 310.

† When it is remembered how many seals of towns and corporate bodies have already been published without any

The seal of Christchurch has been already published in the *Vetusta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. i. pl. 59, and that of the University, *ibid.* pl. 62. The seal of the University of Cambridge will be

chief having arisen therefrom; and when it is also considered what perfect facsimiles (which no engraving on a flat surface can, after all, exactly imitate,) are in circulation by means of plaster and sulphur casts, it is indeed extraordinary that there should be any lingering prejudices on this head.

found in the contents' page of Loggan's *Cantabrigia Illustrata*. Let us hope this deficiency will be supplied in the future parts.

We take our leave for the present of this elegant work, with cordial wishes for its success. Oxford will ever afford a fertile source of employment to the antiquary and the artist. Every view which is published of its halls of learning imposes a check upon future innovators; and becomes a guide to the restorer or preserver of its architectural beauties.

## FINE ARTS.

*Exhibition of the Associated Painters in Water Colours.* The students of the imitative art have of late years become so numerous, that auxiliary, rather than rival, institutions for the exhibition of their works, have from time to time become absolutely necessary. This has naturally been the result of the first establishments of this description. The latent sparks of genius are often struck out by the sympathy produced in viewing the works of those who have preceded in art. Pictures make artists, and artists have consequently multiplied.

Nothing tends to elicit or stimulate talent more than the concentration of the efforts of various individuals into one focus. What therefore our universities effect for learning, our public exhibitions must also effect for painting.

This is the second year of opening these rooms, and, accustomed as we have been to visit the elder institution of Artists in Water Colours, we were most agreeably surprised at the excellence of many of the subjects exhibited. Water-colour painting has now established itself on the only true principle of the art, especially in landscape subjects, a close imitation of the tints and effects of nature. We shall cite as an illustration the two exquisite little drawings, *Canal Scene, Morning, and Windsor from the Brocas Meadows*, by G. F. Phillips,—Nos. 177 and 178; nothing can be more unpretending than the subjects delineated—no bold and imposing lines break the horizon—a sandy flat—a sheet of water reflecting the sky—are the characteristics of both these drawings. What then is the magic that recommends them? The truth of effect and colouring with which they have been transferred to the paper. We are delighted because we view the scenes as in a camera obscura. Mr. J. Powell has some very clever landscapes; among which may be distinguished, for the softness of

its tone and delicate finish, No. 4 of the Catalogue, the *City of Hereford from Putson*. No. 83, *Interior of the Court of Penshurst, Kent*, by Nash, is a well executed drawing; the tints are deep, rich, and faithful, and over the whole composition is spread the magic influence of the olden time. Nos. 40 and 120, the *Shrine of Edward the Confessor, Westminster Abbey*, and *Pont Aberglaslyn, North Wales*, are both examples of the error of adopting a sort of Indian-ink black in the shadows instead of the rich transparent browns, to be found, if looked for, in nature. Mr. Maissey's *Edinburgh, from St. Anthony's Chapel*, is a grand coup d'œil of the Modern Athens; much in the manner of Prout. This and the other drawings of the artist display great truth, feeling, and power. 228, *Cutting an old acquaintance*, by Hancock, is excellent; it exhibits a rencontre between a sociable and an angry cur. 257, *The Last Man*, by Martin, a scene of awful gloom, expressed with great originality. 263, "*Axim kneeling for the last time at Zelica's grave, Moore's Lalla Rookh*," a well-finished drawing, over which a singular tone of colour is diffused, resembling the purple fires which so often illuminate the finale scene of a melodrama. Mr. Sidney Shepherd's *Stone-mason's Yard*, No. 33, and his view in *Guernsey*, No. 53, are very true in effect and clever in execution. 183, a *Bedfordshire Lane*, is sweet. We like Mr. Burbank's wounded *Heron*, No. 44, and his *Shells* 39, better than his *Cats*; not but all are well drawn and highly finished—but a cat for each corner of the room would perplex Montaigne himself—Mr. B. encores his cat four times! Heaphy's *Sonnini Brigands*, evidently a personification of the robbery of Washington Irving's Popkin family, are not deficient in spirit and drawing, but they are too much the *Brigands de Theatre*; they start and attitudinize and

flourish their blunderbusses evidently for stage effect. The remains of St. Martha's Chapel, Guildford, 185, Prior, a good drawing which will find favour in the eyes of the antiquary. This is one of the churches of the manor of Bramley, mentioned in Domesday book; its title is a corruption of Martyr's Chapel; it stands on a lofty hill distinguished by the same name, whereon some primitive Christian suffered. The arches are, we think, Romano-British. Miss Corboux's Child with a Dog, No. 157, a clever picture. Among the portraits, those executed by Mr. Wm. Patten are alone worthy of notice. The Sculptor, No. 180, by this artist, is admirable; all is nature and ease. To the fine frank features of the Lady, 293, Mr. Patten's exquisite pencil has done full justice.

We can say nothing against the light in which the pictures are placed in the ante-room, for it is "not light, but darkness visible;" to some of the subjects suspended here the position may be advantageous; there are others, however, as Nos. 344, 345, 351, &c. which deserve a better fate.

#### PAINTINGS BY THE OLD MASTERS.

Encouraged by the success which attended their first exhibition, the Directors of the Exeter Hall Gallery have formed a second Exhibition of Paintings by the Old Masters, not at all inferior to that of last year. It abounds with choice specimens of every school of painting, from subjects of still life to the highest conceptions of the great historical masters; and we think the collection well calculated not only to gratify its visitors, but to improve the public taste. The greater number of the paintings are of the Italian school, but intermixed with Dutch and Flemish subjects, with a few by the early English masters. We have not room to speak in commendation, as they deserve, of individual pictures; but we shall enumerate a few that struck us as particularly excellent, to show the nature of the paintings contained in the collection.

No. 3. A colossal Female Head—Correggio: 32. Martyrdom of St. Sebastian—J. Wtenwaal: 60. The Deluge—B. Spranger: 80. Battle of the Giants—E. Vander Neer: 124. Holy Family—G. Spinelli: 137. The Assumption of the Virgin—C. Bemaschi: 161. St. Sebastian—G. C. Procacini: 162. Amor—Domenichino: 4. A Landscape, by P. Brill, with figures by A. Carnocci: 29. A Morning Scene—Cuyp: 48 and 49. Two Landscapes, by Guido: 72. Landscape—P. Rubens: 94. Landscape—Hobbes: 150. Twickenham Meadows—R. Wilson: 31. Old London Bridge, beautifully painted, but we think Hollar, to

whom the painting is attributed, would have drawn the houses on the bridge with more fidelity: 21. A marine Picture, Queen Charlotte coming to England in 1761, in a stiff gale—J. Cleveley.—Among the Portraits are—50. Oliver Cromwell—R. Walker. 6. Queen Anne—Sir G. Kneller: 55. Adm. Keppel—Sir J. Reynolds: 37. D. Garrick—Hudson; and some portraits of the Buonaparte family.

#### LORD ELDON'S PICTURES.

March 21. At the sale of this collection at Edinburgh, many original pictures of the great masters were sold at prices, it is said, far below their original cost to Lord Eldon. A landscape by Wouvermans, with many figures in his best manner, sold for 145 guineas. The Chelton Pensioners, by David Wilkie, being a finished sketch for the celebrated picture painted for the Duke of Wellington, was the subject of keen competition, and brought 185*l*. The Adoration of the Magi, by Titian, 250 guineas. Christ praying on the Mount, by Raffaele, 150 guineas. A View in Flanders, with figures going to market, by Rubens, 150 guineas. The proceeds of the sale on Thursday and Friday amounted to 3,317*l*.; the fatal accident which occurred on the Saturday, was noticed in p. 262.

#### MONUMENT TO CANOVA.

A monument to this great sculptor has been erected in the Capitol at Rome. The artist employed was Fabris. The design consists of several figures. On the pedestal is Sculpture embracing Painting and Architecture, and mourning with them on the loss of their favourite. At her feet reclines the genius of Harmony, contemplating her stringless lyre. Canova is represented sitting, reclining against a bust of Minerva, but as if on the point of rising from his seat, under the inspiration of some sudden conception, which he is desirous of perpetuating by his chisel.

Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, Part V. folio.—The three plates contained in the present portion of this handsome publication of line engravings, are: 1. Storm clearing off, by Copley Fielding. The scene is near the pass of Glencoe; the effect is very striking, and the more so from not being exaggerated, like some hundred storms which a certain R. A. has invented. 2. The Fisherman's hut, by W. Evans; he is a freshwater sailor, from the neighbourhood of Eton, and is industriously employed on an oier eel-basket. It is a very natural and pleasing picture. 3. Red Deer.

also in the pass of Glencoe. The peculiar talents of four artists are here called into requisition; and their joint production is one which could scarcely be surpassed. The deer, painted by R. Hill, are engraved by B. P. Gibbon, in a style which is worthy of the late celebrated Scott; and the snow-capped mountains, by G. F. Robson, are harmoniously executed on the copper by Edward Webb.

MAJOR'S Cabinet Gallery of Pictures, from the collections which adorn Great Britain, Nos. IV.—VIII.—Of the eighteen line engravings contained in these Numbers, nearly all are of the first degree of merit. We would particularly commend, among the historical subjects, Rubens's St. Martin dividing his cloak, engraved by W. H. Worthington, and A. Caracci's Appearance of Christ to St. Peter, engraved by H. Robinson; the former picture is in his Majesty's collection, the latter in the National Gallery. Among the landscapes a Farmyard, by Teniers, and a Champaign country, by Rubens, are both very finely executed by F. J. Havell; and a Dutch village, by Ruysdael, has been copied with exquisite softness, by W. Chevalier. Vanderelde's Gale, by J. H. Kernot, is equally deserving of praise. For the merits of the portrait of Queen Henrietta-Maria, by Vandyke, we must take the editor's word, as they are certainly not transferred to the engraving; nor can he persuade us to admire the brawny arms and gigantic foot of the Cottage Girl by Morland, an artist who chiefly excelled in the delineation of pigs and domestic animals. The rest are very fair copies from the Old Masters; with one portrait, that of Mrs. Siddons as the Muse of Tragedy by Sir Joshua Reynolds, beautifully engraved by E. Smith. The commentaries by Mr. Allan Cunningham combine, with remarks on the pictures, biographical characters and anecdotes of the artists, written in a lively style, and with an enthusiastic devotion to the painter's art.

We think Part V. a more than usually successful number of the *Female Characters in the Waverley Novels*. Margaret Ramsay, by W. Bozall, and Phoebe Mayflower, by Miss Sharpe, are both very characteristic and expressive; and two Royal Academicians, Etty and Leslie, have depicted the Minna and Brenda of the Pirate, with a true perception of the originals, as different as two sisters could well be, and yet not more different than the novelist has described them.—The octavo edition of these Portraits, combined with the beautiful *Landscape Illustrations*, has proceeded as far as the XVth Part.

With the Fourth Part a change has taken place in the plan of Finden's *Gallery of the Graces*. The beauties will be no longer nameless; but are to be designed from the poetical creations of popular poets or novelists, in the manner of the "Portrait" illustrations of Scott and Byron; and will thus "be associated with, and illustrate, subjects already familiar to the memory and the heart." While the task of the artist is thus materially increased in difficulty, their merit, when successful, is certainly greatly enhanced; and an interest is imparted to the work, which was before, in our opinion, essentially deficient. The subjects of this Part are the Young Olympia, of Miss L. E. Landon; the Widow, of Professor Wilson; and the May Queen, of Alfred Tennyson.

The *Drawing Book of Trees*, from original designs by W. Eldridge, consists of sixteen well-executed representations, on stone, of fine specimens of forest trees. The landscape accompaniments are in such good taste and harmony, as to render this one of the most attractive books of the kind ever published. We are pleased to find that this artist is engaged on a similar work on Flowers.

The *Domestic Architecture of the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James the First*, illustrated by a series of views of English Mansions; with brief historical and descriptive accounts of each subject, by T. H. CLARKE, architect.—Twenty picturesque lithographs and two small woodcuts, representing so many interesting old mansions of the "Elizabethan" period, which are scattered over the country, with about as many pages of letterpress, are the contents of this unassuming volume. among them are Easton Lodge, Brereton Hall, Holland House, Montacute House, and other noble or curious houses yet standing, beside the old Queen's Head Tavern at Islington, and Wimbledon House, now no more. They present a correct and striking idea of the dwellings which succeeded the warlike but less commodious and elegant buildings of the age of castles and moats; and we agree with the author, that their plan and style is peculiarly suitable for the country-seats of noblemen and gentlemen. Some of the subjects are scantily described; but the author's amusing little "Introduction" supplies general observations that are applicable to the most of them. The book may be perused with interest by many classes of readers: it is the production of a young and promising artist, whose former pieces have shown that he deserves encouragement.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

*New Works announced for Publication.*

History of Europe during the French Revolution. By ARCHIBALD ALISON, F.R.S. Edinb. Advocate.

The Government of India. By Major-Gen. Sir JOHN MALCOLM.

The Dynasty of the Kajars, and History of Persia. By Sir HARFORD JONES BAYOGES.

Travels in Upper India. By Major ARCHER.

Eastern and Egyptian Scenery, Ruins, &c. By Capt. C. F. HEAD.

A Voyage to the Western Coast of Africa, in 1830-32. By PETER LEONARD, surgeon R.N.

The Tyrol, with a glance at Bavaria. By the author of Spain in 1830.

Journal of an Excursion to Antwerp during the siege of the Citadel in Dec. 1832. By Capt. the Hon. C. S. WORTLEY.

Commentaries on Ireland. By W. STANLEY.

Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of Religion; with notes and illustrations. By the author of Capt. Rock's Memoirs (THOMAS MOORE, Esq.)

The Genius of Judaism.

STEVEN'S History of the Scottish Church at Rotterdam.

Evidences of Christianity. By CHAS. P. McILVAINE, D.D. Bishop of Ohio. (Select Library, vol. IX.)

Inquiry into the state of Slavery among the Romans. By WILLIAM BLAIR, Esq.

The Life of Gen. Sir John Moore, including his letters and journals.

Life and Adventures of General Jarvia, by himself.

Memoir of the Rev. G. Burder. By Dr. H. F. BURDER.

Lives of celebrated Spaniards; from the Spanish of Quintana. By T. R. PRESTON.

The Life of the late William Roscoe. By his son HENRY ROSCOE.

Woman, the Angel of Life; a poem, in three cantos. By ROBERT MONTGOMERY.

The Bells, and other Poems. By JOHN BENNETT.

The Parricide, a Play, in three acts. By WILLIAM KING.

The Heliotrope, or Pilgrim in pursuit of Health. Cantos first and second.

The New Road to Ruin. By Lady STEPNEY.

Polish Tales. By the author of Hungarian Tales.

The Puritan's Grave. By the author of The Usurer's Daughter.

Berkeley the Banker; in two parts. By HARRIET MARTINEAU.

Poor-Laws and Paupers Illustrated.

No. I. The Parish, a Tale, by HARRIET MARTINEAU; under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

The Book of the Nursery: precepts for the management of infants, and for the prevention and domestic treatment of the diseases incidental to childhood. By WALTER C. DENDY.

The Port Admiral. A tale of the War. By the author of Cavendish.

The Exile of Idria. A German Tale. In three cantos.

The Cambrian Quarterly Magazine and General Celtic Repertory, is hereafter to be equally devoted to Gaelic Literature, under the superintendence of Mr. LOGAN, author of the Scottish Gael.

## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

March 8. The Norrisian prize essay was adjudged to Thomas Myers, B.A. Trinity College.—Subject, "The intent and use of the Gift of Tongues in the Christian Dispensation."

## UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

March 1. The Vice-Chancellor's prizes for compositions on "The Advantages of the Study of Political Economy," were awarded to Wm. Digby Sadlier, A.B., and John Popham, A.B., scholar. And for compositions in Latin and Greek prose and verse, on the subject "Druidæ," to Wm. Fitzgerald and — Browne.

Archbishop King's lectureship in Divinity, which has hitherto been an annual office, held by one of the Senior Fellows, has been made perpetual, and bestowed on Dr. James T. O'Brien, author of an able work on the Evidence of Miracles. The salary is fixed at 700*l*.

## BRITISH MUSEUM.

The accounts of this establishment for 1832, have been laid upon the table of the House of Commons. The Parliamentary grant was 16,922*l*. which, with the balance of 1831, and other sums from property belonging to the trustees, and 148*l*. received for the sale of the Synopsis and other Museum publications, make the total receipts amount to 23,170*l*. for the year 1832. The payments for the year are 18,572*l*. The salaries of the officers amounted to 2,742*l*.; 4,950*l*. paid for extra services; 3,675*l*. to servants and attendants; 439*l*. rent and taxes; 1,032*l*. purchase of books, and 853*l*. for manuscripts. The number of persons admitted to view the British Museum and to the reading-rooms, has greatly increased of late years. In 1829, 71,336 were ad-



mitted; 1830, 99,112; 1831, 147,896. About 1,950 visited the reading-rooms in 1810; 8,890 in 1820; and 46,800 in 1832.

A Literary and Philosophical Institution has been recently established at Cheltenham. At the preliminary meeting, on the 23rd of January, an address was delivered by Mr. H. Davies, and on the 12th March an Inaugural Address, on the importance and advantages of philosophical inquiry, by Henry Charles Boissac, M.D. both of which have been published. In the latter it is mentioned "that a most valuable and important discovery has been recently made here, of a powerful water containing more than 106 grains of solid matter in a pint, of which one quarter of a grain is hydroginate of soda."

#### SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.

On the 13th of Feb. and two following days, the valuable collection of autographs belonging to John Anderson, Esq. was sold by Mr. Evans. The noble and spirited letter of Luther to Charles V. brought 29*l.*; it was purchased by Longman and Co. Some letters of the Duke of Marlborough were bought by Thorpe for 55 guineas. A letter of Milton to his friend Diodati sold for 14*l.*; and several interesting letters of Dryden produced the same sum. An autograph of Ariosto was knocked down for 8 guineas. A letter, accompanied by a beautiful architectural drawing by Michael Angelo, was bought by Thorpe for 19*l.* A letter of Lord Byron to his friend and publisher, Mr. Murray, in which the noble poet says of his infant daughter "Ada, all but her mouth, is the picture of her mother, and I am glad of it," was again secured by Mr. Murray (out of whose possession it had unaccountably escaped) for 10*l.* 15*s.*; it will be added to the current edition of Lord Byron's works. The Duke of Bedford secured the autograph copy of Mr. Fox's celebrated speech on moving for a new writ for Tavistock, when the late Duke Francis died; the price 25 guineas. The three days' sale produced nearly 1,500*l.*

#### LIBRARY OF DR. ADAM CLARKE.

The sale of the late Dr. Adam Clarke's library commenced Feb. 28. The works generally realised high prices. A beautiful copy of the *Biblia Sacra Polyglotta* produced 57*l.* 15*s.*, another copy 42*l.* In the second day's sale occurred the *Biblia Sacra Hebraica, Gr. et Lat. Munsteri*, Vol. I. (Genesis to Kings), Basil. 1546, the copy which belonged to the Rev. Samuel Wesley, sen. and full of his own manuscript notes. It was knocked down

to Thomas Marriott, Esq. who, for his zeal in collecting the works and papers of the Wesley family, together with those connected with the rise of Methodism, may be justly styled the Wesleyan antiquary. This curious volume shows the labour of one of the greatest critics of his age. It has been several times collated with other versions. Each book is headed and concluded in Mr. Samuel Wesley's peculiar manner, with the dates when the notes were made, thus:—In. Nom. Dom. Incept. July 30, 1724. Wroote, Fin. Aug. 26, 1724.

#### ROYAL SOCIETY.

March 21. Dr. Maton, V.P.

Read, The Report on Mr. Faraday's Experimental Researches in Electricity, (third series,) by S. H. Christie, Esq. and Wm. Pepys, Esq.; an account of two cases of an inflammatory tumour produced by the larvæ of a large fly (*me-trus humanus*) beneath the cutis in the human subject, by John Howship, esq.; and Experimental Researches in Electromagnetism, by the Rev. Wm. Ritchie.

March 28. The Rev. James Cumming, V.P.

Mr. Ritchie's paper was concluded; with a Notice on the remains of the recent Volcano in the Mediterranean, by John Davy, M.D. F.R.S.

April 18. Francis Baily, esq. V.P.

Read, On improvements in the instruments and methods employed in determining the direction of the Terrestrial Magnetic Force, by Samuel Hunter Christie, esq. M.A. F.R.S.

#### INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Jan. 8. At the first meeting for the Session, was read a description, by Mr. Sibley, of a Cast Iron Wharf, recently constructed at Limehouse. Heavy cast-iron piles, twenty feet long, were driven at intervals of nine feet; and the intermediate spaces filled up with cast-iron plates or panels, one inch thick, which were dropped into grooves, cast on the sides of the piles for that purpose; this framework was then firmly secured by land ties, composed of wrought-iron rods, and backed by a strong wall of concreted lime and gravel, six feet in thickness. It has every appearance of durability; and, an intimate chemical union having taken place between the lime and iron plates, the danger which would arise from water getting between the concrete wall and framework, is entirely obviated. To prove the strong adhesion between iron and lime, in every situation where water is present, so as to afford oxidation, instances were adduced of water-pipes, and gas-pipes, where the iron was so thoroughly combined with its covering of



lime and gravel, that the line of separation between them could not be traced.

Some account was communicated of the means adopted for defending the banks, on each side of the sea entrance to the Norwich and Lowestoffe Navigation. Experience having shown that timber exposed to sea water was quickly destroyed by the worm which infests that part of the coast, piles of cast-iron were resorted to; a row of these has accordingly been driven, close together, into the sand and shingle about seventeen feet, and some to nearly twenty feet under low water. This plan is found less expensive than the scupper nails with which it has been the practice to protect timber work on the east coast, three pounds weight of those nails being required to cover one superficial foot.

Jan. 22. The Report, by Messrs. Rennie and Walker, on the formation of Wet Docks at Sunderland, addressed to the Commissioners of the river Wear, was presented and read.

Jan. 29. Mr. Casbourne's paper was read, "On the effects produced on the bed of the river Ouse, by the Eau Brink Cut." This important work was formed for the purpose of improving the drainage of the Middle and South Bedford Level Fens, by avoiding the circuitous route of the river Ouse, between St. Germans and Lynn, which was of unnecessary width, and filled with shifting sands. Although proposed nearly a century ago, it was not carried into execution until 1818. In 1821 the New Cut was opened, and a dam placed across the old river Ouse diverted the waters into the new channel. In 1828, the advantages were very apparent in the increased drainage, the tides ebbing out four or five feet lower; and the bed of the river Ouse had been scoured out in some places fifteen feet deeper, as far as Denver Sluice, ten miles above the New Cut, and thirteen above Lynn. It is calculated that more than two and a half millions of cubic yards of silt and earthy particles, have been removed by the ebb tide; a large portion of which has been carried back by the flood tide, and deposited in the old river bed. By rendering available this singular property of ebbing and flowing waters, the Eau Brink Commissioners, besides an improved drainage, have recovered from the sea an extent of more than 300 acres of land, and as much more will probably be obtained in the course of a few years.

Feb. 5. The subject for discussion being "The changes likely to be produced in the river Thames by the removal of old London Bridge," observations were communicated by different members, and

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compared with the present condition of the river; the increased rapidity of the ebb-tide, which has already deepened the river to a partial extent, and is sufficiently apparent at the bridges, was considered by some members as likely to injure their stability, unless some means of protection were resorted to.

A report on the rise, progress, and present condition of the Harbour of Seaham, on the coast of Durham, was communicated by Mr. Buddle. The great facility afforded to coasting vessels making the harbour in stormy weather, by the application of steam tugs, was fully shown; a coal ship is now enabled to make fifteen voyages annually, whereas the average number of trips was only nine or ten before the intervention of steam.

Feb. 12. A paper on the Midland Counties' Railway, by Mr. Glynn, gave rise to a lengthened discussion on the subject of Railways and Canals in general. A new method of laying down rails (adopted to a considerable extent in North America) was described. No chair is required; the rails, which are stated to be stronger than those upon the Manchester and Liverpool line, although 24 lbs. per yard lighter, being secured to wooden sleepers laid lengthwise, and in contact with each other along the whole line of railway.

Feb. 19. The question of "economy and facility in the production of coal gas" being taken into consideration, it was stated, that when more than 10,000 cubic feet of gas is extracted from the chaldron of coals, the coke is so much reduced in quality as to render it unfit for sale; and that, in point of economy, no advantage is derived from pressing the decomposition of coal to a greater extent.

The exhibition of Mr. Deane's diving apparatus created considerable interest; and sufficient testimonials were afforded of its utility. The apparatus consists of a helmet-shaped covering for the head, with lenses to admit light, into which the air is passed through flexible tubes by means of two forcing pumps, in the usual way; the rest of the body is kept dry by a water-proof dress fitted close at the neck, so that the operator is enabled to walk on the bed of a river, &c. with considerable ease. Mr. Deane stated that in still sea water he had descended to a depth of 11½ fathoms, without much difficulty.

Feb. 26. On the subject of "the changes in the bed, &c. of the River Thames, since the removal of old London Bridge," some interesting facts were produced by different members. It was mentioned that the average fall of water passing through London Bridge was formerly four feet

four inches, and the extreme, five feet seven inches; that at present the average fall at the same place was only two feet four inches, and that the same causes, continuing to operate, would ultimately reduce it to a few inches.

*March 5 and 12.* The changes in the river Thames were again discussed; and also the subject of Locomotive Engines on Railways. It was stated that the expense incurred by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway for locomotive power in the conveyance of one ton of merchandise from Manchester to Liverpool was only 1s. 2½d. for the whole distance of thirty miles, as stated in their last half-yearly Report; the entire outlay for one ton of goods, carried along the railway, appears by the same document to be 6s. 6½d. which includes every item of expenditure.

The practicability of high velocities in canal navigation was introduced, and the success of trials made on the narrow canal between Glasgow and Paisley, brought forward as a proof of the advantages of this mode of conveyance. Long narrow boats, of thin plate iron, carrying from eighty to one hundred passengers, have been constantly plying on this canal for the last two years, tracked by two horses, with much ease, at the rate of eight and sometimes ten miles an hour. The following are the particulars:

Year.	Number of Passengers.	Average Fare.	Receipts.
1880	32,831	6d.	836l. 0s. 0d.
1881	69,455	0½	2,110 0 0
1882	148,516	0	3,822 14 10

#### BRUNEL'S ARCH.

Some experiments have been recently made by Mr. Brunel at Rotherhithe, to demonstrate that arches of the most extensive span yet known, not excepting those of cast-iron, can be constructed with brick or rubble without the use of centering. The model exhibited consists of two semi arches, four feet wide, springing from the same pier: one made for an arch of 100 feet, and the other for one of about 80 feet span. The longest side may be viewed as the flattest portion of an arch of 150 feet span; it stands out entirely unsupported, balanced by the opposite one, and so strong is the brickwork at the crown of the semi-circle, that it is loaded with 25,600 cwt. of iron, without a single brick being displaced or thrown down. The materials used are chiefly brick and Roman cement, together with a "warp," consisting of iron in small slips, laths, hemp, and other strong fibrous substances, in which adhesion is unbroken. The joints are just the same as in common structures, and ordinary bricklayers may construct the work. It is anticipated that arches may thus be made with

as great expedition as a common wall, and that the centering of an arch of 100 or 180 feet span costs more than the arch itself would amount to if erected on the new plan. It is well known that many of the most admired works of the ancients, as well as the great edifices of our own ancestors, were built of rubble, compacted into an artificial rock by the use of excellent mortar. The fine bridge of St. Trinita of Florence is of rubble coated with marble.

#### GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*Feb. 15.* The anniversary meeting was held, and the following gentlemen elected into office for the ensuing year: President, George Bellas Greenough, esq.; Vice-Presidents, W. J. Broderip, esq., Henry Thos. de la Beche, esq., Wm. Henry Fitton, M.D., and Rev. Professor Sedgwick; Secretaries, Edward Turner, M.D., and Wm. John Hamilton, esq.; Foreign Secretary, Chas. Lyell, esq.; Treasurer, John Taylor, esq. In the evening, the Fellows and their friends, to the amount of 105, dined at the Crown and Anchor, and the ex-President, Roderick Impey Murchison, esq. delivered his anniversary address, on the Progress of Geology during the past year.

*Feb. 27.* Read: 1. A memoir on parts of the kingdom of Valencia, Murcia, and Granada, in the south of Spain, by Capt. Cooke, R.N., F.G.S.—2. A memoir on the remains of Mammalia, in the coal of Schornegg, in the circle of Gratz, Styria, by Professor Anker.—3. Observations relative to the structure and origin of the diamond, by Sir David Brewster, K.H. F.G.S.—4. An extract of a letter from James Burton, jun. esq. relative to the shells found at Erseit, and other places along the coast of the Red Sea.

*March 13.* Read, On the geology of the environs of Bonn, by Leonard Horner, esq. F.G.S.

*March 27.* Read, On the sedimentary deposits which occupy the western parts of Shropshire and Herefordshire, and are prolonged from north-east to south-west, through Radnor, Brecknock, and Caermarthen shires, with descriptions of the accompanying rocks of intrusive or igneous characters; by R. I. Murchison, esq. F.G.S.

#### COMMEMORATION OF PRIESTLEY.

On the 26th of March, the centenary of the birth-day of Dr. Priestley, considered as the principal founder of pneumatic chemistry, was celebrated by a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern. The chair was taken by Dr. Babington, and he was supported by about 120 gentlemen, comprising many of the most distinguished cultivators of chemistry and other branches of science.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

March 28. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V. P. William Wansey, esq. of Stamford Hill, was elected Fellow of the Society.

Thomas Phillips, esq. R. A. one of the auditors, read the accounts of the treasurer for the year 1832. The receipts of the Society for admittance-fees and annual subscriptions had been 1080*l* 9*s*.; compositions in lieu of subscriptions 241*l* 10*s*.; dividends 216*l*.; sale of books and prints 165*l* 17*s* 10*d*.; its expenses in publications 917*l* 16*s* 11*d*.; in salaries 422*l* 15*s*.

John Gage, esq. Director, communicated an interesting memoir on the Anglo-Saxon dedication of Churches, illustrating a formulary preserved in a pontifical now in the public library at Rouen, but which evidently originally belonged to the Saxon church of England. Mr. Gage adduced, as examples of the ceremonial, the accounts preserved by historians of the consecrations (among others) of the churches of Ramsay in 974, of Winchester in 980, and of Westminster in 1065. It was customary to invite many prelates to assist on these occasions, and not without reason, as from the length of the ritual it would have been too much for one officiating bishop; various services of the consecration of different parts of the building and its furniture were consequently in progress at the same time. To add to the solemnity of the day, and to confirm the possessions of the church, a full attendance of princes and peers was also given; and on one of the occasions mentioned by Mr. Gage there were present thirteen bishops and ten aldermen. Mr. Gage quoted an early authority, which states that churches resembled not only a ship, but a fold; and which proved that lattices and curtains formed chancels in the earliest ages of the Christian church. The paper was accompanied by tracings of two interesting miniatures.

The Society adjourned over the Easter recess to

April 18, when the Earl of Aberdeen took the chair as President.

Richard Cromwell Carpenter, esq. architect, of Pentonville; and Chas. Terry, esq. of Shoe-lane, were elected Fellows of this Society.

Thomas Willement, esq. exhibited a cast and drawings of a very beautiful figure of St. George. The original is carved in oak, about two feet in height, and is now preserved in the museum at Dijon, being one of several saints which formerly adorned an altar at the Chartraine in that city. It is of the age of Philip le Hardi, Duke of Burgundy, at

the close of the 14th century; and afford<sup>d</sup> beautiful models of all the knightly accoutrements then worn, very elaborately and minutely wrought. The exhibition was accompanied by some illustrative remarks by Mr. Willement.

Some extracts from the household expenses of the family of Lestrang of Norfolk, in 11 Henry VIII. selected by Daniel Gurney, esq. F.S.A. were also read.

April 23. At the anniversary elections, the officers were all re-chosen, and retained on the council, together with the Duke of Sussex and Charles Purton Cooper, esq. In room of the ten members of the Council who retired were chosen Charles R. Cockerell, esq., the Rev. J. B. Deane, Davies Gilbert, esq., Robert Lemon, esq., the Bishop of Llandaff, Sir Frederic Madden, J. H. Markland, esq., Sir Robert Peel, Sir Thomas Phillipps, and C. G. Young, esq.

During the past year twenty-eight Fellows of the Society are deceased, and two have resigned. Twenty new members, and four honorary or foreign members, have been elected.

## OPENING OF EGYPTIAN MUMMIES.

At the Charing Cross Hospital, on Saturday April 6, two Egyptian mummies were opened and unrolled under the direction of T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. F.R.S. These specimens were purchased at Messrs. Sotheby's sale of Egyptian antiquities, which has been amply reported at p. 256. Mr. Pettigrew became the proprietor of one, and Thomas Saunders, Esq. F.S.A. of the other. Mr. Saunders's mummy was the first submitted to the knife, but turned out to be in a very decomposed state it had been carelessly prepared, and the bituminous matter had been effused in so hot a state, as not only to burn up the flesh but the very bone itself. The unrolling Mr. Saunders's mummy was therefore abandoned, and Mr. Pettigrew proceeded with his own. Previously to removing the bandages, he entered at some length into the subject of embalmment of mummies. This mummy turned out to be in an excellent state: the bandages were so strongly cemented together by the resinous preparation, that it was necessary to divide them by an iron instrument. The body, after very considerable exertion, was completely uncased, and was found to be in a wonderful state of preservation. The flesh, although shrunk, retained its pliability, and yielded to the touch. The colour was very dark; the height not mor

than five feet. The hair was of a reddish brown, and, with the beard of the same colour, was as perfect as possible. From the crown of the head to the soles of the feet patches of brilliant gold were found on the body, leaving little doubt of its having been *gilt from head to foot*. The bituminous or rather waxy matter appeared to have been applied at a very high temperature. Some fine crystals, formed by the nitro we suppose, were found in the bandages. wax had apparently been the chief medium of preservation. Hence, perhaps, came the cere-cloths of the middle age. The word mummy is said to be derived from an Arabic term signifying wax.\* The exhibition was exceedingly gratifying, and creditable to the skill and anatomical knowledge displayed in the unrolling. We shall close this brief account with a few observations on mummies in general.

An anonymous writer on the Egyptian mode of sepulture† tells us that there were three modes of embalming, each of which had a fixed price; that in the time of Diodorus the most expensive was about 240*l.* of our money, and the second class rather more than 80*l.*, and, according to Herodotus, they were chosen from models painted in wood. Diodorus says they brought to the relatives of the deceased a scale of different charges, and then agreed upon the mode of embalming, and Herodotus describes fully the most expensive process, which was only performed for persons of distinction.

The first method, according to Herodotus, was to extract the brain by means of an iron instrument introduced through the nostrils, and fill the cranium with antiseptic mastic; the body was then opened with a sharp Æthiopic stone and the intestines taken out, and after these were cleansed and washed with palm wine, they were rubbed with pulverised aromatics and replaced in the corpse, which was filled with cassia, myrrh, and other aromatics; the body was then laid in nitre and deposited in a secret place, where it remained seventy days, at the end of which term it was again washed, and enveloped in bandages of linen imbued with

gums; it was then returned to the relations, enclosed in a case of wood, in the shape of the body when thus swathed.

In the second process, the body was neither opened nor the intestines taken out, but was injected with oil of cedar, after which it was placed in nitre for seventy days, at the end of which time the flesh was wholly consumed, so that nothing remained but the bones and skin; in this state it was returned to the relatives of the deceased.

According to the third and most common mode, they merely washed the corpse with a peculiar liquid, and left the body in salt for seventy days.

The account given by Diodorus does not precisely correspond with that of Herodotus, which is not extraordinary, as Herodotus preceded him perhaps by four centuries. Diodorus says the corpse was placed in the earth, the designer marked on the left side the place where incision should be made; the operator who performed it immediately fled precipitately, and was pursued by the assistants with stones and insults, a practice which marks the horror of the Egyptians at all acts of violence on the human form. The *antichrestes* or embalmers, on the contrary, were considered as holy personages, who frequented the sanctuaries of the priesthood, and had free admission to the temples.

It does not seem to be positively ascertained about what period the practice of embalming, according to the ancient method, was discontinued by the Egyptians; it was probably in use later than the dynasty of the Ptolemies, and after Egypt had become a Roman Province.

Two mummies are preserved in the gallery at Dresden, the cases of which are remarkable for the Greek style of the ornaments with which they are covered; the faces which are represented on them are quite distinct from the Nubian character, and decidedly Greek; they bear, moreover, in Greek characters, the inscription ΕΥΧΕΤΑΙ, implying, "He is happy." The gilding found on the body of Mr. Pettigrew's mummy is a very remarkable circumstance, and it shows

\* Mummy, Arabic, a mixture of bitumen and pitch.—*Bailey*. The liquor running from mummies was formerly celebrated for its anti-epileptic qualities, and was a costly medicament of the Pharmacopœia of the old leeches or apothecaries. Shakspeare speaks of it as applied to the purpose of a rich dye, when Othello describes the Egyptian handkerchief given to his mother. Other old dramatists have illustrative allusions.

"Make mummy of my flesh, and sell me to the apothecaries."

*Shirley's Bird in a Cage*. 1653.

"That I might tear their flesh in mammoicks, raise

My losses from their carcasses turned mummy.

*Honour's Lawyer*. 1616.

† Memoranda Illustrative of the Tombs and Sepulchral Decorations of the Egyptians, &c. London 1832.

that the gilt faces, which often appear on the mummy chests, had their origin in the actual practice of gilding the body of the defunct. We believe the gilding was continuous, and not in patches, as has been stated in some accounts, and the assertion that a sort of garland of gilding surrounded the head, is without foundation. With respect to the papyri found with mummies, Mr. Belson asserts "that the mummies in cases have no papyri; on the contrary, in those without cases, they are often obtained." It appears that such persons as could afford it, would have a case to be buried in, on which the history of their lives was painted; and those who could not afford a case, were content to have their lives written on papyri, rolled up and placed above their knee.

With Mr. Pettigrew's mummy was found a small mass, which was conjectured, but not very confidently, to have been a papyrus covered with bitumen.

#### ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AT YORK.

In removing some buildings in the Mint Yard, near Bootham Bar, York, for the purpose of forming a new street, a flat inscribed stone has been found, three feet by two, which was no doubt originally inserted in some conspicuous part of the building whose erection it records. The following is a copy of the inscription: *DEO SANCTO SERAPI TEMPLUM A SOLO FECIT CL. HIERONYMIANVS LEG. LEG. VI. VICT. l. c.* Claudius Hieronymianus, Lieutenant of the sixth Legion, Victrix, erected this temple from the ground to the god Serapis.

The sixth legion, often styled in inscriptions *V. P. F.*, *Victrix, Pia, Fidelis*, (*Victorious, Pious, Faithful*), came into Britain in the reign of Hadrian, circ. A.D. 120. They assisted in building his barrier wall against the Picts; a vexillation of it constructed upwards of seven Roman miles of the rampart of Antoninus, who succeeded Hadrian, while the body of the legion acted as a covering party to the workmen. They then returned to Eboracum or York, their permanent quarters. They assisted in the construction of the wall of Severus A.D. 209—210, and they left Britain early in the fifth century.

The worship of the Egyptian deity Serapis, who is supposed to be identical with Apis or Osiris, was introduced at Rome by the Emperor Antoninus Pius, about the middle of the second century of the Christian era. To this period, therefore, the erection of a temple of the god Serapis at York may with great probability be referred. The mysteries of Serapis were, however, celebrated with so much licentiousness, that they were after-

wards abolished by a decree of the Senate.

Another Roman vestige has been discovered in constructing a new house, for Mr. Etbelby, by the side of the south road, a mile out of York. About three feet under the surface of the ground a Roman sepulchre was excavated, composed of four of those tiles, turned up at the edges, which are known in their original application to have been used for the roofs of Roman buildings. The ends rested one against the other, and the backs, having a slight curvature, the opening between the tiles resembled in some degree a Gothic arch; each end was closed by a tile, and the top was protected by the semicircular long tiles, which were used by the Romans to close the interstices left between those first described. Specimens of both have been engraved in our vol. xcix. pt. i. p. 401, in illustration of Mr. Kempe's communication concerning antiquities in Warbank field, Kent, Nos. 12 and 13 of the plate. The tiles correspond in dimensions with those found at Warbank, and like them (see the above-mentioned engraving) were impressed with finger-marks, the feet of animals, &c. Those found at York are inscribed *LEG. VI. VI.* according to the report of the York Herald, which may undoubtedly be corrected *LEG. VI. VICT.*, as what we have said on the subject of the sixth Legion will shew.

Within the space inclosed by the tiles was found a quantity of bones, charcoal, and some iron nails, but no urn, fibula, or coin. The ground about the tomb had been excavated to the depth of four feet to a considerable extent, probably to form a sort of *ustrina*, in which to erect the funeral pile. The ashes, when the body was consumed, had been scraped together and covered by the tiles, over which had probably been raised an oblong mound of turf. A sepulchre of very similar form was found at York about the year 1768, and is delineated in the *Archæologia*, vol. ii. p. 177.

The inscription first mentioned, and the corresponding record of the sixth victorious Legion on the tiles, certainly add an interesting illustration to *Britannia Romana*.

#### ROMAN REMAINS AT BOX, WILTSHIRE.

We have been favoured, by the Rev. George Mullins, the Vicar of Box, with the following description of some Roman antiquities recently discovered at that place.

"In the Supplement to the first part of your vol. cl. p. 506, a correspondent, in speaking of the antiquities of the village of Box, mentions the existence of some Roman remains in my garden. The discovery to which he alludes was that of tessellated pavement found there a fi

years ago. I believe that, until that discovery, no site of Roman remains could be pointed out in the village, although tradition spoke of their existence. I have now to announce a further and more important discovery, which has taken place within the present year.

"In excavating some earth at the distance of forty-three yards north from the pavement before alluded to, evident traces of another, but in a state of destruction, presented themselves; and in a line leading from this immediately to the former, I found seven stone pillars, of rough workmanship, and near them is an altar-like erection, consisting of several stones, and a piece of stone of a semicircular shape, about a foot across and eight inches thick, partially excavated on each side, as if for the purpose of holding something. This stone bears evident marks of fire. Distant twenty-eight yards to the west were the mutilated remains of a tessellated pavement of blue stones, ornamented with two red borders, the tesserae nearly an inch square, and the blue stones entirely decomposed. This pavement in its original state must have been at least ten or twelve feet square. The remains of a wall on the south side were covered with several flues, made of whole bricks, supported by iron cramps; and underneath the bed on which the pavement was laid, made of coarse gravel and mortar, were large flags, supported by pillars of stone, forming a regular hypocaust.

"The discovery of this pavement induced me to make an opening at a point where I might conjecture, from the direction of the hypocaust, more remains would be found; and at the depth of four feet below the surface of the earth, I discovered a third tessellated pavement, very nearly perfect, apparently forming a passage from some other parts of the build-

ing. It is nine feet wide, twenty-eight feet long, and turns at a right angle six feet, where it is broken up; but it evidently extended much further in both directions. In one corner is a curious stone cut in a form as though intended for a seat, but now only eight inches high. The pattern of this passage is particularly elegant. The ground colour is white; the exterior tesserae coarse; two blue lines of smaller cubes form the borders, six feet apart, and the intermediate space is filled with semicircles, forming waving lines, blue, crossing each other at right angles; these are again intersected by others of half the diameter, with their extremities united in the centre, and terminating in small crosses, shaded with red and yellow, white and blue, and producing a most beautiful effect. I have preserved several specimens of the plaster from the walls, the colours of which were very bright when first exposed to the air. The patterns were principally imitations of Egyptian marble, with elegant coloured borderings, but I have not been able to discover a decided figure on any of the pieces. One small vase, holding about a pint, apparently of British workmanship, was taken up near the pillars, but unfortunately damaged by the spade. Numberless fragments of earthen vessels, small pieces of pavements, tesserae, and Roman bricks, are now in my possession. One room was evidently paved with square red bricks, quite plain. One small coin only has been found, and this was so far corroded as to be wholly illegible. There is another piece of pavement (which, however, I have never yet seen), in a distant part of my garden; and the whole of the original buildings, if square, must have covered a considerable portion of ground, the most distant of the pavements being at least fifty yards apart."

## SELECT POETRY.

### ON THE BULB

*which was found in the hands of a MURDERER,  
and which afterwards vegetated.*

**DARKNESS** and death for three thousand years

Have been thy portion, Flower!  
Yet, bursting forth, thou dost bloom again  
To glad this sunny bower.

The magic spell that held thee fast,  
The spell of death is o'er;  
Thy perfumed sweetness—thy glowing  
hues—

Are cheering the earth once more.  
And is earth changed since thou saw'st it  
Were ever the skies more blue? [last?  
Were the waters purer—the fields more  
bright?

Had the flowers a fairer hue?—

No! when last I burst from my winter  
I was as you see me now— [home,  
Fields, streams, and flowers are ever the  
Alike each waving bough. [same,

But turn to him in whose hands I lay,  
As ye tell me, three thousand years;  
Let him, once mortal as thyself,  
Dispel thy doubts and fears;  
Tell him that Nature is joyous now,  
Ask him to rise and be gay:—  
Light has been beaming long on his brow,  
Why goeth he not away?

He is still in the icy grasp of Death—  
Nought joy to him can bring.  
Till Nature's last convulsive pangs  
Give man his second spring!  
He is still in the icy clutch of Death—  
But when his sleep is o'er, [than thou,  
Flower! he shall bloom more brightly  
And rejoice for evermore!



## TO AN OLD PIER GLASS.

MINST many changes thou art still the  
same [nest face  
My long-known Mirror,—thy plain ho-  
like,—I still admire that old square frame,  
Those golden lilies, and that wreathed  
vase.

Thou *didst* reflect a fair and rosy cheek,  
Dark shining locks, and a blue spark-  
ling eye,  
Gay childhood's ruddy lip, full apt to speak,  
And soft expanded chest untaught to sigh.

Now thou dost tell me that those cheeks  
are wan, [eyes,  
Grey the brown hair, faded those joyous  
And laughing lips; yes, all are long since  
gone, [deep-felt sighs.  
And oft that breast has heaved with  
Shall I then turn from thee, truth-telling  
Glass,

Forget the present, and regret the past?  
Fair, flourishing, and fading as the grass,  
Blindly to dream that mortal charms  
can last.

These childish things with childhood put  
away, [prize,—  
For hidden, during grace,—a better  
This outward form unheeded may decay,  
Exchanged, how well! for that which  
time defies.

And tho' e'en yet the cheek with feeling  
glow, [dwell,  
The law of kindness on the lip may  
With pity's tear the eye may overflow,  
With joy unspeakable the bosom swell—  
Yet still,—while error dims the glass of  
Truth, [weak,—

Feebly we know our best endeavours  
But soon the glass shall shine without a  
speck,  
Reflecting glorious an eternal youth.  
*Kensington.* M. S.

## Ode 34. of Anacreon freely translated.

FAIR maiden, turn thee not away!  
Because with age my head is grey,  
And thou in Beauty's bloom dost joy,  
(Which Father Time will yet destroy),  
Still do not thus my love despise,  
Or cast on me such scornful eyes,  
But view how fair this garland seems,  
Where near each rose a illy gleams.  
T. T.

Da lungi par divino  
L'aspetto del Amore;  
Mirato da vicino  
Sparisce il dolce errore.

*Hon. W. R. Spencer.*

NEEDS must I grant, accomplished Bard,  
Love seldom grants a full reward  
For all the wooer must endure,  
Ere he can make his conquest sure.  
Inamorates thence infer  
That they alone are doomed to err;

And that their furnace-sighing pain  
Has right exclusive to complain.  
Fantastic thought! they do but share  
The common destiny of care;  
Nor love alone, but all below  
Must change and disappointment know.  
A distant shore, a future day,  
Imaginary charms display;  
But when the future comes to hand,  
Or navigator makes the land,  
The visions change, and disappear,  
Fortune proves hard, and clime austere;  
Or if their promise they fulfil,  
Yet (so perverse is human will)  
The prize obtained is always less  
Than what we dreamed of happiness.  
Hope, in the hour we catch it, flies;  
And pleasure in enjoyment dies.  
Fix then the heart on things unseen,  
Where error cannot intervene.

We know, but we remember not,  
There is a crook in every lot.  
We gaze on Alpine peaks of snow,  
And long to scale the mountain's brow,  
Forgetting there what ice-winds blow,  
What difficulty and dismay,  
Danger and death beset the way.  
We climb; we gain the giddy crest;  
Where is the triumph and the zest?  
Extinct; or half absorbed in pain,  
How to creep safely down again.

The child looks upward to the boy,  
And envies his superior joy;  
The boy looks forward to the man,  
Eager to struggle and to plan,  
To share the rivalry and strife,  
And brave the hurricane of life;  
Man, thwarted, buffeted, o'erspent,  
A prey to toil and discontent,  
Thinks age, retirement, and repose,  
Are panaceas for all woes.  
And yet, through life's successive stages,  
In all conditions and all ages,  
The sum of their pursuit is this—  
Vexation comes instead of bliss.  
The child finds out he was a fool  
To long for ferule and for school;  
The youth, emancipated from College,  
Pays dearly for his worldly knowledge;  
And age finds nothing in repose  
But pains, infirmities and woes.

Thus does experience, with a sigh,  
Pronounce us born to grieve and die.

To die?—to live again—to see  
The glories of eternity,  
In realms of Paradise to range,  
Beyond the reach of doubt or change,  
And still, as more and more we know,  
The more with bliss to overflow.  
Awake, bestir thee, view the prize,  
Press onward, strive for masteries,  
Abandon the deceits of earth  
For certainties of heavenly birth,  
Cast all aside, make no delay,  
But follow Him who led the way,  
And gave thee privilege to rest  
In peace that cannot be expressed,  
Joy ever blessing, ever blest.

*Oberton.*

C. H.



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 20.

Mr. Robinson moved for a select Committee to revise the TAXATION of the country, to consider its pressure on productive industry, the propriety of commutation, and especially of substituting a property-tax in lieu thereof.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not consent to the motion, as he should be throwing upon a Committee of the House a duty properly imposed upon himself. On a division there appeared—for the motion, 155; against it, 221; majority for Ministers, 66.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 23.

The Lord Chancellor introduced a Bill for establishing LOCAL JURISDICTIONS in England and Wales, similar in principle and in the majority of its provisions to that submitted by him on two former occasions. Its object was the establishing, as it were but experimentally in certain districts and counties, but ultimately in all the counties and districts, local jurisdictions, for the purpose of facilitating the administration of justice, and placing it within the pecuniary reach of every subject. These local jurisdictions would be so many courts, over which a serjeant-at-law, or a barrister of not less than ten years' standing, should be appointed to preside as judge, with a power to dispose of cases of debt, and those cases of wrongs which are called actions of tort, in which the redress was pecuniary damages. He had another Bill to present, intended to effect an alteration in the appellate JURISDICTION OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL; and he hoped ere long that a similar alteration might be effected in the appellate jurisdiction of their Lordships' House. This Bill would be directed to effect some important reductions in certain law-offices, namely, the Six Clerks-office, the Report-office, the Register-office, and several others. It would also affect the abolition of some useless and cumbrous places connected with the Court of Chancery, to the amount of four or five and twenty; remedy delays, and abridge expenses. In short, the Bill he proposed to introduce would impart greater justice and accuracy to the proceedings of every branch of the Court of Chancery. The following would be the list of the reductions in the offices to which he had alluded.—In the Six Clerks-office a saving of 22,000*l.* would be effected; in the Report-office, a saving of 4,300*l.*; in the Register-office, of 10,500*l.*; in the Masters' offices, of

11,157*l.*; which, with the further fees now received in those offices, to be abolished and compensated from the suitors' fund, amounting to 14,000*l.* would make a total saving of 68,957*l.* a year. The Bills were then read a first time.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Sir F. Vincent moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the LAW RESPECTING LIBEL. It was his intention, by the proposed measure, to repeal that part of the Six Acts, and of a Bill afterwards brought in by the learned Member for Norwich, which compelled individuals printing and publishing newspapers, pamphlets, &c. to enter into certain securities to meet any action that might be brought against them. His next proposition was to do away with the practice of *ex officio* informations, a modern practice, unknown before the time of Henry VIII. and emanating from the proceedings of the Star Chamber. He should also, by his Bill, protect proprietors and publishers in every case where they could clearly prove that the libels complained of were published without their knowledge or privity. He would, however, impose on publishers, &c. an obligation to give up the name of the author of any libel.—The Attorney-general would be very sorry to throw any impediment in the way of any Hon. Member who brought forward a measure for altering the law of libel. On the second reading, however, he should feel it to be his duty to offer some few observations to the House on the subject of *ex officio* informations. Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, &c.—Mr. Wills rose to move for a Select Committee to consider the general state of parochial registries, and the laws relating to those registries, and the registration of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, and burials, in England and Wales. His idea was, a system of registration somewhat similar to what existed in the time of the Protectorate. He wished the established clergy to continue the registry, not only of their own births, burials, and marriages, but of people of other communities.—The Attorney-general thought the House deeply indebted to his learned friend.—The Solicitor-general said, that an improved system of registration was necessary. From the defective state of the law at present, it was easier to trace a pedigree 500 years old, than one of com-

puratively modern date. The motion was then carried.

*April 1.* After another prolonged debate, the **IRISH DISTURBANCES Bill** was passed by a majority of 345 to 86.

*April 2.* On the report upon the **Mutiny Bill**, Mr. *Hume* moved the clause of which he had given notice, "That it shall not be lawful to inflict corporeal punishment by **FLOGGING** on any private soldier, corporal, or non-commissioned officer in the army or militia, within the United Kingdom."—Lord *Althorp* considered flogging a revolting punishment, but could not take upon himself the responsibility of opposing the judgment of those who had the best experience on the subject.—Lord *Palmerston* argued in support of the necessity of the punishment to the discipline of the army and the safety of the public.—Sir *F. Burdett* proposed an alteration in the amendment, to limit flogging to offences of open mutiny, thieving, and drunkenness on guard.—Mr. *Hume* acquiesced in the alteration, because to accomplish so much would be the commencement of a good change. The House divided—the numbers for the proposed clause, 140; against it, 151.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, *April 3.*

Upon the motion of Lord *Brougham*, a Bill to amend **PROCEEDINGS IN CHANCERY** was read a first time. Masters in Chancery were for the future to be appointed by the Crown, instead of by the Chancellor.

In the **HOUSE OF COMMONS**, the same day, Mr. *W. Patten* brought forward his motion for a Commission to enquire into the treatment of **CHILDREN IN FACTORIES**, on the ground that the previous inquiries were *ex parte*, and that the masters had not been heard.—Lord *Ashley* resisted the motion, maintaining, first, after all the evidence that had been collected during a succession of years, and by both Houses, that the Commission was unnecessary; and, secondly, if the further inquiry were requisite, that the proposed mode of investigation would not accomplish the object professed by those who called for the Commission.—Mr. *S. Alce* supported the motion, submitting that the weight of evidence and argument justified it. After much discussion, the House divided,—the number for the amendment being 74, against it 73; being a majority of 1 in favour of the Commission. It has since been appointed, and consists of *Wm. Tooke*, esq. *M.P.* *F.R.S.*; Mr. *L. Horner*; Mr. *Stuart* (the American traveller); Mr. *Drinkwater*; Mr. *Chadwick*, Mr. *Power*, Mr. *Tuffnell* (*Poor-Laws' Commissioners*);

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Mr. *Spencer*, Dr. *Woolrich*; Dr. *B. Hawkins*, Dr. *Loudon*, with one or two more medical men.

*April 17.* On the motion of Mr. *R. Grant*, the House resolved itself into Committee, to consider of the **DISABILITIES** affecting his Majesty's **JEWISH SUBJECTS**, and he then proposed the following resolution:—"That it is expedient to remove all civil disabilities at present existing with respect to his Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion, with similar exceptions to those provided with respect to his Majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion." The motion was opposed by Sir *R. Inglis*, and Mr. *Halcomb*; supported by Mr. *Macaulay*, Mr. *Hume* and Mr. *O'Connell*; and agreed to without a division.

*April 18.* The Marquis of *Chandos* moved for, and obtained, a Committee to enquire into the state and management of the retail **BREA-HOUSES** throughout the country.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the **COMMUTATION OF TITHES**. In detailing his plan, he commenced with stating that the income of the Church was much exaggerated. It had been asserted that it amounted to 9,000,000*l.* Now the incomes of the Bishops (including the Bishopric of Sodor and Man) was 158,000*l.*; that of the Deans, &c. 236,000*l.*; and that of the parochial Clergy he estimated under 3,000,000*l.*; so that instead of 9,000,000*l.* the amount was not 3,500,000*l.* As to the average income of the Clergy, he named it at 300*l.*, an amount that he thought could not be deemed excessive. The proposed plan will enable a perpetual commutation of tithe to be effected, adjusted at a corn rent. If the parish do not call for such commutation, at the end of twelve months an individual may require the commutation. Valuers are to be appointed, one half by the Bishop of the diocese, the other half by the Quarter Sessions. The average of tithes for the seven preceding years is to be taken as the guide to value; but leaving it open to the valuers, as far as five or ten per cent. to say whether that average be correct. The Bill will enable both parties to accomplish a commutation.—Sir *R. Peel* and others said they would throw no obstacle in the way of the motion, and that they would not object to a measure which promoted an equitable commutation. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. *Hume* brought forward three resolutions on **SINECURE OFFICES**. "That on all future vacancies of sinecure offices, or offices executed by deputy, in the naval, military, civil, and colonial service of the country, no new appointment shall be

made, nor any salary, allowances, or emoluments granted." "That no person shall receive any salary, fee, or emolument, for any office to which he shall hereafter be appointed, the duties of which are, or shall be, performed by deputy." These were agreed to; but on the third resolution, "That all offices filled up after this date in any department under the Crown, civil, military, naval, or colonial, shall be subject to such alterations, as to duties, and to such deductions and alterations, as to salary and emoluments, as his Majesty, by the advice of his Ministers, shall make, without the persons so appointed having any claim for compensation, or allowance for such alterations,"—the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said he had a great objection to this motion, because he apprehended that the Crown had already the

power which it professed to give. In fact, he had already acted upon that power, by reducing the salaries of several offices. The motion was in consequence withdrawn.

April 19. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought forward his budget. He proposed a reduction of the whole duty on tiles, 37,000*l.*; of part of the advertisement duty, 75,000*l.*; of marine insurances, to the amount of 100,000*l.*; house and window duty on shops, 244,000*l.*; the duty imposed on cotton in 1831, 300,000*l.*; half the duty on soap, 593,000*l.* The loss on the revenue he calculated at 1,056,000*l.* taking credit for a return of 298,000*l.* on soap. Calculating the surplus of the year ending 1834 at 1,572,000*l.* he expected a surplus, after the above reduction, of 516,000*l.*

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### TURKEY.

The struggle of European interests at Constantinople has suddenly assumed a threatening aspect by the rapid and unexpected progress of the Egyptians, and by an equally speedy expedition of Russia. The Sultan has formally invited the Russian ambassador to leave the Russian fleet in the Bosphorus, until peace shall be finally established between him and the Pacha of Egypt. It is added that 30,000 men are marching to Constantinople by the Balkan.

### PORTUGAL.

Don Pedro having sent Sir J. M. Doyle to supersede Admiral Sartorius, and to place him under arrest, the latter refused to resign the command until the pecuniary arrears of the fleet were liquidated. Turning the tables on Sir J. M. Doyle, he arrested him and Capt. Crosbie; but afterwards dismissed them without their swords.

There was an action at Oporto on the 24th of March, in which the Miguelites succeeded in destroying a battery, but were afterwards repulsed. Their loss was estimated at 500, and that of the Pedroites at 200, of whom there were 14 English killed and 64 wounded, including Capt. Wright, whose wound terminated fatally. Considerable supplies

have been recently thrown into Oporto where Pedro now musters 5,000 English and 7,000 French troops, and his whole force, as stated by his officers, is not less than 22,000 men.

### SPAIN.

Two most important documents have been promulgated by the King of Spain; one ordering his subjects to take a general oath of allegiance to his daughter, and another convoking the Cortes for the 20th of June next. The star of M. Zea Bermudez is in the ascendant. He has been able to dismiss the three Ministers opposed to his views, and to supply their places by his own partisans.

### GERMANY.

A very serious riot took place at Frankfort on the evening of the 3rd of April. A body of persons described as strangers, together with several students, attacked and disarmed the principal military posts of the city, and then broke open the gaol, and liberated the prisoners arrested for political offences. Four soldiers were killed and 15 wounded. The next day, however, the liberated prisoners surrendered themselves into the hands of Government, the leaders in the revolt were apprehended, and order was re-established.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

### IRELAND.

By a proclamation dated April 6, the Lord Lieutenant has declared the County of Kilkenny to be in such a state of disturbance and insubordination as to require the application of the provisions of the late Act; by another dated the 10th of April, he has prohibited and suppressed

the association named the Irish Volunteers; and by a third, dated the 17th of April, he has also suppressed "The National Trades' Political Union."

### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

During the month, a severe form of catarrhal epidemic, generally termed influenza, has been extremely prevalent in

London. It has laid up at once all the members of many large households, and has attacked great numbers in several public offices, particularly the Bank of England, and some divisions of the New Police. The performers at the theatres have much suffered, and their houses have been closed for several nights. It commences suddenly with headache and feelings of general discomfort, attended, or soon followed by cough, hoarseness, or loss of voice; oppression, and sometimes severe pain in the chest; tenderness about the ribs, and sense of having been bruised about the limbs and muscles. For twen-

ty-four or forty-eight hours the constitutional disturbance is sometimes very great; afterwards, the urgency of the symptoms abates, leaving, however, extreme languor, which only slowly subsides. Only a very few cases have terminated fatally. The disease is generally attributed to the constant north-east winds; but by some of the learned is regarded as the epidemic influenza which has lately prevailed in the eastern parts of Europe, and that it is travelling, like many of its predecessors, to the west. No such general epidemic has been experienced in England for fifty years.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 25. Joseph Phillimore, LL.D. Wm. Empson, esq. and Andrew Martin, esq. to be Commissioners of French Claims.

Feb. 4. The Earl of Denbigh and Earl of Munster sworn of the Privy Council.

March 26. Knighted, Col. George Teesdale, C.B. of the 1st dragoons.

March 27. The Marquis of Conyngham, to be E.P. vice his father.

March 28. 7th dragoons, Lt.-Col. Sir J. J. Fraser, Bart. to be Lt. Col.—4d foot, Major Thos. Powell, to be Major.—35th foot, Capt. E. K. S. Butler, to be Major.—43d foot, Capt. P. Crofton, to be Major.

March 30. Ulysses Lord Downes elected a Representative Peer of Ireland.

April 2. Capt. F. O. Perkins, to be Major of the Surrey Yeomanry Cavalry.

April 3. Viscount Goderich, to be Lord Privy Seal.—Right Hon. Edward Ellice, sworn of the Privy Council.—Capt. Maurice F. F. Berkeley, to be a Lord of the Admiralty, vice Barrington.

April 5.—7th dragoons, Major L. J. Hill, to be Lt. Col., Capt. J. J. Whyte, to be a Major.—10th drag. Major Lord T. Cecil, to be Lt. Col., Capt. J. C. Wallington, to be Major.—15th drag. Capt. Courtenay Phillips, to be Major.

April 6. Rt. Hon. Edw. Ellice, to be Secretary at War.

April 10. Fred. John Visc. Goderich, created Earl of Ripon, co York.—Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. F. Hill, Bart. to be Lieut. Governor of Trinidad.

April 12. 18th dragoons, Capt. F. Copland, to be Major.

April 13. Osborne Delano, of Enfield, gent. youngest son of the late Henry Delano and Sarah, sister of Joseph Osborne, esq. to take the name of Osborne, after Delano.

April 19. 6th foot, brevet Lt. Col. Hon. G. L. D. Damer, to be Major.—Unattached, Capt. A. B. Taylor, to be Major.

April 21. The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Parnell, Henry Berens, and Henry-Lewis Wickham, esqs. to be Commissioners for enquiring into the Excise revenue.

Launcelot Rolleston, esq. to be Colonel of the Nottinghamshire Militia.

John G. S. Lefevre, esq. to be Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Benj. Entch, esq. M.P. to be Chairman of the Bench of Middlesex magistrates.

Wm. Young Ottley, esq. to be Keeper of the Prints at the British Museum.

Mr. Richard Bentley, to be Publisher to his Majesty.

### MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Coventry.—Rt. Hon. Edw. Ellice, re-elected.

Cumberland, West.—Samuel Irton, esq.

Dundee.—Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Parnell, Bart.

Gloucester.—Henry-Thomas Hope, esq.

Lancashire, North.—Rt. Hon. E. G. Stanley, re-elected.

Longford co.—Lord Viscount Forbes and Anthony Lefroy, esq. reported duly elected, vice Luke White, esq. and J. H. Morke, esq.

Mallow.—Chas. Denham Orlando Jepson, esq. vice W. J. O. N. Dunst, esq.

Montgomery.—John Edwards, esq.

Southampton.—John Storey Penleson, esq. duly elected, vice J. B. Hoy, esq.

Sunderland.—William Thompson, esq. Alderman of London.

Westminster.—Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse, re-elected.

### ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. R. Dakenfield, Preb. in Salisbury Cath.

Rev. T. Grylls, Preb. in Exeter Cath.

Rev. W. Selwyn, Preb. in Ely Cathedral.

Rev. E. Ashe, Driffeld V. Gloucester.

Rev. J. Atkins, Gidleigh R. Wilts.

Rev. C. J. Barnard, Bigby R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. R. Battucumbe, Southmead R. Norfolk.

Rev. M. J. Berkeley, Apethorpe and Wood Newton P. C. co. Northampton.

Rev. J. Blacklock, Gillingham R. Suffolk.

Rev. T. H. Coventry, Severn Stoke R. co. Wore.

Rev. J. Crosse, Lydeard St. Lawrence R. co. Som.

Rev. C. Dundas, Ashby-de-la-Zouch V. co. Leic.

Rev. T. Evans, Northover V. co. Somerset.

Rev. E. B. Everard, West Bilney P. C. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Guthrie, Hilmarton V. Wilts.

Rev. E. Homfray, Rattlinghope P. C. co. Heref.

Rev. J. Hooper, Maddington P. C. Wilts.

Rev. R. C. Hurly, Killiney R. Ireland.

Rev. F. Johnson, Hemington V. co. Northamp.

Rev. J. Lee, Market Drayton V. Shrop.

Rev. — Luke, Thurlington R. Somerset.

Rev. C. P. Lyse, West Thorpe R. Sussex.

Rev. T. Mills, Northborough R. co. Northamp.

Rev. T. Patteson, Patey R. Wilts.

Rev. C. Plucknett, Holton R. Somerset.

Rev. J. Prosser, Londwater P. C. Bucks.

Rev. — Raby, Wetherby P. C. Yorkshire.

Rev. H. S. Richmond, Ercdon V. Bucks.

Rev. — Smith, Donnington R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. J. Symons, Radnage R. Bucks.

Rev. — Twentyman, Thorne P. C. Yorkshire.

Rev. — Watson, Guster V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. J. White, Thaxington P. C. Kent.

Rev. Dr. Williams, Woodchester R. Gloucesters.

Rev. W. Williams, St. Bartholomew Hyde V. Winchester.

Rev. C. Johnson, to be Chap. to Vic. Ramoth.

### BIRTHS.

Nov. 30. At Madras, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Moncrieth, Engineers, a dau.

Feb. 3. At Oxford, Elizabeth White, wife of

Wm. Henry Black, of her second son, named Margaret-White Black.

March 6. The wife of D. Blears, esq. M.P. a son.—10. At East Street, Surrey, the wife of Geo. Banks, esq. of twin daughters.—11. At the vicarage, Yarmouth, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Port Cooper, a son.—At Southwark, the wife of John Woodall, jun. esq. banker, a son.—12. The wife of the Hon. Wm. Fraser, a son.—The wife of Capt. H. B. Mason, R.N. a son.—In Upper Seymour-street, the wife of the Rev. Matthew Esary, a son.—The wife of the Rev. Dr. Starbuck, Vice-Chancellor of St. Alban-hall, Oxford, a son.—13. In Kent-street, Dorchester, the wife of the Rev. T. Wilson, a son.—The wife of the Rev. Dr. Penderell, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, Oxford, a son.—14. At Arkworth park, near Poulton, the wife of John Geller, esq. M.P. a son.—15. At Broomfield, co. York, the wife of Col. Markham, a son.—16. At Broomfield park, E. of the wife of the Rev. Geo. Harcourt, a son.—In Chester-street, the wife of Sir Philip Grev Esq. Bart. a son and heir.—17. At Market-hill, Potters, Wilt, the wife of Major Oliver, a son.—18. In York, the Hon. Mrs. Middleton, the wife of Peter Middleton, esq. of Stockhold park, a son.

Lately. At Brompton Castle, Dorset, the wife of D. Bateley, esq. a son.—At Winchester, the wife of the Rev. C. Moharty, a son.

April 1. At North-croft rectory, North, the wife of the Rev. P. C. Lee, a son.—At the General Post Office, Mrs. Fresting a son.—2. In Cadogan place, the wife of Major Gen. Sir Lloyd Smith, K.C.B. Governor of Barbadoes, &c. a son.—3. At Romney, Wilt, the wife of Daniel Tighe, esq. a son.—4. At the Deanery, Wells, the wife of Dr. Goodenough, the Dean of Wells, a son.—5. The wife of Alexander Adair, of Heatherston-park, near Tain, a son.—6. At Edinburgh, the wife of Sir Ralph A. Austroth, Bart. a son.—13. At Windsor, the wife of Lieut. Col. Ferguson, Gren. Guards a son.—At Egham Park, the wife of Lieut. Col. Salway, a son.—In Russell square, the wife of Sir C. E. Clerrington, of Christ Church, St. Giles, Bucks. a son.—15. In Macclesfield-street, the Lady Caroline Russell, a son.—17. In St. James's-square, the Hon. Mrs. H. Vyse, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

Dec. 27, 1834. At Columbia, Capton, Jackson Perring, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, of Medbury, Devon, to Mary-Anne Frederica, younger daughter of the Von Archdeacon Glaser.

March 17. At Donning, Pottshure, Capt. R. Kane Trotter, 17th Lancers, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lord Rollo.—20. At St. Mary's, Mary-street, the Hon. Thos. Robert Kyrle to Frances Barrett Leonard, dau. of Sir Thos. Barrett, Barr. at Law, of Bath, &c.—21. At Falmouth, W. Gibson, esq. banker, of Gloucester, to Eliza Trevellick, second dau. of the late R. Ware Fox, esq.—and Francis Turbott, esq. merchant, of Bristol, to Mariana, his youngest dau.—30. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. by the Very Rev. the Dean of Colster Henry Stalman, of the Inner Temple, esq. barrister, to Louisa, second dau. of Charles Dunmore, esq. of Althorpe-street.—31. At Loutham, E. Ham, esq. to Anne Meyer, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Thos. Percival Courtenay.

Lately. At South-ampton, Wm. Henry Lomer, esq. of the 1st Regt. Native Infantry, to Harriet, third dau. of Wm. Belling, esq. of Gray's Wood, Herefordshire.

April 1. At Torquay, the Rev. Geo. Trevillian, eldest son of the late Archdeacon Trevillian, to Frances Anne, only dau. of the late Lieut. Col. Lonsdale.—At Apperham R. Browning Hodgson, only youngest son of Lieut. Gen. Hodgson, to Selena Mary, eldest dau. of the late Lieut. Col. Chas. Duke.—At Nottingham, near Brighton, the Rev. Gavin Smith, to Emma, dau. of the late Sir. Kennedy, esq. of Uxbridge, Lancs.

shire.—2. At Yarnington, Devon, Francis Barry Short, esq. of Rickham, to Emily-Jane, dau. of the Rev. Rich. Loe, of Collier.—At Great-bay, Wm. Geo. Woods, esq. eldest son of Sir Wm. Woods, F.R.S. to Sarah, eldest dau. of Andrew Clark, esq. of Camberwell.—3. The Rev. H. Tarrant, Vicar of Poulton, co. Worn. to Sophia, dau. of Rich. Hadley, esq.—At Heytham, Lancashire, Thos. Tomlinson, esq. Barrister-at-law, to Sarah, only dau. of the late Rev. R. Maitland incumbent of St. Paul's, Manchester.—At Freet, F. P. L. Hallett, esq. Barrister-at-law, to Sarah-Maria, second dau. of T. L. Holt, esq.—At Chichester, Adam Urquhart, esq. to Mary Lydia, only dau. of the Bishop of Chichester.—10. At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Alfred Girdle, esq. to Eliza-Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Girdley, esq. Commander R.N.—At Donnington, Devon, Capt. Knott, R.N. nephew of Adm. Sir H. G. Knott, to Catherine-Jane, eldest dau. of James Pitman, esq. of Dunstable-house.—At Little Shelford, Cambridgeshire, Edw. Mortish Ederton, esq. to Maria Craig Corry, dau. of late James Corry, esq. lord of Corrym-park, Banbury.—At Brims, Cal. Cranston, to Susanah-L. eldest son. of Knight Spencer, esq.—At Harrow, Middlesex, the Rev. J. B. Menden, Rector of Tooting Surrey, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. B. Keane, of Harrow.—11. At St. Mary's, Stamford, W. T. Chapman, esq. solicitor Highways, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Hunt, esq.—At Leamington, near Hereford, George Benthall, esq. only son of the late Gen. Sir B. Benthall, to Sarah, youngest dau. of Sir Richard-Johns Brydges, Bart.—At St. Mary's, Dryden-square the Rev. John Whalley, of Exton, Northamptonshire, to Theodore Barbara, only daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Pierre Meade.—At St. George's, Hanover square, Abel Nam, esq. of Cintrio, to Lady Jane Stephenson, dau. of the Earl of Carnarvon.—At St. George's, Hanover sq. Wm. Northage, only son of Wm. Northage, esq. of Gower-street to Henrietta Louisa, second dau. of the late Sir J. H. North, Chief Justice of Madras.—At St. George's, Hanover sq. John Mayer Heathcote, esq. eldest son of John Heathcote, esq. of Cosington-castle, Huntingdonshire, to Emily Frances, third dau. of H. W. Hally Colborne, esq. of West Haring hall, Norfolk.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thos. Charles Whitmore, esq. M.P. to the Lady Louisa Ann Douglas, eldest dau. of the Marquis of Queensberry.—At Pall-mall, R. Orley, esq. to Emma, only dau. of the late John Addison, esq. of Brunswick sq. London.—18. At St. George's, Hanover sq. the Rev. J. Robert Seymour, Proo. of Gloucester, eldest son of Rev. Adm. Sir M. Seymour, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thos. Colme, of Tottil, Devon.—4. At Trillick, Wm. Sandys Dillon, esq. to Catherine Jane, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Jeffery, esq. of Trillick, and sister of the Hon. John-Wm. Jeffery, Chief Justice of the Court of Exchequer.—11. At Julia Lady Peter, Grosvenor sq. Sir J. B. Pechell, Bart. to the Hon. Julia Maria, only surviving dau. of Rev. Edward, 6th Lord Peter, and sister to the Duke of Norfolk.—At York, Ferdinand-Montague Wetherill, of the Theatre Royal, son of Rev. Adm. Wetherill, to Ann Boyle, also of the Theatre Royal, dau. of Capt. Boyle, of the R. I. C. ship Ann.—14. At Rochester, Frances James Beaumont Savage, esq. youngest son of Col. Sir John Beaumont Savage, to Susanah Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Keble, Vicar of Lambeth.—At Ardingly, Sussex, the Rev. Geo. Parker Jowett, Rector of Kingston Bognor, to Maria Frances, eldest dau. of the late Orinda Crawford, esq. of Park-hill Park, and more of the late Countess Winton.—At Thiltham, Ireland, Rev. Aldrich, esq. Royal Eng. to Mary, only dau. of Wm. Chaine esq. Ballyroby on, Dublin.—At Dillworth, James Wetherill, esq. of Sand Hutton, co. York, to Maria, dau. of the Rev. R. B. Thompson.—17. At West Tisbury, Devon, the Rev. R. Sackville Eaton, to Sophia, only daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Abraham.

## OBITUARY.

## EARL FITZ WILLIAM.

**FEB. 8.** At Milton House, near Peterborough, in his 85th year, the Right Hon. William Wentworth Fitz William, fourth Earl Fitz William, of the county of Tyrone, and Viscount Miltown in the county of West Meath (1716), and sixth Lord Fitz William, Baron of Lifford, alias Lifford, co. Donegal (1680); second Earl Fitz William, of Norborough, co. Northampton, and Viscount Milton (1746), and Lord Fitz William, Baron of Milton, co. Northampton (1742); a Privy Counsellor, High Steward of Hull, Custos Rotulorum of the Soke of Peterborough, Recorder of Higham Ferrers; D.C.L. &c. &c.

This distinguished nobleman was born May 30, 1748, the elder son of John the second Earl, by Lady Anne Wentworth, eldest daughter of Thomas first Marquis of Rockingham. He was only in the ninth year of his age at the death of his father, Aug. 10, 1756, when his large estates were confided to the care of Sir Matthew Lamb, grandfather of the present Viscount Melbourne. At an early age he was sent to Eton, where he had for classfellows Charles Fox and the late Earl of Carlisle; with both of whom he formed that close intercourse, which, with little interruption, lasted through life. The character of the young Earl, while yet a school-boy, was thus drawn by his friend Lord Carlisle.

Say, will Fitz William ever want a heart,  
Cheerful his ready blessings to impart?  
Will not a mother's woe his bosom share,  
The widow's sorrow and the orphan's prayer?  
Who aids the old, who soothes the mother's cry,  
Who wipes the tear from off the virgin's eye?  
Who feeds the hungry? who assists the lame?  
All, all resounds with Fitz William's name.

This was neither an ideal nor overcharged representation. The portraiture was faithful to the original; and that which distinguished the youth, has invariably characterised the man, up to the extreme limit of mortality.

From Eton his Lordship removed to King's college, Cambridge; and he afterwards travelled abroad. The degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him at Oxford, July 3, 1793.

In 1769 he took his seat in the house of Peers. Few young noblemen ever entered life under more favourable auspices. Inheriting a good fortune from his father, he was also the presumptive heir to the large estates of the Marquis of Rockingham; and was honoured with the friendship of the Dukes of Devonshire and Portland, and all the leading characters of the Whig party. These con-

nections he still further extended, by an early marriage, on the 11th of July, 1770, with Lady Charlotte Ponsonby, youngest daughter of William Earl of Besborough, by Lady Caroline Cavendish, daughter of William Duke of Devonshire. Enrolling himself among the opponents of Lord North's administration, he persevered, throughout the American war, in resisting the progress of that contest, as equally disgraceful and ruinous. When the change of ministry, however, took place at the beginning of 1782, and his uncle the Marquis of Rockingham was placed at the head of the new cabinet, Earl Fitz William did not take part in the distribution of office. The death of the Marquis, which happened in June of the same year, brought Earl Fitz William a vast accession of fortune, including the fine domain of Wentworth, near Rotherham, in Yorkshire, which had descended to the family of Watson from the sister and heiress of the great Earl of Strafford. "It may be regarded as a remarkable fatality," remarks the Historian of South Yorkshire, "that, when the line of Watson-Wentworth became extinct, the natural course of descent, as well as the election of the last male possessor, should have devolved these great estates upon the name of Fitz William, which was already connected with so many lands in their immediate vicinity; and that the only remaining branch of the *gens Gulletmiedum*, which had flourished at Sprotborough, at Wadworth, at Aldwark, at Woodhall, and at Rockley, should thus become re-transplanted into its own country, after an absence of more than three centuries." (Hunter's *Deanery of Doncaster*, vol. ii. p. 92.) The line of Earl Fitz William's ancestors had branched off from the ancient house of Emery and Sprotborough, in the reign of Henry the Eighth. After succeeding to Wentworth, the Earl made that noble mansion, which had been built by his maternal grandfather, his most usual summer residence, and was pleased in 1807 to prefix the name of Wentworth to the surname of his ancient house.

The Marquis of Rockingham's death led to important political changes: for on Lord Shelburne's acceptance of the reins of government, many of the Rockingham party quitted him, and among them was Earl Fitz William, who joined Mr. Fox, and those who were subsequently denominated the Portland party. In Mr. Fox's plan of a new arrangement of the administration of India affairs, Earl Fitz William was intended for the head of the



commissioners; and, during the agitation of the Regency question, he was the person designed by the Prince's friends for the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In both cases great hopes were excited, and unexpectedly disappointed. On the King's recovery, the Royal family went to the Western coast, whilst the Prince of Wales and Duke of York made a northern tour, in the course of which they honoured Earl FitzWilliam with a visit at Wentworth house. A very magnificent fête was celebrated on this occasion, on the 2d of Sept. 1789, at which it was supposed that no fewer than forty thousand persons were entertained in the park.

Hitherto Earl FitzWilliam had acted in close connexion with the Whigs, but a new era was opening to try the strength of political friendship. All eyes were now directed to the Revolution in France. Mr. Fox expressed an unqualified approbation of the proceedings of the National Assembly; other leading men followed his example, and some even went so far as to set up the Gallic system of liberty and equality, as a model deserving of imitation in this country. The consequence of this was that the levelling principle spread far and wide through the kingdom; and political clubs started up, not only in the metropolis, but in all the great manufacturing towns, especially in Yorkshire and Lancashire. Such was the state of things when the discriminating judgment and powerful eloquence of Burke awaked the slumbering and the careless by his speeches in the House of Commons, and still more effectually by his book entitled, "*Reflections on the French Revolution.*" The warning voice was not lost. Most of the ancient nobility saw the danger that menaced their titles and estates. Every arrival from the continent tended to increase their fears; and the active exertions of the political reformers sufficiently indicated the extent to which the spirit of innovation would be carried, if not checked in its beginning. Sensible that the existing emergency required unity in the support of Government, as that which alone could ensure personal security, Earl FitzWilliam determined at once upon the line of conduct to be adopted. He joined the Duke of Portland, Earl Spencer, and other members of the aristocracy, who, like himself, felt the necessity of sacrificing the attachments of party to the general good. This acquisition gave strength to the ministry and confidence to the nation. On the 11th July, 1794, when the Duke of Portland became the nominal head of the cabinet, while Mr. Pitt guided the helm, Earl FitzWilliam accepted the office of President of the Council, which he held until the 17th of December following.

On the 4th of January 1795 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; but his stay there was very short, in consequence of the countenance given by him to the claims of the Catholics. The Irish Parliament, after voting an address to the new Viceroy, agreed without hesitation to the most ample supplies ever granted in that kingdom. A bill was then introduced by Mr. Grattan, with the decided consent of the Lord Lieutenant, for the relief of the Catholics; but the joy diffused over Ireland by this measure, was speedily changed into sorrow and indignation, on the intelligence that the British Ministry had never given, or had withdrawn, their concurrence. His Lordship's recall immediately followed; his resignation taking place on the 24th of March. The day of his departure was observed as one of public calamity; all the shops in Dublin were closed, and the inhabitants put themselves into mourning.

On the 24th of April his Lordship appeared in the House of Peers, and challenged the Ministry to a full investigation of his instructions, which, he contended, justified and authorized the very measure which was afterwards condemned. He said that, as they had imputed blame to him in his capacity of the King's representative, he, therefore, was now prepared to take up the gauntlet which they had thrown down. The offer was declined; on which, the Duke of Norfolk gave notice of a motion for an address to the King, that those parts of the correspondence between Earl FitzWilliam and the Ministry which related to his Lordship's recall from the Irish government, should be laid before Parliament. This motion was discussed, and negatived, on the 8th of May; when Earl FitzWilliam repeated that "he went out with full power to act as he did with regard to the Catholics, and that no objection to his administration arose, until the dismissal of certain persons from office, on account of violent politics, produced such loud complaints and gross misrepresentations, as ended in his removal, and would be feared be followed by still worse consequences." The most prominent of the ejected placeman alluded to, was the Right. Hon. John Beresford, the first Commissioner of the Revenue, who was reinstated after Earl FitzWilliam's recall. Being denied an investigation in Parliament, his Lordship narrated the leading circumstances of his short-lived administration in Ireland, in two Letters to his old friend the Earl of Carlisle, which were shortly after published. Mr. Beresford, about the same time, demanded personal satisfaction of the Earl; which led to a meeting in Hyde Park, but it met with a timely interruption.



Earl FitzWilliam did not, however, enter into any vexatious opposition to the Ministry; showing a difference of opinion from them chiefly in the affairs of Ireland. When the violence of the Duke of Norfolk, at the Westminster election dinner of 1798, led to his dismissal from the Lieutenancy of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the command of the first West York regiment of militia, it was with satisfaction that the Ministry relieved themselves of a portion of the odium of an unpopular severity, by obtaining Earl FitzWilliam's acceptance of those honours. At the immediate request of the King, his Lordship received his commission from his Majesty's hands.

When the death of Mr. Pitt occasioned a new ministerial change, in 1806, Earl FitzWilliam returned to the seat of President of the Council, which he retained until the fall of the Grenville administration in the following year. He afterwards gradually retired from public life, and in 1819 he resigned the Lieutenancy of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

At a visit which he paid to Ireland a few years previous to his death, he was welcomed with the utmost enthusiasm. Indeed, independently of the popular measures with which he had connected his reputation, his liberal and beneficent management of his large Irish estates, largely deserved every mark of the public approbation and respect. One of the bountiful acts of his early life was the erection of a public Flannel Hall in the town of Rathdrum, co. Wicklow; his princely expenditure during his viceroyalty made a deep impression on the gratitude of the tradesmen of Dublin; and among his many liberal acts towards Ireland, may be recorded his voluntary exemption from the compensation granted by Government to the sufferers in the rebellion of 1798; and a gift of 2000*l.* in 1807 to the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick at Liverpool.

The roll of Earl FitzWilliam's private charities, could they be enumerated, would be such as has rarely been exceeded by any individual. His manners were engaging, persuasive, and attractive. His pleasures were chiefly those of the chase, in which, in the midst of a splendid circle, he combined the keenness of the sportsman with the magnificence of a prince. Upwards of a hundred horses belonged to his hunting establishment. The cortege with which he was accustomed to attend the races at Doncaster might be regarded as an imposing relic of ancient manners.

His funeral took place at Marholm church, Northamptonshire, on Sunday the 24th February; when an excellent Sermon, which has since been printed,

was preached by the Rev. John Hopkinson, M.A. Domestic Chaplain to his Lordship.

By his first lady, already mentioned, Earl FitzWilliam had an only child, whose birth did not take place until nearly sixteen years after their marriage. Charles-William now Earl FitzWilliam, has been, whilst Lord Milton, a conspicuous public character as M.P. for Yorkshire, and latterly for Northamptonshire. He married in 1806 his cousin, the Hon. Mary Dundas, fourth daughter of Thomas first Lord Dundas; and by that lady, whose unexpected death in Nov. 1830, is noticed in our vol. c. ii. 477, has the numerous family of four surviving sons and six daughters.

Charlotte Countess FitzWilliam died on the 13th of May, 1822; and the Earl married secondly, July 21, 1823, the Rt. Hon. Louisa dowager Lady Ponsonby, fourth daughter of Richard 3d Viscount Molesworth, and widow of William-Brabazon first Lord Ponsonby, (who was first cousin to the former Countess FitzWilliam), by whom she had been mother of the present Lord Ponsonby, of Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir William Ponsonby, K.C.B. slain at Waterloo, of the present Bishop of Derry, and of the present Countess Grey. Her Ladyship left the Earl a second time a widower, on the 1st of September, 1824.

A portrait of Earl FitzWilliam, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, was engraved in mezzotinto by J. Grozer, in 1786. A picture by W. Owen, R.A. was published in Fisher's National Portrait Gallery in 1829.

Earl FitzWilliam's sister, Charlotte Lady Dundas, survived him only three days, dying in Arlington Street on the 11th Feb. She was his senior by nearly two years, having been born on the 24th May 1746. She was married May 24, 1764, and left a widow June 14, 1820, having had issue seven sons and seven daughters (including the present Lord Dundas and the late Viscountess Milton).

#### EARL OF DUDLEY.

March 6. At Norwood, Surrey, in his 59d year, the Right Hon. John William Ward, Earl of Dudley of Castle Dudley, co. Stafford, and Viscount Ednam of Ednam, co. Roxburgh (1827), fourth Viscount Dudley and Ward, of Dudley (1763), and ninth Baron Ward, of Birmingham (1613-4); a Privy Councillor, Recorder of Kidderminster, M.A. and F.R.S.

This highly gifted but eccentric nobleman was born Aug. 9, 1781, the only child of William the third Viscount, by Julia, second daughter of Godfrey Bos-

vile, of Thorpe and Gunthwaite in Yorkshire, esq. and aunt to the late Lieut-Gen. Lord Macdonald (of whom a memoir was published in our Magazine for December last.)

His education was remarkably private, being removed from his father's mansion in Park-lane to a small house at Paddington, where he was intrusted to the care of the Rev. Mr. James, a Fellow of New college, Oxford, and a separate establishment was maintained for his service. The degree of M. A. was conferred upon him at Oxford, at a subsequent period, Jan. 14, 1813.

Immediately after his coming of age, he was, at the general election of 1802, elected M. P. for Downton; and he very soon distinguished himself in the house of Commons as a young man of extraordinary talents. A vacancy occurring in the representation of Worcestershire, he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, Aug. 1, 1803; and was elected without opposition for that county. At the election of 1806, however, the present Lord Lyttelton was returned in his room. but at that of 1807 Mr. Ward was chosen for Wareham. In 1812 he was returned for Ilchester. Of the Parliament of 1818 he was not a member; in 1820 he was elected for Boulogne; and on the 25th of April, 1823, he succeeded his father in the Peerage.

On the formation of Mr. Canning's administration, Lord Dudley and Ward was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and sworn a member of the Privy Council, April 30, 1827. On the 24th Sept. in the same year he was raised to the rank of an Earl by the titles of Earl of Dudley and Viscount Ednam, the latter being the name of an estate which he had recently purchased in Roxburghshire, and the birthplace of the poet Thomson. In May 1828 he resigned the Secretaryship; when a "leading journal," (whose language, it must be admitted, is seldom tempered by moderation,) thus warmly expressed its regrets:

"Lord Dudley, from high character for independence and discernment, for sound sagacious views, without prejudice or passion,—from a political concurrence with Mr. Canning, on which no suspicion has ever lighted,—and from the esteem and reputation which, since his superintendence of our foreign affairs, he has achieved for himself with the whole diplomatic world, withdraws (if, unfortunately, he should withdraw) from the Ministry, a greater volume of public usefulness than perhaps all the rest who are succeeding."

The Earl of Dudley was a man of powerful talents, varied accomplishments, and a most generous disposition; but his manners had always been so much marked

by eccentricities, that few were astonished by the unhappy circumstances under which he was withdrawn, about a year ago, from society. He experienced since that period a succession of paralytic attacks, and had sunk latterly into a state of perfect childhood. We are not aware of any literary production of his Lordship that has found its way to the press, except the well-known article in the *Quarterly Review*, on the life and character of J. Horne Tooke, with whom Lord Dudley had been intimate in his early youth. His parliamentary speeches, and his despatches while Secretary for Foreign Affairs under Mr. Canning, Lord Goderich, and during a brief part of the Wellington administration, were always distinguished by a classical elegance of style. His indisposition precluded him from giving a vote on the question of Parliamentary Reform. His Lordship had, however, some months before expressed his intention to support the Earl of Harrowby's views, and vote for the second reading of the Bill.

Of his extraordinary absence of mind and his unfortunate habit of "thinking aloud," many amusing anecdotes have been in circulation. It is a fact that when he was in the Foreign Office, he directed a letter intended for the French to the Russian Ambassador, shortly before the affair of Navarino; and, strange as it may appear, it attained him the highest honour. Prince Lieven, who never makes any mistakes of the kind, set it down as one of the cleverest ruses ever attempted to be played off, and gave himself immense credit for not falling into the trap laid for him by the sinister ingenuity of the English Secretary. He returned the letter with a most polite note, in which he vowed, of course, that he had not read a line of it after he had ascertained that it was intended for Prince Polignac; but could not help telling Lord Dudley at an evening party, that he was "*trop fin*," but that diplomatists of his (Prince Lieven's) standing were not so easily caught."

One of the earliest symptoms of his Lordship's unfortunate malady was that of asserting himself to be married. He is said to have expressed great affection and solicitude for his imaginary Countess. A report prevailed among the higher orders that his Lordship was a suitor for the hand of one of the accomplished daughters of the Earl of Beverley; but that his overtures met with a most decided rejection from her Ladyship. The administration of the Earl of Dudley's affairs remains, it is said, for the present in the hands of Mr. Littleton, the Member for Staffordshire, as one of the executors. It was in honour of the debut of Miss Littleton, now Viscountess Newark, that his Lordship gave his *Old Padua*

late, in Park-lane, in the early part of last season.

All the Earl's titles have expired with him, except the Barony of Ward; which has devolved on the Rev. Humble Ward, Rector of Himley, Staffordshire, who is descended from the Rev. William Ward, also Rector of Himley, and of King's Swinford, younger brother to John who succeeded to the title of Lord Ward in 1740, and was created Viscount Dudley and Ward in 1763. The ancient Barony of Dudley (by writ 1343) had separated from the Wards in the first mentioned year, in favour of Ferdinand Dudley Lea, the heir general, and on his death in 1787 it fell into abeyance among his sisters.

The will of the late Earl has not hitherto been made public: but it has been stated that an entailed estate of 4000*l*. per annum accompanies the title, and that by a will drawn up about two years ago, the Earl settled the remainder of his estate, to the value of 80,000*l*. per annum, on the present Lord Ward's eldest son, who is a youth of sixteen years of age.

#### LORD JOHN TOWNSHEND.

Feb. 25. At Brighton, aged 76, the Right Hon. Lord John Townshend, a Privy Councillor, and LL.D.; uncle to the Marquess Townshend.

Lord John Townshend was born Jan. 19, 1757, the second son of George the first Marquis Townshend, by his first wife Lady Charlotte Compton, only surviving issue of James Earl of Northampton and the Rt. Hon. Elizabeth Shirley, Baroness de Ferrara. His Lordship was a godson of King George the Second; he was educated at Eton; and afterwards at Cambridge; where he so highly distinguished himself as to become, in 1780, one of the representatives of the University in Parliament. On the 30th March 1782 he was appointed a Commissioner of the Admiralty; but retained his seat at the board only until the 18th of July following. On the 8th of April 1783 he was again appointed, and again retired on the 30th Dec. following.

His adherence to the party of Mr. Fox is supposed to have lost him his seat at the general election of 1784, which was the period at which Mr. Pitt was first chosen for the University of Cambridge. Lord John Townshend did not again sit in Parliament until 1788, when an election occurred for Westminster, on Lord Hood's accepting a seat at the Admiralty. Lord John Townshend started on this occasion in opposition to Lord Hood's re-election, and was returned by a majority of 808, thus becoming the colleague of his friend Mr. Fox. Lord Hood petitioned against the return; but, after a protracted investigation, which lasted nearly the whole session of 1788, withdrew his Petition. At the general election of 1790 Lord Hood was restored to his seat. Lord John Townshend was again out of Parliament, until elected on a vacancy for Knaresborough in 1793: he was re-elected for that borough in 1796, and the four subsequent general elections, and finally retired at the dissolution of 1818, after having been one of its representatives for twenty-five years. In Feb. 1806 his Lordship was appointed Joint Paymaster-general of the Army, and a Lord of Trade and Plantations; and was sworn a Privy Councillor. He retired from those offices early in the following year.

Genr. Mag. April, 1833.

In early life, Lord John Townshend was conspicuous for the grace of his manners, his genius, wit, and elegant literature. His poetical productions were much admired. His Lordship was honoured with the personal friendship both of his late and of his present Majesty. In the latter years of his life, which were spent in the bosom of his family, he paid long and frequent visits to Brighton; dividing his residence between that place and his estate, Balls Park, in the county of Hertford.

Lord John Townshend married, April 10, 1787, Georgiana Anna, only daughter of William Poyntz, of Midgham House, Berkshire, esq. whose former marriage with William Fawkener, esq. had been dissolved by Act of Parliament in the same month. By this lady, who survives him, his Lordship had issue six daughters and three sons: 1. Audrey-Harriett, married in 1806 to the Rev. Robert Ride-dale, M.A. Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, Rector of Knockyn, Shropshire, and Vicar of Kirdford, Sussex; 2. Elizabeth-Frances, married in 1813 to Sir Augustus Wm. Jas. Clifford, Capt. R.N., C.B. and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod; 3. Isabella-Georgiana, who died in 1811, in her 21st year; 4. Jane, married in 1824 to John Hildyard, esq.; 5. Charles-Fox, who died in 1817, in his 22d year; 6. Anne, who died in 1822, in her 20th year; 7. John, a Commander R.N. who married in 1825, Elizabeth-Jane, eldest daughter of Lord George Stuart, Capt. R.N. and C.B. uncle to the Marquis of Bute; 8. Carolina, who died young; and 9. the Rev. George Osborne Townshend, a Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

#### LORD HUNTINGTOWER.

March 11. At his seat, Buckminster Park, co. Leicester, aged 67, the Right Hon. Sir William Townshend, Bart. Lord Huntingtower, son and heir apparent of the Countess of Dysart.

His Lordship was the eldest son of

John Manners, esq. of Grantham Grange, co. Lincoln, M.P. for Newark (a natural son of Lord William Manners, a younger son of John second Duke of Rutland), by Louisa in her own right Countess of Dysart, in the peerage of Scotland, who still survives, at a very advanced age, one of the most extraordinary women of the present time. He was educated at Harrow; and, having succeeded, on the death of his father, Sept. 23, 1792, to very considerable estates, was created a Baronet by patent dated on the 5th of January following. At the general election of 1802 he was a candidate for the borough of Ilchester, and petitioned against the members who were returned. On the 29th of March 1803, the election was reported void; and on a new election Sir William Manners was returned. Another general election immediately following, his own re-election was disputed; and on the 7th of March 1804, it was reported that he had been guilty of bribery and corruption, and was incapable of representing in Parliament the borough of Ilchester. His brother, John Manners, esq. was subsequently chosen in his place.

On his mother succeeding to the honours of her family at the decease of her brother Wilbraham sixth Earl of Dysart, March 9, 1831, Sir William Manners became, by courtesy, Lord Huntingtower, and assumed by Royal commission the name of Talmash only.

Although very notorious for his occasional eccentricities, Lord Huntingtower is stated to have possessed unusual shrewdness in the ordinary affairs of life, and he was accustomed to employ so large a number of servants and workmen, that his large income was expended much to the benefit of his poor neighbours. In the severe winters of 1828 and 1829 he gave employment to no less than 500 labourers in the vicinity of Buckminster. His Lordship received no visitors; but the long periods of time which the whole of his household has passed in his service afford a sufficient attestation to his kind and indulgent qualities as a master. His memory was retentive, and he had stored it with considerable knowledge in genealogy and heraldry. When returning home to dinner after visiting his workmen on Thursday the 7th March, he was attacked with apoplexy, and lingered with only occasional glimpses of consciousness, until his death on the Monday following. He was the oldest hair-apparent to a peerage in the country.

His Lordship married, in 1790, Catherine-Rebecca, third and youngest daughter of Francis Grey, esq. of Lebera, co. Cork, and by that lady, who is the authoress of a volume of Poems published in 1798, and who survives him, he had issue six

sons and six daughters: 1. the Hon. Louisa, married in 1816, to Joseph Burke, esq. of Glinak castle; 2. the Hon. Catherine-Camilla, married in 1816 to George Sinclair, esq. M.P. for co. Caithness, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart.; 3. the Hon. Emily-Frances; 4. the Right Hon. Lionel-William-John now Lord Huntingtower, born in 1794; he was formerly M.P. for Ilchester, and married in 1819, his cousin Maria-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sweeny Toome, esq. and has a son and heir; 5. the Hon. Felix Thomas Talmash, also late M.P. for Ilchester, who married in 1825 his cousin Sarah, only child of James Grey, of King's county, esq. and has two sons; 6. the Hon. Arthur-Cresser Talmash, who married Miss Shepherd, and has a son; 7. the Hon. Caroline, who died in 1825, aged 26; 8. the Hon. Catherine-Octavia; 9. the Hon. and Rev. Hugh-Francis Talmash, who married in 1834 Matilda, 5th daughter of Joseph Hume, esq. of Kensington, and has issue; 10. the Hon. Frederick-James Talmash, late M.P. for Grantham, who married in 1831 a daughter of James Atkinson, esq. and has a daughter; 11. the Hon. Algernon Grey Talmash, born in 1805, now M.P. for Grantham; and 12. the Hon. Laura-Maria.

His Lordship's remains were directed by will to be deposited in Buckminster church, where his funeral took place, in a strictly private manner, on the 28th of March, attended by all his six sons, by the Rev. Philip Osborne, the Rev. Mr. Singleton, Mr. Thomas Manners, and Mr. Saxton. His father and grandfather were interred in the vault of the Rutland family at Bottesford.

#### SIR S. B. FLUDYER, BART.

Feb. 17. At Felixstow, Suffolk, aged 73, Sir Samuel Brudenell Fludyer, the second Baronet (1759).

He was born Oct. 8, 1759, the elder son of Sir Samuel Fludyer, Knt. and Bart. Lord Mayor of London in 1761, by his second wife Caroline, daughter of the Hon. James Brudenell (brother to George 3d Earl of Cardigan), Master of the Jewel Office, and a Commissioner of Trade and Plantations. He succeeded his father in the title whilst a minor, Jan. 18, 1768; and shortly after coming of age was returned to Parliament for Aldborough, on a vacancy which occurred in May 1781. After the dissolution of 1784, however, he was not again elected.

Sir Samuel married, in Oct. 1784, his cousin-german Maria, daughter of Robert Weston, esq. by Louisa daughter of the Hon. James Brudenell; and by that lady, who died Nov. 23, 1818, he had issue a

son and three daughters: 1. Maria, 2. Caroline-Louisa, married in 1809 to Cobbett Darby, jun. esq., 3. Sir Samuel Fludger, born in 1800, who has succeeded to the title; and 4. Charlotte, who is deceased.

**SIR JOHN MARJORIBANKS, BART.**

*Feb. 5.* At the Lees, Berwickshire, aged 70, Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart. formerly Knight in Parliament for that county.

Sir John Marjoribanks was born, Jan. 13, 1763, the eldest son of Edward Marjoribanks, of Hallyards and Lee, esq. by Grisel, daughter of Archibald Stewart, esq. who was Lord Provost and M.P. for Edinburgh in the memorable year 1745, and then tried for high treason and acquitted. Sir John's next brother, Campbell Marjoribanks, esq. is the present Chairman of the East India Company; his brother Stewart, a merchant in London, has for many years been M.P. for Hythe; and his brother Edward is a partner in the banking-house of Messrs. Coutts and Co.

Mr. John Marjoribanks was first returned to Parliament at the general election of 1812 for the counties of Bute and Caithness; in 1814 he served the office of Provost of Edinburgh, and he was created a Baronet by patent May 6, 1815. In 1818 he was elected to Parliament for the County of Berwick, which he continued to represent during two Parliaments until the dissolution in 1830. He was a second time Provost of Edinburgh in 1825.

Sir John Marjoribanks married, April 15, 1791, Allison, eldest daughter of William Ramsay, of Barnton, co. Midlothian, esq. and had issue four sons and five daughters: 1. Sir Edward Marjoribanks, born in 1792, who has succeeded to the title; 2. William, a Captain in the naval service of the East India Company, who married Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Stone, esq. banker in London; 3. Charles, late in the civil service of the East India Company in China, and now M.P. for Berwickshire; 4. Janet, married in 1816 to Robert Shuttleworth, of Gawthorpe Hall in Lancashire, esq. who died leaving an only daughter Janet his sole heiress; and secondly in 1816, to Frederick North, of Rougham in Norfolk, esq.; 5. David, a merchant in London; 6. Rachel, married in 1823 to Josiah Nesbit, esq. of the Madras civil service; 7. Agnes, married in 1818 to Sir Edward Poore, of Rushall, co. Wilts, Bart. and has issue; 8. Mary, married in 1806 to John Murray Naemyth, esq. only son of Sir James Naemyth, of Ponso, co. Peebles, Bart.; and 9. Susan, married in 1804, to Charles Craigie Halkett, esq. of that ilk, and of Hallhill, co. Fife.

**LT.-GEN. SIR JOHN MACLEOD, G.C.H.**

*Jan.* At an advanced age, Lieut.-General Sir John Macleod, G.C.H. Director-general of the Royal Artillery, and the senior Colonel-commandant of that corps.

He was appointed Lieutenant-Fireworker in 1762, 2d Lieutenant 1771, Capt. Lieutenant and Captain 1779, Major 1795; Deputy Adjutant-general in the Royal Artillery, and Lieut.-Col. in the army 1795; Lieut.-Col. in R. Art. 1797, Colonel in the army 1797, in R. Art. 1804. In 1809 he commanded the artillery in the expedition to the Scheldt, and in the same year was promoted to the rank of Major-General. In 1814 he was appointed Colonel-commandant of the Royal Artillery, and a Lieut.-Gen. His appointment of Director-general of the Royal Artillery gave him residences at Woolwich and in St. James's Park, and his total professional income latterly amounted to nearly 3000*l.* per annum.

Sir John Macleod married, Jan. 2, 1783, Lady Wilhelmina-Amelia Kerr, younger daughter of Wm.-Henry fourth Marquis of Lothian (a General in the army), and great-aunt to the present Marquis, as also (through her sister) to the present Duke of Richmond and Lennox. Her Ladyship died on the 23d of September last, having had issue four sons and five daughters: 1. Charles; 2. Caroline; 3. George; 4. James; 5. Louisa; 6. Henry; 7. Mary; 8. Emily, married in Feb. 1828 to Burke, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Cuppage, R. Art.; and 9. Georgina, married July 25, 1828, to H. Pester, esq.

**LIEUT.-GEN. BOYD.**

*Feb. 2.* At the Beacon, Exmouth, Devonshire, aged 68, Lieut.-General Charles Boyd, of the Bombay establishment.

This officer was appointed a cadet and Ensign in 1776, and a Lieutenant in 1779. At the commencement of his career he was actively employed in three campaigns under Gen. Goddard, Major Forbes, and Brig. McCloud; he served at the siege of Mangalore, and the assault of Cananore, and in 1793 at that of the fortress Darwar. In the same year he was appointed to the command of a local battalion of sepoys at Surat; in 1796 he was promoted to Major, and appointed to a command of the 2d battalion of the 4th regiment of Native Infantry at Bombay. At the close of 1798 he attained the rank of Lieut.-Col. and proceeded in command of his battalion to Jygar, to co-operate with the Mahrattas against Tippoo Sultan. In May following he proceeded to the Malabar coast, in command of two battalions of sepoys; and having joined Col. Wise-

man's brigade, was actively employed in taking possession of the lower country, and forts on the sea coast; he was also employed against Doondia Waugh, and took possession of Hydergur Ghaut. In July following he was appointed to command the district of Cundapoor; from which he was removed in Jan. 1800, and appointed to raise the 2d battalion of the 6th regiment of Native Infantry at Surat, and to command that garrison. In 1803 he was transferred to the 1st battalion 3d N. I.; and having proceeded to Bombay, obtained the command of a field force, consisting of detachments of his Majesty's 84th and 86th regiments, a company of artillery, complete field train, and two battalions of Native infantry, with which he marched to Bassien. Subsequently, in the same year he commanded a brigade of Native Infantry at Poonah, and joined the grand army under Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley.

At the conclusion of the war with Scindia and other refractory Mahratta chieftains, Lieut.-Col. Boyé was removed to the 2d battalion 4th N. I.; he proceeded to Goa, and commanded a brigade in the Portuguese district of Salsetta. He was next removed to the 1st battalion 8th reg., joined that corps at Ahmednugger, and commanded that district; afterwards held the command at Poonah, and next at the garrison of Surat, which he retained until promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1806, when he was appointed commandant of the 9th N. I. and the garrison of Tanua. In 1811 he was promoted to Major-General, and in the following year appointed to the staff. In 1815 he obtained the command of the army at the presidency of Bombay, with the seat of President of the Military Board, in which he was succeeded early in 1816 by Lieut.-Gen. Sir M. Nightingale, and in his staff appointment by Major-Gen. Lawrence. In 1820 he returned to England, and in 1821 was promoted to the rank of Lieut. General.

#### CAPTAIN LYON, R.N.

Oct. 8. On board his Majesty's packet *Emulous*, on her passage from Buenos Ayres, aged 37, George Francis Lyon, esq. a Post Captain in the Royal Navy, and D.C.L. the celebrated traveller and navigator.

Captain Lyon was a native of Chichester, and son of the late Colonel Lyon of that city. He was educated at Dr. Burney's well-known naval academy at Gosport, and entered on the books of the Royal William flag-ship at Spithead in 1803. He first sailed in the *Milford* 74, Capt. (now Sir Henry Wm.) Baynton, in August 1800; and after serving for several months on the French coast, he

proceeded to Cadiz in the same ship, then commanded by Capt. Edw. Kitchin, and destined to receive the flag of Vice-Adm. Sir R. G. Keats. On the 23d Nov. 1810, he was engaged in one of the *Milford's* boats, in an attack on several of the enemy's gun vessels, near Santa Maria; on which occasion Lieuts. Thos. Worth and John Buckland, of the Royal Marine Artillery between whom he was sitting at the time, both fell by one unlucky shot.

The enemy had prosecuted the siege of Cadiz with rapidity and vigour; but the incessant labours of the fleet and flotilla checked their advances: still it kept all the officers on the station in a constant series of harassing boat-expeditions. After the battle of Barosa, the French turned the siege into a blockade, and contented themselves with firing shot and shells into and over Cadiz, from mortars and guns of extraordinary construction. The *Milford* left Cadiz in the summer of 1811, and joined the fleet off Toulon; and as Sir Richard shifted his flag into the *Hibernia*, a beautiful first-rate, young Lyon was removed into her as a follower of the Admiral.

Mr. Lyon's next ship was the *Oaledonia* 120, bearing the flag of the late Lord Exmouth, who shortly afterwards appointed him acting Lieut. of the *Berwick* 74, Capt. Edw. Bruce, under whom he served at the reduction of Genoa, in April 1814. On the 8th of the same month, he was wounded in an attack made by the boats of the *Berwick* and *Rainbow*, upon the enemy's posts near the pass of Rona.

During the war with Murat, in 1815, Lieut. Lyon was present at the siege of Gaeta. On the last day of that year he was appointed to the *Albion* 74, the ship of Rear-Adm. (Sir Chas.) Penrose, as flag-lieutenant, in which ship he bore part at the battle of Algiers, Aug. 27, 1816.

Whilst the *Albion* was lying at Malta, in Sept. 1816, Mr. Ritchie, a gentleman of scientific attainments, arrived there with the intention of proceeding under a commission from the British government, to the interior of Africa, whither he was to have been accompanied by Capt. Fred. Marryat, R.N. But, at this stage of his preparations, circumstances arose which induced Capt. Marryat to relinquish the undertaking; and Lieut. Lyon, having become acquainted with Mr. Ritchie, immediately offered to supply his place. The latter, without hesitation, accepted this proposal; and, in consequence, Sir Charles Penrose consented to solicit the necessary permission for Lieut. Lyon's quitting the *Albion*. A favourable answer being received from the Admiralty on the 19th of November, Lieut. Lyon



immediately followed Mr. Ritchie to Tripoli, where he arrived on the 25th of the same month; and where he was kindly received by Colonel Warrington, the Consul-general, and commenced his initiation into Moorish manners. Mr. Ritchie, about a twelvemonth after, paid the usual fatal penalty of African travellers, dying at Mourzuk on the 20th Nov 1819; Mr. Lyon, after almost unparalleled sufferings, narrowly escaped with his life. He assumed the dress and demeanour of a Moslem, keeping his head shaved, allowing his beard to grow, and travelling under the name of Said-ben-Abdallah. Previously to the commencement of his journey, he was instructed in reading Arabic by a *fighi* (or clerk) of one of the mosques, who also gave him the requisite information respecting the ceremonies used in prayer; which, when he became perfect in them, he taught to Mr. Ritchie. They did not leave Tripoli until towards the end of March, in 1819; they journeyed over the Gharian mountains to Benioloed, and subsequently as far as Mourzuk, the capital of Fezzan, where they arrived on the 30th day. A few days after their arrival at this city, Lieut. Lyon was attacked with dysentery, which confined him to his bed for twenty-two days; and he was no sooner convalescent, than Mr. Ritchie was attacked, and confined to his bed for no less than fifty-eight days. Belford, their only servant, was also a dreadful sufferer; and thus the year was spent, in constant alternate sickness, during which they suffered extreme poverty and deprivation, with cruel neglect from the local authorities, and verminous pillage, until the death of Mr. Ritchie occurred as above stated. Unable, from want of friends, not to speak of physical power, to prosecute the objects of his mission, Lyon yet persevered so far as to proceed to Zueh, the principal town east of Mourzuk, in lat. 26° N. and from thence passed the desert to Gatrone and Zegerrey, at which latter place, the southern limit of Fezzan, situated in lat. 24°, he arrived on the 2d Jan. 1820. On the 8th of March he repassed the northern boundary of the Kingdom of Fezzan, and on the 21st reached the ruins of Leptis Magna, which had been already successfully explored by his friend Capt. Wm. Henry Smyth, R.N. (F.R.S. and S.A.) in 1816. After returning to Tripoli, Mr. Lyon remained there until the 19th of May, then sailed for Leghorn, and, passing overland, arrived in London July 29, 1820. Mr. Lyon's African Journal was published in 1821, under the title of "*A Narrative of Travels in Northern Africa, accompanied by geographical notices of Soudan and the course of the Niger.*" It was illustrated with a series of coloured

plates, from the productions of his own pencil.

In Dec. 1820, our enterprising traveller was named by Capt. Smyth, as a person properly qualified to assist him in completing the investigation of the coast between Tripoli and Egypt. In a letter to Lord Viscount Melville, that scientific officer observed, "From my long acquaintance with him, I make no hesitation in recommending Lieut. Lyon as singularly eligible for such a mission, from his natural ardour, his attainments, his professional habits, and above all his very complete assumption of the Moorish character."

Instead, however, of being sent back to Tripoli, he was very soon afterwards promoted to the command of the *Hecla* bomb-vessel, then fitting out at Deptford, for the purpose of exploring Repulse Bay, &c. in company with, and under the orders of, Captain Parry. This expedition sailed from the Nore on the 8th May 1821, and remained out during the whole of two seasons; after which they returned home in October 1823, their partial success in having made considerable additions to the geographical and scientific history of the North Sea, receiving very warm testimonies of the public approbation. Captain Parry's history of the expedition is well known; in the preface to which he declared his happiness "thus publicly to express the high sense I entertain of the laudable zeal and strenuous exertions uniformly displayed by Capt. Lyon," as well as by all his other comrades. Capt. Lyon's "*Private Journal*" was also published, and has been aptly termed "*The Sayings and Doings of the Esquimaux.*" He was rewarded with post rank dated Nov. 13, 1823, and on the 16th of Jan. he was presented with the freedom of his native city of Chichester, and entertained by the Corporation at a public dinner. The freedom was inclosed in an oaken box, turned from a portion of the *Hecla*, lined with gold, and bearing the following inscription "Presented Jan. 16, 1824, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Chichester, to George Francis Lyon, esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, in testimony of their admiration of the zeal, perseverance, and spirit of enterprise, displayed by him in his Travels in Northern Africa, and in the late Voyage to the Polar Sea, in search of a North-West Passage."

A few days before this gratifying occurrence, Capt. Lyon had been appointed to the *Griper* bark, fitting out for another voyage of discovery in the icy regions. This vessel was originally a gun-brig of only 180 tons burthen; but she had been considerably strengthened and raised upon, to enable her to accompany Lieut. Parry



in the expedition of 1819. She sailed from the *Nore* on the 10th June 1824, with a complement of 41 persons, and when she had taken in all her stores, from the *Sloop* surveying vessel, off the coast of Labrador, and was left to pursue her course alone, her draft of water was nearly sixteen feet. The principal object of her mission was to connect the western shore of Melville Peninsula with the important discoveries of Capt. Franklin;—but the season was more unfavourable than any in the memory of the whale-fishery, and after encountering some perilous storms, during which, on two distinct occasions, all on board had relinquished the slightest hope of ever again seeing their country, he returned in the following November. From these adverse circumstances, he had enough to do in preserving the vessel, and consequently made only a few additions to the geography of the Arctic Sea. The history of the voyage, however, as published in an octavo volume entitled “An unsuccessful attempt to reach Repulse Bay, by Sir Thomas Rowe’s *Welcome*,” is by no means the least interesting of the series of North-Pole voyages; for there are portions of its narrative which raise the character of the British Seaman above the splendours of the most glorious victory, and affect the imagination as powerfully as any tale of far more tragical consequence.

In June 1825, the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon Capt. Lyon, by the University of Oxford; and on the 5th of September following, he married Lucy-Louisa, the younger daughter of the celebrated Lord Edward FitzGerald, and the almost equally celebrated Pamela. Not long after, he went to Mexico, as one of the Commissioners of the Real del Monte Mining Company. Returning home, by way of New York, in the *Pantheon* packet, bound to Liverpool, he was wrecked in a gale at Holyhead, Jan. 14, 1827, and lost every thing belonging to him, including his journal, plans of the mines, &c. To add to his mortification, he heard, upon landing, of the death of his wife, which had taken place about four months before. He afterwards returned to South America, on mining business, which he prosecuted with his wonted intelligence; and the specimens of South American minerals which he forwarded to this country, are evidence of his taste. At length his sight began to fail him to an alarming degree, inasmuch that he determined to revisit England for advice. He accordingly embarked for that purpose, but unfortunately died on the passage; thus concluding a career of extraordinary adventure, and attended by extraordinary misfortune.

REV. EDMUND CARTWRIGHT, F.S.A.

March 18. At Littlehampton, after a lingering illness, the Rev. Edmund Cartwright, M.A. F.S.A., Canon of Chichester, Rector of Earnley, Vicar of Lymington, and Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

Mr. Cartwright was the only son of the Rev. Edmund Cartwright, D.D. F.R.S. Rector of Goadby Marwood in Leicestershire, and a Prebendary of Lincoln. Dr. Cartwright was highly celebrated for his scientific inventions, particularly the power-loom, for which he received a Parliamentary grant of 10,000*l.* in 1810. He died in 1823, and has a brief memoir in our vol. xciii. ii. 470. The late celebrated and excellent Major Cartwright was his elder brother—see his memoir in vol. xciv. ii. 467, xcvi. ii. 241.

This gentleman whose death we now record was in early life an officer in the West York Militia, at the same time as the late Sir George Naylor, Garter King of Arms, and the present Mr. Howard, of Corby. When quartered at Winchester, in 1796, he obtained permission to open some of the most ancient monuments in that cathedral, and communicated the result to Mr. Gough, who has printed the letter in the Introduction to the second volume of *Sepulchral Monuments*, pp. cccxxvii–cccxl. He was also mentioned by the late Bishop Milner, in a letter printed in our Magazine for July 1797, as “Capt. Cartwright, a gentleman of approved taste and learning in the line of antiquities,” who was superintending the researches then making among the ruins of the castle at Winchester.

Shortly after, Mr. Cartwright took holy orders; and it is believed his first preferment was the rectory of Kilmington in Nottinghamshire, which was in the gift of his father’s family. In 1804 he was presented by the Duke of Norfolk to the rectory of Earnley in Sussex; which he held until his death. In 1805 the same patron presented him to the rectory of Storrington in the same county, which he held until 1811. In 1820 he was presented by the late Lord de la Zouche to the rectory of Parham, which he exchanged in 1823 with the Rev. George Palmer for the vicarage of Lymington. In the “History of Western Sussex,” a work undertaken by the Rev. James Dallaway pursuant to the will of the late Duke of Norfolk, Mr. Cartwright’s name will be found particularly mentioned in speaking of the parish of Pulborough. The volume containing the History of the Rape of Bramber was compiled by Mr. Cartwright, and printed in 1830; it is unrivalled among the County Histories for the number and splendour of its embellishments, as well as valuable for

its topographical information. He subsequently superintended a new edition of Mr. Dallaway's *Rape of Arundel*, the greater part of the first impression of which had been destroyed at the fire of Mr. Bensley's printing office.

Mr. Cartwright was an occasional correspondent of this Magazine. Among his latest communications were the antiquarian remarks made during his last tour in Normandy, in our vol. cii. i. 32, 321.

By his amiable manners, Mr. Cartwright was endeared to all who knew him; but his parishioners in particular will long retain a grateful recollection of his pastoral care and attention. His addresses from the pulpit were equally admired for the soundness of the doctrines they contained, as for the persuasive and impressive manner in which they were delivered, and they were continued long after the effort became extremely detrimental to his declining health. A few weeks before his death he officiated in the pulpit on the same day, both at Littlehampton and Lymington, and administered the Sacrament to a large number of communicants. His wasted appearance, combining with the earnestness and energy of his discourse, made on this occasion a deep impression on the minds of his affectionate auditory, who listened in almost breathless anxiety to catch the last thrilling accents of that melodious voice which was so soon to be for ever silent.

Mr. Cartwright was twice married. His first wife, who was the daughter of John Wombwell, esq. of Pall Mall, died Feb. 14, 1796. His second wife, who was the daughter of the Rev. Edward Tredcroft, Rector of Pulborough, survives him, with three sons: the eldest is Adjutant of the 23rd regiment of Native Infantry in Bombay, the second a Midshipman on board H.M.S. the *Rattlesnake*, Captain Graham; and the third, intended also for the Navy, is at Dr. Borney's Naval Academy, Gosport. Hugh, his third son, died at the age of seventeen, 13th Feb. 1831.

#### REV. GEORGE INNES, M.A.

Sept. 5. At Sydney, New South Wales, in his 30th year, the Rev. George Innes, M.A. Head Master of the King's school, Sydney, and Chaplain to the military stationed there.

He was the second son of the late Mr. Charles Innes, of Canonbury and of Fleet Street, and was educated at St. Paul's school under Dr. Sleath, the present distinguished high master of that establishment. After passing with credit through the several classes of the school, he obtained, immediately on quitting it, a scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, against twenty-one competitors. On the completion of his University education,

he resided as tutor in the house of J. Bather, esq. of Dint Hill, near Shrewsbury, brother to the Archdeacon of Salop, for six months; during which short period, says Mr. Bather, "the kindness and cheerfulness of his manners, his integrity of mind, and purity of heart, had in the highest degree endeared him to all my circle;" and from that time to the moment of his leaving England, he never ceased to receive the most gratifying proofs of regard from that gentleman and his family. In Aug. 1827 he became assistant to the Rev. Dr. Dicken, Head Master of the Tiverton Grammar School; and during the ensuing four years, by the honourable performance of his duties in that situation, and also for a considerable portion of the time, as Curate of Cadbury, Devon, attracted the esteem of a large circle of acquaintance in the West of England. In May 1831, by the patronage of the Venerable Archdeacon Pott, Chancellor of the Cathedral of Exeter, he received the first appointment to the head mastership of the newly established King's school at Sydney, New South Wales; and in the July following, set sail in the *Margaret*, Capt. Biddle, in company with the new Governor, Major-Gen. Bourke and his family, for that colony, where they arrived early in December.

His sorrowing relatives have had the melancholy consolation to learn, by an affecting communication from the Rev. W. G. Broughton, Archdeacon of Australia, that, though separated by an immense distance from his native country, and all the ties of kindred, he received, during a severe illness of sixteen days, every assistance and attention that skill or friendship could afford, and after death every respect that the most solicitous affection could desire. The Archdeacon, who had watched over him with parental solicitude, himself performed the burial service, and the interment was attended by his brother clergy resident at Sydney, by the medical attendants, and by several gentlemen in official situations; when, to use the words of the Venerable Archdeacon, "an unfeigned sympathy was felt by all, for one who, during his short residence of nine months amongst them, had conciliated a strong regard by his amiable and endearing qualities, and ensured a general respect by his firm and sound religious principles, combined with his extensive acquirements."

#### JOHN O'KEEFE, Esq.

Feb. 4. At his residence, Bedford Cottage, Southampton, in his 68th year, John O'Keefe, esq. the celebrated dramatic author.

O'Keefe was born at Dublin; his father was a native of King's County, and

his mother an O'Connor of the County of Wexford. He was educated by Father Austin, a learned Jesuit, and an able orator; and was pursuing the study of drawing with the view of following the profession of an artist, when he imbibed a passion for the stage. Having been introduced to Mr. Mossop, he obtained an engagement for three years at the Royal Dublin Theatre; and he continued to perform in that city, and in the most respectable towns to which the company made summer excursions, for the space of twelve years. Though tragedy was his first choice, an accident soon discovered his forte to be comedy, to which he then turned his principal attention.

His ambition to figure as an author was corral with his theatrical taste; for, at the age of fifteen he attempted a comedy of five acts, which, though wild and in parts puerile, he conducted to a denouement with considerable ingenuity. When established as an actor, he every year produced some local trifle at his benefit. His first production, however, which attracted any important public attention, was his farce of *Tony Lumpkin*; which, after it had been acted successfully in Dublin, he sent to Mr. Colman, and it was played successfully at the Haymarket in 1778. This was succeeded in 1779 by *The Son-in-law*, another farce which was a great favourite at Dublin. Soon after this, he left Ireland; and, on his arrival in London, applied for an engagement; but his services as an actor were declined. He then devoted himself entirely to dramatic composition, and produced in succession the following pieces. *The Dead Alive*, a comic opera; the *Agreeable Surprise*, a farce, and the *Banditti*, a comic opera, all in 1781; *Lord Mayor's Day*, a pantomime, 1783; *Maid the Mistress*, a burlesque; the *Shamrock*, a farce; the *Young Quaker*, a comedy; the *Birth-Day*, a dramatic poem; and *Friar Bacon*, a pantomime, all in 1783; *Omni*, a pantomime, 1785; *Siege of Caracoli*, a comic opera, 1786; *Prisoner at large*, a comedy, 1788; the *Toy*, a comedy 1789, the *Fugitive*, a musical entertainment, 1790; *World in a Village*, and *London Hermit*, comedies, 1793; *Wild Oats*, a comedy, 1794; *Late's Vagaries*, a comedy, and *Irish Mimic*, a musical entertainment, 1795; the *Lie of the Day*, a comedy; and, the *Lad of the Hills*, a comic opera, 1796. Some of these were not printed; but in 1798 the following were collected and published in four volumes. *Alfred*, a drama, the *Basket-maker*, a musical entertainment; the *Beggar on horseback*, the *Blacksmith of Antwerp*, the *Doldrum*, the *Eleventh of June*, *Little Hunchback*, *Modern Antiques*, the *Positive Man*, and *Tantum*.

rare *Rogues* all, *farces*; the *Castle of Andalusia*, the *Czar Peter*, the *Farmer*, *Fontainebleau*, the *Highland Reel*, *Love in a Camp*, the *Man Milliner*, the *Poor Soldier*, and *Sprigs of Laurel*, all denominated comic operas, or musical farces; the *Grenadier*, a pantomime; and the *Wicklow Mountains*, an opera. In the same year he produced the *Nosogay of Woods*, a farce, and *She's Eloped*, a Comedy, which were not printed. The dramatic works of O'Keefe will exceed the number of fifty, if to the foregoing be added some which are mentioned in an advertisement published, since his death, by his daughter and sole relative. His manuscript plays are thereby offered for immediate sale to the proprietors of the Theatres Royal, Drury-lane, Covent-garden, and the Haymarket. They consist of a comedy, in 5 acts, written in 1809; a comedy, in 5 acts, written in 1809; an afterpiece, in 2 acts, written in 1808; these three were never before offered to any theatre or out of the author's own possession; *Kamachacka*, a play, in 5 acts, written in 1790; *Olympia*, or both sides *Temple-bar*, a comedy, in 5 acts, written in 1807. The entire copyrights of Mr. O'Keefe's Dramatic Works, with the addition (provided the consent of the proprietors of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, can be obtained) of his five still unpublished plays, viz. the *Agreeable Surprise*, *Dead Alive*, *Son-in-law*, *Peeping Tom*, and *Young Quaker*, also a Selection from his MS. Poems, sufficient to make two volumes, (only a very few having been previously published in the *Morning Herald*;) are at the same time offered to publishers.

It is remarked in the *Biographia Dramatica* that, "it would be unfair to criticize this author by prescribed dramatic rules, as his writings have been indebted to no rules, ancient or modern. They were written to make people laugh; and they have fully answered that intent. With this species of talent has O'Keefe gladdened the hearts of his auditors, and sent them laughing to their beds. He has often done more, he has been the constant advocate for virtue; and in many of his little pieces, he has given sketches of character, which, though unfinished, can boast of much originality—some passages that warm and meliorate the heart, and others which mark no mean attention to life and manners.

In the year 1800, being reduced by blindness and other misfortunes to a state of great embarrassment, Mr. O'Keefe obtained a benefit at Covent Garden theatre, when the first piece performed was his *Lie of the Day*. At the end of the second act Mr. Lewis led the author upon the stage, and he there delivered a

poetical address, in which humour and pathos were very happily blended. At a subsequent period it is stated that his circumstances were so far improved, that he was enabled to return a donation sent to him by the Literary Fund Society—an action which reflects the highest credit upon his honourable feelings.

In 1828, his health declining, and ever having had a strong predilection for Devonshire, he removed westward, for the purpose of reaching, by easy stages, Sidmouth, or the neighbourhood of Exeter; but, on arriving at Southampton, it became apparent that a journey of 80 miles was a sufficient trial of his strength. Here he took up his abode, and remained until the day of his death. His in-door amusements consisted of hearing the newspapers, magazines, and other publications, particularly Sir W. Scott's novels, read to him by his daughter. On the mention of his own Cowslip, a character in the Agreeable Surprise, which occurs twice in the Tales of My Landlord, he smiled silently and was gratified, but when spoken of by name in St. Ronan's Well, he looked evidently black and displeased. The words are, "from Shakspeare to O'Keefe;" "Ha!" he said, "the top and the bottom of the ladder; he might have shoved me a few sticks higher."

#### CHARLES DIBDIN, Esq.

*Jan. 12.* Charles Dibdin, esq. for many years author and manager at several London theatres.

He was a son of Charles Dibdin, senior, the very popular dramatist and song writer (who died in 1815), and brother to Thomas Dibdin, also a prolific dramatist. The printed works of the younger Charles are, *Claudine*, a burletta, 8vo. 1801; *The Great Devil*, a spectacle, 8vo. 1801; *the Song-smith, or Rigmale Repository*, 1802, 18mo. *Mirth and Metre*, poems, 8vo. 1807. Also, without date, *Goody Two shoes*, a pantomime; *Barbara Allan*; and *the Old Man of the Mountains*.

In his latter years his fervent and unaffected piety is stated to have shone forth with increased and peculiar lustre. He retained his mental faculties to the last hour, and spoke of his approaching decease with cheerfulness, expressing always a humble but firm hope in the merits of his Redeemer.

#### THOMAS PEMBERTON, Esq.

*Lately.* In his 71st year, Thomas Pemberton, esq. Barrister at Law, of Millichope Hall, co. Salop, and Belmont, Shrewsbury.

He was the eldest son of Robert Pemberton, esq. of Shrewsbury, a younger branch of the Pembertons of Wrockwar-  
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dine, by Anne, daughter and afterwards coheir of Joseph Norgrave, gent. of Shrewsbury.

In 1794, on the decease of his father, he succeeded, by virtue of the entail of Mrs. Catharine More, a distant relation, (see her epitaph at Munslow church at p. 10 of our present volume) to the valuable estate and park of Millichope, co. Salop, Mrs. More's three brothers having died before their father, without issue. This circumstance is very feelingly noticed by Mr. Blakeway in the "Sheriffs of Shropshire," as being matter of great grief to their aged father, who, after ineffectually solacing his sorrow for the loss of his three sons by little memorials to their virtues, scattered throughout the grounds of his seat at Millichope, died worn down with anguish and affliction.

Mr. Pemberton was Recorder of Warrington, and succeeded the late Sir Corbet Corbet, Bart. as Chairman of the Shropshire Quarter Sessions; in the fulfilment of the duties of which he acquired a high character for extensive legal knowledge, strict integrity, moderation, firmness, and humanity. Owing, however, to ill health and a weakness of sight that prevented him from taking notes, he resigned his office at the Michaelmas Sessions 1830, although he afterwards occasionally assisted at the official business, his mental perspicuity remaining unimpaired to the last.

Mr. Pemberton published in 1811 "An Attempt to estimate the Increase of the number of Poor during the interval of 1785 and 1803, and the causes of it; with some observations on the Depreciation of the Currency." 8vo. pp. 131.

His remains were interred at St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, the carriages of nine private families attending the funeral procession.  
H. P.

#### DEATHS.

##### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

*Jan. 8.* At Pentonville, aged 52, the Rev. Richard Watson, senior Secretary to the Wesleyan Missionary Society. He was the author of several works in divinity, particularly Theological Institutes, and a Biblical and Theological Dictionary. A uniform edition of his Works is about to be published in eleven volumes 8vo. together with a memoir of his Life, by the Rev. Thomas Jackson. His body was interred at the Wesleyan chapel, City road, near the grave of the Rev. John Wesley; the Rev. J. Dixon, his son-in-law, and the Rev. James Bunting, A.M. were the chief mourners.

*Feb. 24.* Aged 60, Miss Louisa, of Bedford-place, Russell-square, daughter

of the late Isaac Barrow Lonsdale, esq. a lady possessed of the best qualities of head and heart. She was endowed with superior talents; and her favourite studies were History, ancient and modern, Natural History, and Mathematics. When young she compiled a chronological history from the Creation to the American War, with maps; and among her papers is a translation by her of Diophantus, which has been consigned at her own request to the care of an eminent Mathematician, and, after a proper examination, it is expected will be made public. Nothing of hers is as yet extant, except a few papers in a Mathematical miscellany.

March 2. In Piccadilly, aged 89, Jean, relict of David Reid, Esq. R.N. with whom she resided many years in Constantinople.

March 15. Mr. Richard Sherriff, for many years a bass singer of the theatres royal Drury-lane and Covent-garden, and for the three last seasons of the Olympic, leaving a widow and six children, for whom a public subscription is being collected.

March 17. In Dorset-square, aged 68, Wm. Kops Connamaker, esq.

March 22. In Old-street road, aged 78, John Storer, esq. many years Under Sec. to the Board of Excise.

March 23. In Harley-street, aged 91, Anne, widow of John Sampson, esq. formerly Master Attendant at Bengal.

Aged 56, Wm. Hill, esq. Dep. Inspector of Hospitals.

March 24. In Hyde Park-terr. aged 74, the wife of the Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Shepherd.

At Camberwell, aged 70, Martha, widow of Mr. Thomas Allport.

March 27. At Norwood, aged 63, John Lawrence, esq. of Watling-street.

In Taunton-pl. aged 74, Sarah, widow of Thomas Kite, esq. Chief Clerk in the Admiralty Office.

March 28. In his 87th year, Mr. John Few, of Denton-street, and formerly of Essex Wharf, coal merchant.

March 30. In Gloucester-pl. John Griffiths, esq. of Belvidere, Hants.

March 31. At Tottenham, Ann, widow of John Chaplin, esq.

In New Milman-street, aged 80, the widow of Alex. Gordon, esq. of the Charterhouse.

In her 85th year, Margaret, wife of J. Coulthred, esq. surgeon, &c. Southwark-bridge-road.

Lately. At Kensington, Tho. Edw. Baker, esq. formerly of Salisbury, and of Coombe Bissett.

Dr. Gradwell, Bishop of Lydde, and Coadjutor to Bishop Bramston, Vicar Apostolic of the London District. A funeral service was performed at Moorfield's chapel, on the 27th March, at which

were present the Countess of Shrewsbury, the Ladies Petre, and many other of the Catholic nobility and gentry.

April 3. At Clapham-rose, in her 88th year, the widow of Mr. Hookham, of Old Bond-st.

In Downing-street, in his 70th year, Capt. R. Parsons, London Militia.

April 4. In Tavistock-square, Chas. D. Forrester, esq.

Aged 83, Tho. Wells, esq. of Clapham-common.

April 5. At Chelsea, Margaret, widow of Capt. R. Welchman, R.M.

April 6. At Islington, in her 70th year, Sarah, relict of Benj. Mayhew, esq. late of Great Ormond-st.

April 6. In Jermyn-st. aged 51, Stratford Robinson, esq.

April 9. Aged 36, Ann, wife of H. R. Pearson, esq. of his Majesty's Treasury.

April 11. Aged 12, Fred.-Alex. second son of Lieut.-Col. Campbell, of the Queen's Royal Lancers.

April 12. Aged 37, Mary-Taylor, wife of T. M. Roget, M.D.

April 14. At Chelsea, Donna Antonia Viado, wife of Don Jose Maria del Busto, President of the Supreme Court of Justice of Valencia, in Spain, during the time of the Cortes.

Elis.-Walshman, wife of Dr. Spurgin, Guilford-street.

Aged 59, Geo. Adams Davis, esq. of St. Helen's-place.

At Putney, aged 46, Francis Townsend, esq. Rouge Dragon Pursuivant at Arms. He was the eldest son of the late Francis Townsend, esq. F.S.A. Windsor Herald, who died in 1819; and of whom a biographical notice will be seen in our vol. xcix. i. 285. Mr. Townsend was the editor of Debutts's Peerage, and of a Calendar of Knights printed in 8vo. 1828.

April 15. Aged 71, Henry Burnet, esq. of Keppel-street.

In the Strand, aged 57, Frances-Eleanor, wife of Sir John Dean Paul, Bart. She was the youngest daughter of John Simpson, esq. of Bradley-hall in Durham, by Lady Anne Lyon, dau. of Tho. 8th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne; was married April 2, 1799, and has left three sons and four daughters.

April 16. In Grosvenor-square, aged 63, the Rt. Hon. Juliana Barbara dowager Lady Petre; sister to the Duke of Norfolk, and to Mary-Barbara, also dowager Lady Petre, who is the widow of Robert-Edward the tenth and late Lord. Her Ladyship was the 2d dau. of Henry Howard, esq. of Glossop, by Juliana, 2d dau. of Sir William Molyneux, Bart. she became the second wife of Robert-Edward ninth Lord Petre, Jan. 17, 1788,



and was left his widow July 2, 1801, having had issue one son, the Hon. Edward Robert Petre, now M.P. for York; and two daughters, the Hon. Julia-Maria lately married to Sir S. J. B. Peckell, Bart. and Catherine-Anne, who died March 13, 1830. It is supposed that her Ladyship's death was occasioned by the agitation consequent in parting with her daughter, whose marriage took place the day before.

In Southampton-st. after a married life of forty-eight years, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Halliott, esq. of Candy's near Southampton.

April 17. Aged 76, Mrs. Elna Ives, of Little Queen-street, Holborn, and Hampton, Middlesex, upwards of 50 years senior partner in the firm of E. Ives and Co. varnish and colour manufacturers. Possessed of a masculine understanding, and almost herculean strength, united with the most unremitting assiduity and perseverance, she established the business purely by her own exertions. For upwards of 30 years she regularly took her journeys through the greater part of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and was thus well known by the commercial travellers of that day. When at home, her hours of business generally commenced at four o'clock throughout the year, and continued to a late period. The result was the realisation of a considerable fortune, much of which, during her lifetime, was expended on the numerous branches of her family, having no children of her own, though twice married.

Aged 66, Miss Mary Flaxman, sister to the late eminent sculptor, a female possessed of pure benevolence and refined taste.

April 20. In Cumberland-st. Elizabeth, widow of Major Daniel Bent (Christie).

April 21. Bella, widow of J. W. Gorn, esq. of Bull wharf, Queenhithe.

At Hoxton, in his 63d year, Mr. Richard Woodmeston, solicitor; the eldest and last surviving son of the late Richard Woodmeston of the Royal Navy, who (the latter end of the first American War) died in the West Indies from the effect of climate.

April 22. In Upper Harley-st. the wife of J. Thomas, esq.

Aged 60, Mrs. Delano, of Edmonton.

BUCKS.—March 20. At Turweston, aged 12, Wm.-James, third son of the Rev. Dr. Causton, Prob. of Westminster.

CAMBRIDGE.—March 26. At Chatteris, aged 53, Thos. Sewell, esq. solicitor.

April 1. At his rooms in Trinity college, Cambridge, Harry Brereton, youngest son of Col. Panningsham, of Bonython House, near Helston, Cornwall.

CHESTER.—At Chester, aged 15, John-Owen, eldest son of Sir John Salusbury.

At Chester, aged 103, John Harding, who has received between 300*l.* and 400*l.* from the True Blue Beneficial Society.

DEVON.—Feb. 16. At Exmouth, aged 44, Capt. Robert Inverarity, Madras est.

Feb. 19. At Abbotskerwell, aged 94, Capt. John Hannaford, of apoplexy, brought on by excitement while hunting.

March 17. At Exeter, Rebecca, widow of the Rev. Wm. Smith, rector of King's Swinford, Staffordshire.

March 23. At Plymouth, aged 62, Charlotte, widow of Sir Manselb Monash Lopes, Bart. She was a daughter of John Yeates, esq. of co. Monmouth, and was left a widow, without issue, March 26, 1831, when the baronetcy devolved on her husband's nephew the present Sir Ralph Franco Lopes, Bart. and he now succeeds to a considerable additional fortune (see vol. xi. i. 465).

March 25. At Seaton, aged 65, Wm. Head, esq.

Lately. At Anthony House, aged 58, the Hon. Caroline Ann, wife of the Rt. Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, and sister to Lord Lyttelton. She was the younger dau. of William-Henry first Lord Lyttelton, and his only dau. by his second marriage with Caroline, daughter of John Brintow, esq.; and became the second wife of Mr. Carew, May 7, 1808.

April 5. At Bowden, near Dartmouth, aged 77, John Netherton, esq.

April 8. At Torrington, aged 85, the widow of the late John Partridge, esq. of Stourton.

April 11. At Devonport, aged 105, J. Watson, a superannuated petty officer of his Majesty's Navy, commonly known as the veteran Watson. He entered the service at an early age, was in the glorious battle of the 1st of June, and Captain of the fore-top of the *Pegasus* frigate, when commanded by his present Majesty. He enjoyed a small pension, the last moiety of which he received at the Dock-yard on the morning of his death, up to which time he was in the most perfect health.

At Heavitree, aged 11, George-Johnstone, second son of Capt. Henry Baugh, R.N.

April 13. Aged 72, Priscilla, wife of James Cornish, esq. of Blackhall, and mother of James Cornish, esq. M.P. for Totnes.

April 14. At Hoxton, Miss Westcott, sister of the late Capt. Westcott, who fell on board his Majesty's ship *Majestic*, in the ever-memorable victory of the Nile.

April 16. At Exeter, at an advanced age, the widow of Wm. Kakewich, esq.

DOVER.—March 18. At Poole, Robert Slade, esq. Mayor of that town, and

for many years an extensive merchant and shipowner of that port. He survived his daughter Mrs. Arnold scarcely a month (see p. 284). His funeral was attended by the Corporation; and his cousin of the same name has been elected Mayor in his room.

*March 30.* At Wimborne, in her 72d year, Frances, widow of the Rev. Geo. Tito Brice, of Canford.

*April 14.* At Sherborne, aged 46, Susan, wife of Edw. Turner, esq.

*April 15.* At Blandford, Mrs. White Parsons, dau. of the late John Tregonwell King, esq. solicitor.

*ESSEX.—April 10.* At Wanstead, Samuel Stratton, esq. in his 80th year.

*GLOUCESTER.—Feb. 6.* At Cheltenham, Sarah, widow of Philip Wyatt Crowther, esq. Comptroller of the City of London, who died April 1, 1803; of whom see a biographical notice in vol. 73, p. 387.

*March 6.* At Daglingworth, aged 85, Edw. Haines, esq.

*March 22.* At Clifton, in her 77th year, the widow of Rev. Thos. Grinfield, and sister to the late Joseph Foster Barham, esq. formerly M. P. for Stockbridge, Hants.

*Lately.* At Cheltenham, aged 82, the widow of John Protheroe, esq. of Bristol.

*April 3.* Morgan Heffer, esq. of Freedom Place, Clifton, late of Pontypool.

*April 7.* At Clifton, the widow of James Trail, esq.

*April 10.* At Tormarton, in his 70th year, Henry Burne, esq. late of Lambeth.

*April 17.* At Clifton, aged 20, Arthur Surtees, esq. 14th Light Dragoons, son of the Rev. J. Surtees, Preb. of Bristol.

*HANTS.—March 17.* At Alresford, aged 80, Charles Græme, esq.

*March 22.* At Newport, I. W., aged 86, Mrs. Missing, sister of the late John Delgarno, esq. and aunt of Lady Worsley Holmes, of Westover House.

*March 23.* At Tangier Park, near Basingstoke, Harris Bigg Wither, esq.

*March 25.* Jane, aged 20, and on the 26th, Mary, aged 17, daughters of Capt. Campbell, R. N. of King's Terrace, Southsea. These young ladies were the daughters of Mrs. Campbell, formerly Miss Wallis, of the Theatre-Royal, Covent-garden.

*March 26.* At Lymington, aged 57, Mr. Tho. Clarke, for many years a popular lecturer on Natural Philosophy.

*March 27.* At Southampton, aged 18, Charlotte Maria, third dau. of late James Blunt, esq. of Nether Wallop.

*Lately.* At Newport, I. W. aged 84, Miss Jolliffe, sister of the late Dr. Benj. Jolliffe, of Merston.

*April 3.* In his 63d year, John Langford, esq. of Timbury.

*April 6.* At Kingston, near Portsmouth, aged 75, R. V. Drury, esq. brother of the late Adm. Drury.

*April 8.* At Romsey, aged 76, Rich. H. Biggs, esq. formerly of Frimley, Surrey.

*April 15.* At Lymington, aged 61, Elis. Mary Ann, relict of the late Dr. Heathfield, of Frampton.

*HEATFORD.—Lately.* At Berkway, near Royston, in her 80th year, the widow of John Stallybrass, esq.

*April 20.* At Gobions, aged 42, Thomas Nash Kemble, esq.

*KENT.—March 18.* At Margate, aged 66, Daniel Jarvis, M.D. His funeral was attended by the authorities and most respectable inhabitants of the town, and his death is lamented as a public loss.

*March 23.* At Canterbury, Hugh, infant son of the Hon. and Rev. J. Evelyn Boscawen.

*April 13.* At Seal, near Seven Oaks, Anne-Margaret, second dau. of the late J. Lock, esq., Major E. I. C. serv. and wife of the Rev. Wm. Stamer, 2d son of Sir Wm. Stamer, Bart., of Dublin.

*April 15.* At the Royal Dockyard, Deptford, aged 72, Lieut. Augustus Markett, R. N.

*April 18.* At Blackheath, aged 84, John Platt, esq.

At Chatham, J. F. Clifford, esq.

*April 20.* At Sydenham, Elizabeth, 3d dau. of the Rev. T. Bowdler, Rector of Addington.

*Lately.* At Queenborough, Stephen Hobday, esq.—This is the third Mayor of that place that has died within 10 months.

*MIDDLESEX.—March 21.* At Enfield, aged 55, Paitfield Mills, esq.

*March 27.* At Ashford, aged 23, Robert Irving, esq.

*March 29.* At Chiswick, in his 93d year, Tho. Loftus, Gent., formerly of Wisbeach, (a native of that place,) afterwards of Peterborough, and father of the late Rev. Wm. Loftus, a Canon of that cathedral, and Rector of Masey.

*March 30.* At Barnet, in his 74th year, S. Rumball, esq.

*LINCOLNSHIRE.—March 20.* At Sleaford, in his 21st year, John Peacock, esq. of Clare hall, Camb., 2d son of the late Anthony Taylor Peacock, esq.

*March 30.* At Beckingham Hall, aged 66, John Milnes, esq. barrister-at-law, and one of the oldest magistrates for the parts of Kesteven.

*April 10.* At Scotter, near Gainsborough, aged 40, Louisa, wife of the Rev. Henry John Wollaston, M.A. Rector of that parish, and dau. of the late William Symons, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's.

*NORTHAMPTON.—March 31.* At Peter-



borough, Louisa, wife of the Rev. Christ. Carr, Incumbent of Newborough.

*April 21.* At the rectory, Crick, aged 88, Mrs. Hannah Jellico.

**NORTHUMBERLAND.**—*March 29.* Eliz. wife of Christ. Blackett, esq. of Wylam, Northumberland, and only dau. of Montague Burgoyne, esq.

*Lately.* George Hogarth, esq. Deputy Lieutenant for the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

**NOTTS.**—*April 7.* At Langwith-lodge, Robert Nannau Sutton, esq. uncle to Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. He was the third son of Sir Richard Sutton, the 1st Bart. by his second wife Anne, dau. of Wm. Peere Williams, esq. and married May 20, 1812, Mary Georgiana, dau. of John Manners Sutton, of Kelham, esq. and niece to the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

**OXON.**—*March 24.* At Ewelme, aged 74, Mary, widow of Benjamin White, esq.

*March 25.* At Benson, Anna-Philippa, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Ballard, Vicar of Charlgrove.

**SOMERSET.**—*Feb. 15.* At Bourton-house, James Harvey, esq. of the E. I. service, eldest son of the late Charles Harvey, esq. of Flax Bourton.

*March 12.* At Bath, Frances-Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Col. Tempest West, of 1st guards.

*March 19.* At Bath, aged 84, Eleanor, widow of E. Lyne, esq. third dau. of C. Welch, esq. Evesham.

*March 23.* At Bath, Margaret, wife of James Jopp, esq. late of Winkton-house, Hants.

*March 25.* At Stowey, at the house of his brother, Mr. Henry King, aged 27, Charles-Roe, youngest son of the late J. T. King, esq. of Blandford, Dorset.

*April 1.* Aged 80, Mary, wife of Edward Bury, esq. of Taunton.

*April 2.* In Alfred-street, Bath, Mrs. Hester Bowen, sister to the Rev. Thos. Bowen, of Troeydraur, co. Cardigan, and to the late W. Bowen, M.D. of Bath.

*April 9.* At the house of her father, John Hody Chichester, esq. Stoke, near Shepton-Mallett, aged 49, Caroline-Matilda Munden, wife of the Rev. John Munden, Rector of Corcomba, Dorset.

**STAFFORD.**—*April 1.* Henry Crockett, esq. of Little Onn Hall, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of the County. He is succeeded in his estates by the Rev. Robert Crockett, Rector of Nailstone.

**SURREY.**—*March 31.* Capt. Francis Weston, R. Art. only son of Col. Weston, of Shadowbush.

*Feb. 15.* At East Sheen, aged 86, John Herbert Browne, esq.

*March 2.* At Weybridge, at the house of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Col. Brad-

shaw, Lieut. Samuel Carr, 11th Madras N. L.

*March 25.* At Thames Ditton, in his 3d year, Henry St. Clare, son of Rowland Edw. Williams, esq.

*March 26.* At Weyborn House, Farnham, aged 72, Geo. Coldham Knight, esq.

*March 28.* At Chobham, Thos. Bainbridge, esq. of Guildford-street.

*March 31.* On Richmond-hill, in his 80th year, M. Dick, esq.

*April 2.* At Weybridge, aged 77, the widow of Wm. Bailey, esq. of Tonbridge Castle.

*April 7.* At Putney Heath, Matthew Halling, esq. of the firm of Halling, Pearce, and Stone, haberdashers, Cockspur-street. This eccentric gentleman was well known in the neighbourhood of Berkeley and Newport, Gloucestershire, where he occasionally resided.

**SUSSEX.**—*Feb. 19.* At Brighton, the widow of the Rev. J. Rathbone, D.D. Vicar of Buckland, Berks, Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford.

*Feb. 25.* At Worthing, aged 82, Mary, widow of Samuel Prime, esq. of Whitton, Middlesex.

*March 15.* At Brighton, aged 22, Emma, third dau. of late Cha. Hibbert, esq. of Tottenham.

At Brighton, Marianne, wife of the Rev. Wm. Crabtree, Rector of Checkendon, Oxfordshire, dau. of the late Wm. Vanderstegen, esq. of Cape-end.

*March 28.* At Brighton, Sarah, widow of Robert Gooch, M.D.

*April 1.* At Brighton, aged 76, the widow of W. Jameson, esq. of Cork.

**WARWICK.**—*Feb. 25.* At Leamington, Alfred Lloyd, esq.

*March 2.* At Leamington, John Barry Maxwell, esq. Lieut. 14th foot, third son of the Rev. Henry and the late Lady Ann Maxwell.

*March 8.* At Leamington, William Weston, esq.

*March 10.* At Meriden Hall, Andrew, 4th son of Richard Gresley, esq.

*March 11.* Aged 57, John Allabone, esq. of Bilton Lodge.

*March 20.* At the house of her uncle John Caldecott, esq. Holbrook Grange, aged 7, Laura Elizabeth Morris.

*March 22.* At Alcester, aged 77, the widow of John Cheston, esq.

*April 3.* Aged 101, Judith, wife of Isaac Cohen, of Coventry.

*April 12.* At Henley in Arden, in his 82nd year, Mr. Thomas Hoitt, late bookseller in that town.

*April 13.* Aged 71, George Lant, esq. for many years a highly respectable banker in Coventry.

**WESTMORLAND.**—*March 29.* At Ravenstonedale, in her 82nd year, Isabel,

relict of Mr. John Guy, of that place, and mother of the Rev. Thomas Guy, Vicar of Howden.

**WILTS.**—*March 20.* aged 75, Anna, widow of Henry Foot, esq. of Berwick St. John.

*March 21.* At Corsham, aged 78, Mrs. Ann Audain, mother of Major John Willett Audain; and on the 22nd, also at Corsham, aged 56, Major John Willett Audain, surviving his mother only 8 days. He was appointed Ensign in the 16th foot, 1795; Lieut. 1796; Captain, 1804; brevet-Major, 1814.

*March 23.* At the house of her nephew Philip Hayward, esq. at Marden, near Devizes, in her 61st year, Miss Ann Hayward, the only daughter of the late William Hayward, esq. of Marden, grand-daughter of the late Philip Hayward, esq. and great-grand-daughter of the late William Hayward, esq. of Marden.

*April 4.* At Trowbridge, William Everett Waldron, esq. an acting magistrate for that county.

*April 5.* In the 100th year of his age, Mr. John Hyde, of Saltarton.

*April 18.* At Woolley House, Thos. Tugwell, esq. many years an active Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant.

**WONCESTER.**—*March 5.* Thos. Snapp, esq. a Justice of the Peace for the county.

*March 22.* At Barbourne Bank, the wife of M. Harper, esq.

*April 14.* Sarah, wife of the Rev. Henry Southall, Vicar of Bishampton.

**YORK.**—*Feb. 23.* Aged 83, Richard Bell, esq. of Pocklington, surgeon, son of John Bell, esq. of the same place.

*Feb. 23.* At the Manor house, Hatfield, near Doncaster, Colonel Massey.

*March 2.* At Billings Hill, near Beverley, Elizabeth, widow of J. Margrave, esq. of Crowle, Lincolnshire.

*March 16.* At Fulford, aged 60, Dorothy, widow of Thos. Wilson, esq. Ald. of York.

*March 17.* Aged 66, Ann, only dau. and heiress of the late John Hatfield, esq., of Hatfield House, near Doncaster, and relict of Wm. Gossip, esq. of Hatfield, by whom she had a numerous family (see Hunter's History of the Deanery of Doncaster, vol. i. p. 178.)

*March 26.* At York, aged 78, Honor, widow of John Kendall, esq.

*Lately.* At Encliffe, near Sheffield, aged 74, Wm. Patten, esq. late of Birmingham.

*April 12.* At the house of her son-in-law the Rev. W. T. Ellis, High Rector, near Strencall, aged 80, Mary, relict of Mr. Sheriff Brown, of York.

**IRELAND.**—*Jan. 14.* At Newcastle Castlewallin, co. Down, Commander Wm. Daniell, R.N. (1806).

*Jan. 23.* At Dublin, Capt. Chas. Geo.

Stanhope, h. p. 90th regt.; cousin to the Earl of Chesterfield. He was the third and youngest son of Rear-Admiral John Stanhope, who died in 1800, by Miss Caroline Dent; and brother to Captain Henry Stanhope, R.N. He married Nov. 6, 1820, Jane, eldest dau. of the late Sir James Galbraith, Bart.

*Feb. 2.* At Shannon-grove, co. Limerick, Lieut. R. M. Waller, R.N.

*Feb. 8.* At Boyle, Capt. Luke Dillon, h. p. 94th regt.

*Feb. 9.* At Greenhills, co. Limerick, Capt. John Franklin, late of 95th regt.

*Feb. 14.* At Bushy Park, co. Wicklow, Robert Howard, esq. Cornet in 8th hussars; brother to Ralph Howard, esq. M.P. for that county, and to the Viscountess dowager Powerscourt; and cousin to the Earl of Wicklow.

*Feb. 23.* At Limerick, John Grantham, esq. Civil Engineer. He went to Ireland in 1823 to establish a communication by steam on the Shannon; and, although he failed in that undertaking, yet, by his indefatigable efforts to promote the improvement of the country, he had attached to him the warmest affections of all his neighbours. His remains were interred in the cathedral of Killaloe, where the funeral service was performed by the Bishop.

*Feb. 25.* At Sidney House, Cork, after an illness of sixteen hours, Gerald Callaghan, esq. formerly M.P. for that city.

*Lately.* At Brook-lodge, near Cork, the Hon. Mrs. St. Lawrence, widow of the late Bishop of Cork and Ross. She was Frances, eldest dau. and coh. of the Rev. Hen. Cogan, D.D. and was left a widow, Jan. 10, 1831, having had three sons and five daughters (see our vol. cl. i. 209).

At Richmond, near Cork, the dowager Lady Mannix.

At Newtown-park, near Dublin, aged 76, Joseph Goff, esq.

At Corry's Mountain, co. Fermanagh, aged 107, Patrick Sharkey, leaving a widow, a hale woman, in her 100th year.

Major Semmerfield, Major of the 83d regt. He is succeeded by his son-in-law Capt. Crofton.

At Dublin, by drowning himself, Mr. George Penson, late of Covent-Garden Theatre, second son of Mr. Penson, for many years Manager of the Salisbury, Lymington, Blandford, and Newport Theatres.

*March 15.* At Dublin, Lt.-Col. Branson Disney, late 7th fusiliers.

*April 1.* In Dublin, aged 31, Francis Melville Whyte, esq. eldest son of F. Whyte, esq. of Redhills lodge, Cavan.

*April 10.* At Enniskillen, aged 35, Lieut. John Horsendon Peake, 50th Reg.

**WALES.**—*Lately.* At Ruthin, aged 78,

John Jones, esq. Clerk of the Peace of the county of Denbigh.

At Beaumaris, aged 74, Jas. Harris, esq.

Aged 85, Thos. Twiston, esq. of Denbigh.

Aged 83, the widow of the Rev. Richard Owen, Rector of Edern, Carnarv.

At Aberaithen, John Enoch, esq. many years Captain and Paymaster in R. Cardigan militia.

At Tanyrallt, Cardig. aged 25, Mr. Reuben Davies, known among the bards as Prydydd y Coed.

In his 80th year, Owen Owen, esq. of Beaumaris, formerly surgeon 6th foot, and latterly half-pay 20th dragoons.

At Beaumaris, the widow of George

Martin, esq. of Stockport, 3d sister to Sir William Bulkeley Hughes, of Plas-cock, Anglesey.

At Corwen, co. Merioneth, aged 103, Mrs. Mary Edwards.

At Bryn Edwin, co. Flint, aged 56, Edward Lewis, esq.

Aged 9, Francis-John Wollaston, eldest son of the Rev. J. W. Trevor, Vicar of Carnarvon.

JERSEY.—Feb. 13. At La Chasse, aged 57, Sarah, widow of S. Spalding, esq. M.D., F.R.S., of Helme, Linlithg.

ABROAD.—Sept. 12. At Laupettah, near Velore, aged 27, James-Stephen, second son of the Right Hon. Stephen Rumbold Lushington, Governor of the Presidency of Madras.

# BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 17 to April 23, 1833.

Christened.	Buried.				
Males 965	Males 1046	Between	2 and 5 233	50 and 60 175	2105
Females 990	Females 1059		5 and 10 80	60 and 70 173	
			10 and 20 66	70 and 80 153	
			20 and 30 119	80 and 90 68	
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old.....727.			30 and 40 125	90 and 100 4	
			40 and 50 168		

## AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, April 12.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
53 0	26 7	16 9	31 9	29 6	32 4

## PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. April 19,

Kent Bags.....	5l. 10s. to	7l. 10s.	Farnham (seconds)	0l. 0s. to	0l. 0s.
Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to	0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets.....	5l. 12s. to	6l. 10s.
Essex.....	0l. 0s. to	0l. 0s.	Sussex.....	5l. 5s. to	6l. 6s.
Farnham (fine)...	0l. 0s. to	0l. 0s.	Essex.....	0l. 0s. to	0l. 0s.

## PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 22,

Smithfield, Hay, 2l. 10s. to 3l. 15s.—Straw, 1l. 6s. to 1l. 13s.—Clover, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.

## SMITHFIELD, April 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 6lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 0d. to	4s. 4d.	Lamb.....	6s. 0d. to	7s. 0d.
Mutton.....	3s. 2d. to	5s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market, April 22:		
Veal.....	4s. 0d. to	5s. 4d.	Beasts., .....	2,000	Calves 104
Pork.....	3s. 0d. to	5s. 4d.	Sheep & Lambs	16,100	Pigs 130

## COAL MARKET, April 17,

Walls Ends, from 16s. 3d. to 19s. 9d. per ton. Other sorts from 14s. 6d. to 20s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 51s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 47s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled, 70s. Curd, 72s.

CANDLES, 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

## PRICES OF SHARES, April 21, 1833.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 239.—Ellesmere and Chester, 76.—Grand Junction, 230.  
 —Kennet and Avon Canal, 27½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 457.—Regent's, 164.  
 —Rochdale, 95.—London Dock Stock, 57.—St. Katharine's, 66.  
 —West India, 85½.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 188.—Grand  
 Junction Water Works, 59.—West Middlesex, 75.—Globe Insurance, 145.  
 —Guardian, 27½.—Hope, 6½.—Chartered Gas Light, 55.—Imperial Gas,  
 51½.—Phoenix Gas, 47.—Independent, 42.—General United, 43.—Canada  
 Land Company, 48.—Reversionary Interest, 125.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 26, to April 25, 1833, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Mar.	°	°	°	in. pta.		Apr.	°	°	°	in. pta.	
26	36	44	47	29, 88	cloudy	11	47	48	40	, 20	fair, r. thun.
27	42	■	39	30, 00	do.	12	■	■	■	, 40	do. & cloud.
28	44	53	41	29, 98	do. & fair	13	45	54	■	, 68	cloud & rain
29	42	54	45	, 80	do. do.	14	■	52	39	, 40	do. & high w.
30	44	54	41	, 68	do.	15	46	49	33	, 35	do. r. & sno.
31	50	55	49	, 70	fair	16	42	50	38	, 40	do. do.
A. 1	46	52	50	29, 00	rain	17	44	■	■	, 54	do.
2	50	52	49	, 01	do. & foggy	18	42	49	41	, 67	do.
3	■	60	49	, 50	fair & show.	19	46	54	■	, 85	do.
4	50	60	51	, 47	cloudy do.	20	47	59	46	30, 00	fair
5	50	58	■	, 80	fair	21	50	58	47	, 13	do.
6	50	58	42	, 90	do.	22	51	61	51	, 18	cloudy
7	45	■	45	, 78	do. & cloud.	23	53	■	■	, 18	do. foggy, ra.
8	51	57	45	, 91	do.	24	52	58	49	30, 00	do.
9	51	57	47	30, 00	do. & cloud.	25	■	50	■	, 20	do. & rain
10	64	■	48	29, 74	cloudy & ra.						

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From March 23, to April 26, 1833, both inclusive.

South Sea Stock, April 3, 97½.—15, 97½.—26, 97½.  
 Old South Sea Annuities, April 9, 84½.—24, 84½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank Buildings, Cornhill.

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

[PUBLISHED JUNE 1, 1833.]

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Chron.—Post—Herald—Morn.  
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St. James's Chron.—Packet—  
Even. Mail—English Chron.  
8 Weekly Ps.—9 Sat. & Sun.  
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Liverpool 9—Manchester 7  
Exeter 6—Bath Bristol Shef-  
field, York, 4—Brighton,  
Canterbury, Leeds, Hull,  
Leicester, Nottingham, Plym.  
Stamf. 3—Birming. Bolton,  
Bury, Cambridge, Carlisle,  
Chelmsf., Cheltenham, Chester,  
Cove., Derby, Durh., Ipsw.,  
Kendal, Maidst., Newcastle,

Norwich, Oxf., Portsm., Pres-  
ton, Sherb., Shrewsb., South-  
ampton, Truro, Worcester 2—  
Aylesbury, Bangor, Barnst.  
Berwick, Blackb., Bridgew.  
Carmar., Colch., Chesterf.  
Devizes, Dorch., Doncaster  
Falmouth, Glouce., Halifax  
Henley, Hereford, Lancas-  
ter, Leamington, Lewes, Linc.  
Lichf. Marazion, Newark.  
Newc. on Tyne, Northamp.  
Reading, Rochest., Salish.  
Shields, Staff., Stockp., Sun-  
derl., Taunt., Swans., Wakef.  
Warwick, Whiteh., Winches.  
Windsor, Wolverham., 1 each  
Ireland 51—Scotland 27  
Jersey 4—Guernsey 2

MAY, 1833.

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Embellished with Views of KILPECK CHURCH, Herefordshire;

And of NAPPER'S MITE, Dorchester;

And with Representations of ROMAN ANTIQUITIES found in SOUTHWARK.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICKER'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;  
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST PAID.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

J. G. N. remarks. "Your Correspondents in Oct. mag. p. 260, appear to have correctly explained the word *Foy*; but not precisely the compound *Foy-Boat*. In a Petition of the Mariners of Newcastle upon Tyne, recently presented to the House of Commons, occurs this passage, 'That some hundreds of your Petitioners and their forefathers used formerly to earn a comfortable pittance, when out of ships, in *foy* or *assistant boats*, transporting vessels, which we are informed pay not a proportional tax on the labour they perform, to our loss.' It appears from this that the occupation of the *Foy Boats* has now failed, from vessels assisting themselves, or, in fact, performing their own labour without assistance. As this service of assistance seems to have been independent of the *voy* or *farewell feast*, and not always necessarily accompanied therewith, we must allow the word to be here used in somewhat a different sense. The *Foy Boat* was simply a *way boat*, or *bateau de voye*, accompanying, piloting, and assisting vessels on the *voy* or *voyage*."

G. J. will feel obliged by the communication of any information relative to Sir Alexander Innes, who filled an official situation in Ireland, was Cupbearer to King Charles the First, and married a lady of the name of Jacob, with whom he acquired lands in the county of Kent.

G. H. W. remarks.—

P. 62. The surname of Lord Newborough is Wynn, not Winn. Archdall's Lodge gives the orthography of Glynnllyn, (not Glenliffon, as here,) and Bodvean not Bodvean.

P. 62. The ex-Judge, Sir Jonah Barrington, has endeavoured to establish the descent of the English Barringtons from the de Barentina of Barentin in Normandy. See Barrington's Personal Sketches, vol. II. p. 448, article, "Pedigree Hunting." The newspapers have announced a claim to the Barrington Baronetcy as probable.

P. 91. The family of Ponsonby, though of undoubtedly great antiquity, and ennobled in two branches, has never been regularly deduced in the Peerages or County Histories. In Burn's Cumberland and Westmoreland are to be found, however, many scattered particulars relative to the family up to an early date. Some of them were named Fitz Ponson. The allusion of the arms to the office of Barber to the King has been asserted (see Archdall).

P. 173. Richard, the 7th Viscount Fitzwilliam, was not a K. B.; it was his father who enjoyed that distinction. He bequeathed, not merely "the residue of his personal," but the entire of his real estates to his cousin, the Earl of Pembroke, with remainder to his younger son,

the Hon. Sydney Herbert; thus passing over his brothers John and Thomas, successively eighth and ninth Viscounts.

P. 173. The Baroness Dufferin and Claneboye was not descended from "Henry Hamilton, earl of Clanbrassill, who died in 1675," but her grandmother, Anne Hamilton, was 2d daughter and eventually sole heiress of James Hamilton, of Neillbrook, eldest son of Archibald Hamilton, next brother of Sir James Hamilton, first Viscount Claneboye, whose son, the 2d Viscount, was created Earl of Clanbrassill, and was father of the above-named Henry Hamilton, 2d Earl, all whose titles became extinct in 1675; though the surname of Clanbrassill was afterwards revived in another branch of the Hamiltons, and again became extinct.

P. 186. The Hon. and Rev. Frederick Mulline's lady was the daughter of William Croker, esq. of Johnstown, co. Cork, and not of Henry Croker Johnstown.

P. 187. Mrs. San Giorgio was not "the Hon." that designation she of course forfeited by her second marriage—her father's seat was Ahern, not Atherna, co. Cork.

P. 231. Wellesley is not a "corruption of Wesley; but the latter (Wesley) is an abbreviation of Wellesley; the author, however, is correct in stating the change from Wesley to Wellesley was made by the present Marquess and his brothers; the Duke of Wellington started in life as the Hon. Arthur Wesley. The title of Viscount Wellesley was created in 1760; but the surname continued to be Wesley, just as Vesey continues to be the surname of Viscount de Vesci.

P. 270. Viscount Ennismore is grandson of the Earl of Listowel.

P. 281. The Hon. Hans Blackwood is not "Rev."

P. 285. The first Marquess of Londonderry was Robert Stewart, not Stuart. Whether "Most Hon." or "Most Noble," be the appropriate designation of a Marquess, it is for heralds to decide; usage seems in favour of the latter, giving Most Hon. to titular Marquesses only.

["Most Noble," however, appears more properly to belong to Dukes. EDIT.]

All the Peerages and Baronetages state what, if correct, is very singular, viz. the marriage of Sir Thomas Parkyns, third Bart. with Jane Parkyns, the granddaughter of his elder brother, Sampson Parkyns?

The Rev. Thomas Patt, whose death was recorded in our last Supplement, (p. 631) was not the same as the Rector of Farway and Trent, but his cousin.

ERRATA.—P. 175, for *Tobid*, read *Tubid*.—P. 311, l. 8 b. for "a foot of plastering," read a coat.—l. 25, for "head of the masonry," read *head*.—P. 361, for Wm. Tooka, esq. M.P. F.R.S. read Thomas Tooka, esq. F.R.S.

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1833.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

### STATISTICAL NOTICES OF CHINA.

Mr. URBAN,  
*Gloster Terrace,  
Hoxton, May 5.*

IN preparing the brief statistical notices of China, published in the last number of your Magazine, I was induced by a desire not to exceed the limits ordinarily assigned to such communications, to suppress some facts and observations connected with the subject of that paper, which it is probable would not have been unacceptable to your readers. These I request permission now to offer to their attention; believing that, so far as they may lead to the institution of a comparison between the state and acquirements of a people who have not been blessed with revealed truth, and the state and acquirements of nations which have long possessed the authentic records of divine revelation, they will promote the best interests of society, even should they lower the comparative estimate which some of our countrymen are accustomed to form of their own national character, and of the European character generally.

The first subject of remark is—

EDUCATION; in which the Chinese have evidently been for centuries in advance of the nations of Europe. It is now more than 150 years since the British public was made acquainted with this fact, by the appearance of Nieuhoff and Kircher's Report of the Dutch Embassy to Pekin,\* containing an account of the course of education in China. In that work, education is described as more general, and in some respects better conducted, in China, than it then was, or even now is, in any other country. It is there stated, that for instruction in the arts of reading and writing means were provided by every head of a family, either by himself, or by hired preceptors, who

itinerated from house to house, to give the children instruction in those arts. Hence it has followed, that in China the mere arts of reading and writing are understood and practised by the people at large, to a greater extent than by the inhabitants of any other nation, Scotland hardly excepted. The proportion of the educated to the uneducated population of China is stated to be, of males, four educated to one uneducated. This almost universal prevalence of education among the male population, may, it is presumed, be ascribed partly to the accumulation of literature in China, consequent upon the early introduction of printing, and partly to the policy of the Government, which has from very remote times patronised literature, by prescribing and enforcing, with great judgment, literary tests of qualification for the public service.

The Government also exercises a general superintendence over the education of the country, without interfering with it in its initiatory stages. The means employed by the Government for the encouragement of education in China, are described as consisting in the public examination of all aspirants to distinction in learning, and in the bestowment, not only of offices, but of literary rank, with badges of distinction, on those who may be deemed qualified to receive them.

The first and lowest of these distinctions is conferred by persons of learned rank, deputed by the Government to itinerate through the provinces, and enquire into the state of education. So soon as one of these deputies arrives in a provincial city, he makes known his commission; whereupon all persons who consider themselves as having any claim to distinction for their learning, submit themselves to him for examination,

\* Folio, by Ogilby, 1665, p. 163.



and should they be found qualified, receive the badges which are deemed proper in each case, and which he is commissioned to bestow as descriptive of their character. These badges consist of a gown, a bonnet, and boots of a certain peculiar figure; and no persons not graduated are allowed to wear these badges in China.

The second degree of learning is conferred only once in three years, by *Royal Examiners Itinerant*; for whose accommodation there is a public hall or palace, with suitable apartments, in every city. The apartments are stated to comprehend a great number, some of them not less than 1000 cells in the centre of each palace, in which the applicants for distinction are required to confine themselves for some time previous to the days of examination, when their writings are inspected with great care and form, and the distinctions publicly awarded accordingly.

The third and highest degree of learning is limited to 300 persons for the whole Chinese Empire, and is conferred every third year in the Imperial City of Peking.

The effects of this system on the manners of the Chinese are well worthy of observation. In the first place it appears to have created such an universal, open, and avowed competition for literary distinction, that the public reading of essays, composed by those by whom they are read, in town-halls and public places, and which essays are prepared with a view to literary competition, is in China an exhibition of almost constant occurrence.—It takes place at least twice in every month in all the principal towns in China. In the second place it is stated that judicial enquiries are in the first instance conducted in China, not *vis voce* as in this country, but by written bills of complaint and answers in the same form. A Chinese having ground of complaint against another, presents himself before a magistrate with a written bill; which is examined, and the defendant required to answer it in writing, which he does. Any disagreement between the two bills on matter of fact is adjusted in the same way, and the decision of the magistrate being written on the bills and recorded, the former are returned: that of the defendant first. It must be obvious that in such a state of

society the intervention of legal agents is rendered almost, if not altogether, unnecessary.

May I now venture to advert to a controversy which took place in England, between the years 1812 and 1817, and in which it was my lot to take a part, however humble, as the apologist of general education. That controversy called forth, on the one part, persons of high rank and station in England, who contended that education should be cautiously afforded, and not given to the whole population; also that it should be strictly guarded by the State, with reference to the supposed interests of the national religious establishment. On the other hand it was contended that an exclusive system of education neither subserved the true interests of the State, nor promoted the welfare of the people; that mental cultivation was equally the right of all; that large means, which had been already created for the purposes of education in Great Britain, and entrusted to the administration of the nominees of the State, had been most fearfully perverted; while the British public had for itself created, and was then creating, other means, with a view to a general unrestricted education of the whole people. Those means of general tuition, unshackled by State provisions, have, as is now very well known, much advanced the cause of education in this country; where it is probable that instruction will, in a very few years, be, as it appears long to have been in China, adequately provided for in its elements by the head of every family, and in its *higher departments patronised*, although not directed, by the Government.

Adverting (at the period above-mentioned, 1817,) to the controversy to which I have here referred, my valued Correspondent at Canton observed—"Surely every benevolent Englishman must wish to see the reasoning faculty more called into exercise than it generally is amongst the poor of his own country," and "admitting there are not many things in which the Chinese are worthy of imitation, there is one benevolent cause, which the Chinese would never think of opposing, but which has yet to struggle with much unreasonable opposition in modern Europe, viz. that of making education as general as possible."

Not only is education represented as having been in China from a very early date a subject of more general attention, and pursued with greater success than in Europe, but the Chinese are represented as "giving to moral science a decided preference over physical science in the education of youth." In the absence of divine revelation their elements of moral science are necessarily defective, and this deficiency manifests itself in all their institutions: but they are described as employing the best that they have with great effect, so that "docility, industry, subordination of juniors, respect for the aged and for parents, and a regard to the claims of kindred, are virtues which have the sanction of public opinion throughout China. "Duty to parents," it is observed, "with a rational and religious self-control, are quite as much honoured in general conversation in China as those attainments and accomplishments which have no influence on the springs of human action morally considered."

Other effects of general education in China are stated to be,—

MILDNESS and URBANITY, with a wish to show that their conduct is reasonable, and generally a willingness to yield to what appears to be so. The educational bias of the Chinese disposes them on all occasions to appeal to reason.

"They have indeed among them men of a high-spirited sense of right, and who manifest a bold adherence to it, but still such characters are at great pains to show that reason is on their side. They have no conception of that sullen notion of honour that would lead a man to prefer being shot or shooting some one else rather than explain and prove the truth and reasonableness of his words and actions."

"Even the Government is at the utmost pains to make it appear to the people that its conduct is reasonable and benevolent on all occasions. They have found, by the experience of many ages, that it is necessary for them to do so."

It is indeed admitted that "they are not always nice in a strict adherence to truth, nor are their premises always such as Europeans would admit, but granting them their own premises and statements of fact, they never fail

to prove that those whom they oppose are completely in the wrong;" and it is added, "in cases where an Englishman would grow impatient and probably knock his opponent down, a Chinese would still stand and reason with him." "Towards the rude and untractable they practice and teach contempt instead of fighting with them:" "the man who unreasonably insults another has public opinion against him, whilst he who bears and despises the affront is esteemed."

CLASSICAL taste in LITERATURE, considered in Europe as characteristic of superior civilization, and as having a tendency to exalt and ennoble those who possess it, is stated to be by no means unknown in China. The Chinese are indeed represented as being equally ignorant of, and indifferent to, European classics, for reasons which are obvious. The classic taste in modern Europe connects its inhabitants with countries once inhabited by people possessed of institutions and governed by powers which have since passed away. The liberties and the languages of the more northern and once barbarous nations of Europe are considered to have been chiefly derived from Greece and Rome.

"The Greeks and the Romans were the ancestors of the Europeans. The scenes of their battles therefore, the situation and antiquities of their cities, the birth-places of their poets, historians, legislators, and orators, all possess an acquired interest in the minds of those whose education has led them to an early acquaintance with them. But it would be difficult for a Chinese of the best talents and education to acquire, in the years of manhood, a similar interest"—nor could a motive be presented which should induce a Chinese to apply himself to such a pursuit; because the classic taste of the Chinese finds its appropriate aliment within the bounds of the Empire. They have among them native productions, which are considered models of style and literary excellence, and names of their own ancestors rendered dear by patriotic zeal and military prowess; "scenes of battles where thousands fought and died; the situation of splendid courts, the tombs of monarchs, the abodes of historians, moralists, and others whose memory is dear to them, and which interest their hearts in the antiquities of their fa-

there." These things they are described as holding in estimation; they speak of them, write about them, and the young are trained in habits of attention to and admiration of these objects of national veneration. These are the objects which minister to a taste in the Chinese which corresponds with the classical taste of Europeans.

But, while the Chinese are acknowledged to be a highly educated people, to be characterized by mildness and urbanity, and to possess all the elevation of character which results from classical taste, it is also acknowledged that they have vices, and such as naturally result from the absence of the light of divine revelation among them. They are represented as specious but insincere, as jealous, envious, and distrustful to a high degree. There is amongst them a considerable prevalence of scepticism, "a Sadduceean and rather atheistical spirit: and their conduct is very generally such as one would naturally expect from a people who feel not that sense of divine authority, nor that reverence for the divine majesty and goodness which in Sacred Scripture is denominated the 'fear of God.' Conscience has few checks but the laws of the land, and a little frigid ratiocination on the fitness and propriety of things, which is not generally found effectual to restrain when the selfish and vicious propensities of our nature may be indulged with present impunity." The Chinese therefore are represented as being generally "selfish, cold-blooded, and inhuman."

The character of this people, of which a slight sketch has been attempted in this and my former letter, is susceptible of still further illustration, by a reference to the ancient popular, and some of them rude customs connected with their superstitions. Of these the following are extracted from the Chinese calendar:

The FESTIVAL OF SPRING, which commences on the 15th of February, and is celebrated with great pomp, as well by the Government as by the people. In every capital city, there are made, at this period, two clay images of a man and a buffalo. The day previous to the festival, the *Chefoo*, or chief city magistrate, goes out to meet Spring; on which occasion children are carried about on men's shoulders, each vying with his neighbour in the

gorgeousness and fancifulness of the children's dresses. The following day, being the day of the festival, the *Chefoo* again appears as Priest of Spring, in which capacity he is, for the day, the first man in the province. Hence the chief officers do not move from home on this day. After the *Chefoo* has struck the buffalo with a whip two or three times, in token of commencing the labours of agriculture, the populace stone the image till they break it in pieces. The festivities continue for ten days. Connected with this festival is

The FLOWER COURT DAY, when the Chinese go abroad for the sole purpose of observing the budding of plants and flowers.

The NEW YEAR'S DAY, which in China falls in February, and several subsequent days, are periods of general festivity and settlement of accounts, as in Europe.

The FRASST OF LANTHORNS, which falls in March, is celebrated by all classes illuminating their shops and houses at night, with lanterns stuck on poles at the top of their houses; and offerings of lanterns are made at the temples of their gods.

The FESTIVAL OF THE DRAGON-BOATS falls in June. On the day of this festival the Chinese go on the rivers in long narrow boats painted and ornamented to resemble dragons. The boats being extremely narrow, with from sixty to eighty oars or paddles to each, they not unfrequently break in two; so that these festivities seldom conclude without the loss of lives. This is stated to be a custom of very remote antiquity.

The AIRING OF CLOTHES is a festival in China which falls in the month of June. On this day every one airs his clothes, from a tradition that, by so doing, they will not be liable to be injured by insects.

The BURNING OF CLOTHES is another festival, which lasts fifteen days in the month of August. At this period clothes made of various coloured papers are burnt, that they may so pass to the invisible world for the benefit of deceased relations. Prayers also are recited and food offered, chiefly for those who have been drowned at sea. This custom is founded on a tradition respecting a young man who obtained admission to Tartarus, and brought his mother from thence.

**CHUNG-YANG FESTIVAL**, which falls in October, is celebrated by parties going to the hills to drink and amuse themselves. Its avowed object is to promote forgetfulness. The Chinese make fancy kites, which they let fly wherever the wind may carry them, to denote that they give their kites and cares together to the winds.

**AUTUMN** is a period of great festivity. It falls in September, continuing from the 1st to the 16th of the moon; during which period families visit and feast with each other, and friends interchange presents of "moon cakes." These are round white cakes, with figures of men and women printed on them; they derive their name from a legend of one of the emperors of the Tang dynasty, who being, as he asserted, led one night to the palace of the moon, saw there a large assemblage of female divinities, dancing and playing on instruments of music. On his return he instituted plays in commemoration of it. On the middle day of the festival, oblations are made to the moon; and on the following day, young people amuse themselves by "pursuing the moon," which is represented by a round lanthorn carried on the end of a pole.

Of the several gods worshipped by the Chinese on their respective days, those of the **LAND** and **GRAIN** are represented as having been objects of adoration from very remote antiquity. "Their worship was anterior to the commencement of the earliest of the three sects which now divide China; and they are much spoken of in the ancient classics of Confucius and Mencius." It may here be proper to note that several religions are professed in China, and that the Government is at the head of the three most distinguished.

The **GOD OF FIRE**, whose anniversary occurs in the month of August, is frequently propitiated by the exhibition of plays. There are no regular theatres in China; but mat sheds are erected in the streets, and a platform being raised about four feet above the ground, the spectators all stand in the street in front. The expenses are paid by private subscription. Gentlemen have plays enacted at their own houses, where in some instances there are substantial buildings erected for the performance of the players, and the

accommodation of persons invited to see the play. Even in this case an open space is left for the free admission of the people.

The **GOD OF LETTERS** is worshipped by those who seek literary degrees.

**TSANG-HEE**, the inventor of Chinese characters, is worshipped by printers.

To the **QUEEN OF EARTH** burial places are dedicated.

**CHANG-TSEN-TZE**, the astronomer, is supposed still to exist, and to predict eclipses; as Francis Moore, who died about the reign of the Second Charles, still does in England.

Of the Chinese festivals, perhaps the most remarkable is that which falls in April, and is denominated

**THE FESTIVAL OF THE TOMBS**. At this time the Chinese every where repair to the tombs with offerings of food, of which, after, as they suppose, the spirits of the deceased have fed on the spiritual portion, the worshippers themselves partake. The weather being usually very fine, the weeds and dirt are cleared away from the tombs, and any repairs which may be requisite are made to them. These visits to the tombs are stated to be acts of worship, in which the Chinese of the higher orders read written prayers to their ancestors in much the same manner as to the gods, for prosperity in their particular callings, and in their families. The poor are generally satisfied with an extemporaneous service. There is also a service at funerals either read or spoken. Scholars, farmers, artisans, and merchants, who pray for prosperity in their several avocations, generally accompany their prayers with a vow or promise that, in the event of their prayers being favourably answered, they will make an offering to the god, or give money to a temple, for its and the idol's repair, or oil for the lamps, or a tablet of gratitude. His Imperial Majesty himself, it is stated, writes tablets. A poor shopman generally makes a sort of bargain in his vow. It is conditional. If he profit much, he will give much; and if but little, his return will be little. "Gamblers and others, who have been very importunate in their prayers and made large promises, and been afterwards disappointed in their hopes, have been known to insult their idols, or to break an ancestor's tablet to pieces;

but such a proceeding is regarded by the Chinese as extremely impious, and there are legends of the God of THUNDER having struck persons dead who have been guilty of such atrocities." Parents pray that sons and not daughters may be born to them. All classes, in doubtful or difficult undertakings, pray for a sign from the Gods, showing whether they will be prosperous or not. The sign which they have chosen consists in drawing from a bundle of bamboo slips a particular one, that refers by numbers to certain printed decisions in verse, which are laid up in the temple.

The following is a translation of a prayer written and presented at the tomb of an ancestor. After the date—

"I Tinkwang, the second son of the third generation, presume to come before the grave of my ancestor Lin-kung. Revolving years have brought again the season of Spring. Cherishing sentiments of veneration, I look up and sweep your tomb. Prostrate I pray that you will come and be present; that you will grant to your posterity that they may be prosperous and illustrious.—At this season of genial showers and gentle breezes, I desire to recompense the root of my existence, and exert myself sincerely. Always grant your safe protection. My trust is in your divine spirit. Reverently I present the five-fold sacrifice of a pig, a fowl, a duck, a goose, and a fish; also, an offering of five plates of fruit; with oblations of spirituous liquors; earnestly entreating that you will come and view them. With the most attentive respect, this annunciation is presented on high."

Of these ceremonies and customs, some may be considered innocent or puerile, or only as they are mixed up with idolatry, blameable, but as the Chinese are, and hitherto have been, destitute of the light of divine Revelation, they appear generally to have made the best use they could of dogmas which had been handed down from remote ancestors through successive generations, and in some instances to have turned their received doctrines to a better account even than Christians, who have been favoured with a very superior system, have done theirs. The festival of the tombs may be regarded as of this description; and as indicating the existence of a feel-

ing of reverence for parents in the breasts of the natives of this immense Empire, greater and purer than is found in the breasts of not a few who have had an early acquaintance with the divine sanctions of that code which commands honour to fathers and mothers, with a promise of long life as its certain reward. Indeed, veneration for parents is so much insisted on in China, that the non-fulfilment of parental commands, the quitting parents without permission, or even disrespect to their memory indicated by such acts as the giving of feasts or dances within a limited time after their decease, are in China offences which subject the offenders to magisterial castigation. The same principle is applied to women after they have entered the married state.

Perhaps it will be admitted, on an attentive consideration of what has been stated in this and my former letter, that the Chinese, notwithstanding their idolatry, are a highly civilized and polished people, and that in some respects they surpass the nations of Europe in civilization; that if their morals are inferior to those of Europeans, they are so only because the Chinese do not possess that superior standard of morals which has been so long possessed by the nations of Europe; that the communication of that standard to them by Great Britain, would be to the Chinese such a benefit as might hereafter connect the name of Great Britain with sentiments of lively gratitude throughout China; and that the highly literary character of the Chinese renders the impartation of that standard, by the agency of the press, easier in the case of China than it would be in the case of any other nation on the face of the earth. In this respect China appears to be a field ready ploughed to the sower's hand.

On the contrary, I beg leave again to observe, that any attempts to force upon this singular people an unacceptable intercourse with us, by outraging their laws or institutions, would, in my humble opinion, only render profitable intercourse with them more difficult, even for secular purposes, and place that very desirable object, the propagation of Christianity in China, at a much greater distance.

THOMAS FISHER.



S. W. VIEW OF KILPECK CHURCH. HERTFORDSHIRE.



Mr. URBAN,

ALTHOUGH the subject to which I now take the liberty of directing your attention, has been already twice noticed in the early volumes of your valuable *Miscellany*, yet I trust some further account of the very ancient and curious Church of Kilpeck, in the county of Hereford, and seven miles from the City, may not be deemed uninteresting and superfluous. They are accompanied by a perspective view of the Church from the south-east, a point which comprehends its most interesting and characteristic external features. A solitary view of a building, so abundant as this of Kilpeck in singular and curious architecture, cannot convey a fair idea of the merits of the subject; since the detail of every part, and the design of some portions beyond the reach of a single perspective view, present forcible claims to the attention of both the artist and the antiquary.

Mr. Malcolm, the author of *Londinium Redivivum*, and *Excursions in the Counties of Kent, Gloucester, Hereford, &c.* has given a very full and animated description of Kilpeck Church. He is essentially accurate, and I shall perhaps be excused for altering the text in the few particulars in which I find he is not so correct; it is stated in p. 142,

"The Church of Kilpeck is one of the most singular and perfect of the Norman style; and, in truth, a little cabinet of ancient sculpture, very perfect, but very vilely whitewashed within. The architect has divided it into a nave, choir, and chancel by two arches. The first, most fantastically decorated with pillars on the sides, covered by reliefs. Those on the north have three Caryatide figures, who stand on each other's heads; the upper, in a mantle and cap, bears a book and a four-leaved flower; the next a book and cap; the third a book and branch of palm. These are repeated on the south pillar, which has an interlaced capital. The first arch, with a double moulding, is sculptured into lozenges and zigzags. The second arch is plain. The chancel, three sides of a hexagon, has double slender pillars on the angles, from which ribs of lozenges and semi-lozenges ascend to a group of hideous masks in the vault. The three arches, from the masks to the walls above the windows, are pointed; but those of the windows themselves are semicircular, of double zigzag, springing from small pillars. The windows are similar to loop-

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holes, contracting in the depth of the wall, which is of very great thickness. The south door is an excellent specimen of the richest taste of the times; but an examination of the ornaments leads me to suppose the architect bad, previously to his sketch of it, recently read Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, and distracted his imagination with the terrors of Medusa and the Gorgons. The window in the west end of the Church is bounded by two pillars, with capitals of masks, holding embroidered sashes in their mouths. The shafts are covered with a wreathed moulding, and the torus of the arch with the reticulated pattern. There are three windows on the north side; one of which is lancet shaped, with a circular arch; the others have trefoil arches. The brackets or dentils under the roof are repetitions of the following odd representations—laced work, a head in chain armour, a stag, a hawk, a lion's head, two fishes, a satyr's head, a true lover's knot, and a head with another in the mouth. The corbel over the east window is the *Agnus Dei*."

At the west end are three pilaster buttresses, on which the ornamented string course rests, and from the summits of which issue three dragons' heads, with open mouths and coiled tongues, altogether projecting twenty-two inches.

We find in Dugdale, that "in 1134, Hugh the son of William the Norman, gave, Deo et Sancto Petro et Monachis Glocestrie Ecclesiam S. David de Kylpec, cum capella Beate Marie de Castello;" and afterwards, "Ego Stephanus Rex Anglorum, anno regni mei tertio (1138), petitione Walteri de Lacy, Abbatis Glocestrie, Ecclesiam de Chilpec, cum terris et decimis," &c. &c. &c. Thus we may fairly suppose this Church to have been in existence in the middle or latter end of the eleventh century.

The chancel terminates with a semicircular apsis, and has a stone roof in the form of steps, externally very similar to the temples of the Lower Roman Empire, and I think may be fairly classed as an unique specimen of this style of roof among our own ancient Churches. The county of Hereford, more perhaps than any other in England, affords a great variety of specimens of Church and Domestic architecture. I speak from actual observation, having visited the greater part of the kingdom with the view of investigating the venerable remains of its antiquities. Weobley alone wor-

furnish a volume, but its ancient structures are, alas! unknown to us by prints, and they are daily decaying and being demolished.

Resuming our subject, this Church, like too many others, as already observed by Mr. Malcolm, has not escaped repeated and unsparing applications of whitewash and plaster; however, no material injury has been done to its roof, windows, or any of its most curious ornaments, and the whole is still capable of being restored to its pristine condition, like the beautiful Church of St. Peter at Northampton.

The remains of the Castle occupy a slightly elevated situation, at an inconsiderable distance west from the Church. The unevenness of the ground, and here and there a few small detached fragments of wall, indicate the extent and strength of the Fortress; but it is no longer possible to trace the exact form and proportions of its plan. The village is small and scattered,—characters which are secured to it by the remoteness of its situation.

Yours, &c. T. L. PARKER.

Mr. URBAN, *Hinton St. George.*

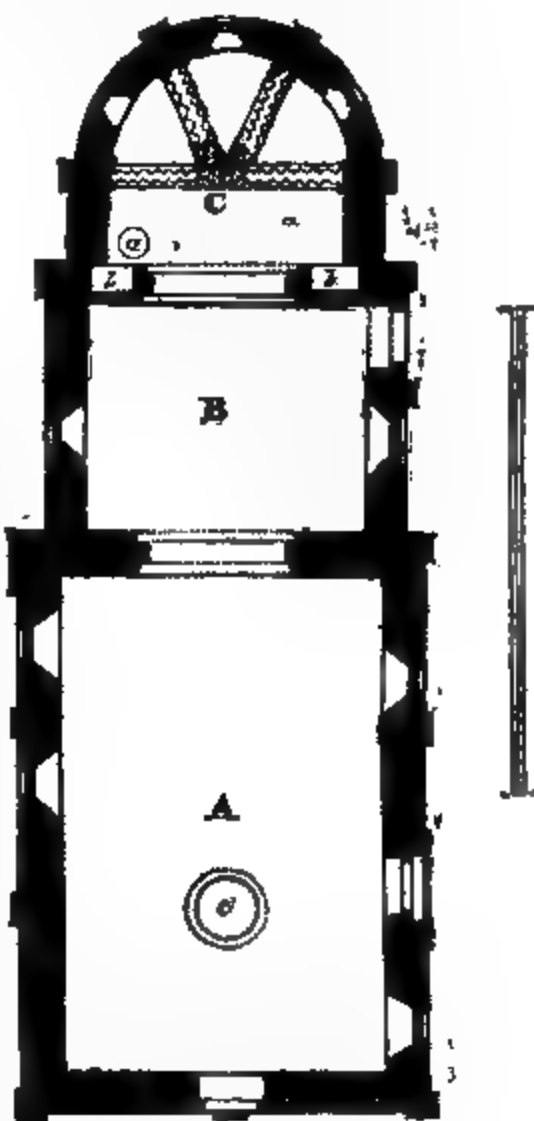
THE Church of Kilpeck, in the county of Hereford, has been described in your Magazine by Mr. Wathen (lix. p. 781). It is my object at present to supply some particulars respecting that curious and ancient edifice omitted in the communication just referred to.

Kilpeck Church consists of a nave and chancel.

The nave (A) is 31 feet 3 inches long, by 20 feet 6 inches wide, and is lighted by five windows, all of them single lights. It communicates with the chancel under a semicircular arch, having the zigzag and enriched lozenge mouldings; the shafts (one on each side) from which the arch springs, are faced with the effigies of six Saints, with their appropriate emblems, in high relief; the capital of one of the shafts is plain, that of the other is foliated.

The chancel is divided into two portions; the first, or western (B) is a parallelogram of 17 feet, by 14 feet

3 inches. It is lighted by two trefoil-headed single-light windows, and is entered from the outside by a door having a pointed arch. A plain semicircular arch forms the medium of communication between the first and second portion (C), which is in the form of a half circle of 14 feet diameter. It obtains light by three loop-holes. The ribs of the roof, springing from shafted mural piers, are cut into the chevron and lozenge ornaments, and terminate in the centre above, in four grim-looking heads. There is a large square recess, or locker (b b), lined with oak, in the western wall, on each side of the arch; and, in the north-west corner stands a "moveable double stone bason (a), formed like a dice-box or hour-glass,"\* supposed to be the lavacrum.



The font (c), similar to those of Madeley† and Bredwardine, in the same county, is a huge circular bason

\* Fosbroke, *Ency. of Antiq.* p. 96.

† On referring to my notes of Madeley Church, I find the following: "On the summit of the chancel wall, which may be seen from the south aisle, is some square-set masonry, which tradition describes as being the tomb of the founder. It is said to

of granite, 4 feet in diameter, set on a cylindrical column 10 feet in circumference; the height of the whole is 3 feet. A small inner basin, serving as a plug to the drain of the larger basin, is sculptured to resemble basket-work.

The principal entrance to the church is on the south side of the nave, through a wooden porch, and a semi-circular headed doorway, having coupled shafts at the sides, which with their capitals, imposts, and transome-stone, are richly and elaborately sculptured into a variety of figures; among these may be discerned through the whitewash, a man bearing a sword, another with palm leaves in his hand, serpents, heads, foliage, &c.; the whole is farther adorned with the zigzag, starry, triple-indented, head, and cable mouldings.

The exterior of the building is surrounded with a block-cornice composed of the heads of men and animals of all shapes, the holy lamb, a man performing on a musical instrument like a violin, two persons saluting each other, &c. The buttresses, or pilasters, are capped with dragons' heads. The western wall is surmounted by two arched apertures, or niches, which contain the bells.

Mr. King (*Mun. Antiq.* iv.) supposes Kilpeck Church to be a Saxon edifice; Mr. Foote (*Ency. of Antiq.* p. 96) is of the same opinion. Its form is that of the most ancient Christian temples; but it is remarkable principally for the profusion of sculpture with which its walls are adorned both within and without.

Westward of the Church stand the remains of the Castle, which belonged to the Lords of Kilpeck; and about a quarter of a mile southward, in the vale, may be traced the site of the priory mentioned by Leland (*Itin.* viii. 36).

WILLIAM SAWYER.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following is the inscription on the verge of the stone which supports the effigy of David, brother of Lle-

welyn, the last Prince of Wales, in Bettws-y-coed Church, described in my former letter (p. 309):

✠ HIC : IACET : ERVFDYD :  
AP : DAVYD : LOEH : ALNUS :  
DEI : WISE' RE : DE' :

Another accidental omission appears in the description of the monument of Sir Godfrey Foljambe. The shields bear the following arms: 1. Sable, a bend between six escallop shells Or; 2. Semé of fleurs-de-lis. This valuable specimen of sculpture is attached to one of the ancient pillars on the south side of the church, and measures twenty-eight inches by twenty inches.

I will now proceed with the subject of my communication. The fury of misguided zeal at the period of the reformation, having been chiefly directed against the figures which surrounded the altar, or were contained in screens, niches in vast numbers, and of exquisite beauty, once filled with the statues of saints, bishops, and kings, painted and gilt, are now left in insipid vacancy. A parish church rarely contained these embellishments in profusion or magnificence; and a cathedral or abbey church offered too tempting a prize to escape even in a single instance the greedy appetite of the destroyers. We may form some idea of the heaps of valuable rubbish which were thus gathered on the floors of our churches from a recent discovery in Winchester Cathedral. The pavement of the chapel immediately behind the high altar having been lately removed and lowered, it was found to have been almost entirely composed of the relics of figures, niches, and other fine carvings, all painted and gilt. Many of the heads are as large as life; they are very numerous, in perfect preservation, and exhibit sculpture more beautiful than that of the figures remaining in this, or almost any other church, could have led us to expect. Several of them appear to have been monumental, but the majority were doubtless once enshrined in the altar or chapel screens.

be of green marble,—a fact not easily ascertained, inasmuch as the object in question is thickly overspread with whitewash, and its elevation renders it almost inaccessible. Viewed from the floor, it certainly has the appearance of an ordinary altar-tomb, covered with a lid, which is studded with the ball-flower ornament of precisely the same character as that of the stone stalls in the chancel.—Perhaps some enterprising antiquary resident in the county, will investigate this subject more fully, and communicate the result to your readers.

From figures reduced to mere wrecks, in many instances even less entire than these, which were first hurled to the ground, then dismembered, and afterwards buried in the earth, we are obliged to deduce our conclusions of the skill and ability with which sculpture was at different periods performed. Of this description are the Percy monument at Beverley; the tombs of Crouchback and Valance at Westminster; the Peckham monument at Canterbury; and the Greenfield monument at York. One exception, however, must be made. Whether we are to ascribe the preservation of the kneeling figure of Edward Lord Despencer, on the canopy of his tomb in Tewkesbury Abbey Church, to design or accident is uncertain. The fact is remarkable, and we view with increased interest, on account of the rarity of such an occurrence, an object whose good fortune has preserved it from the talons of hired destroyers. This figure is under the size of life, armed as a warrior, and in a prominent and singular situation.

Crosses, whether monumental, or ornamental as those erected in church yards and market places, were adorned with statuary. Church doorways, as in the examples of Lichfield, Rochester, and Haighmond Abbey, owe much of their beauty to these figures.

I have thus far considered statuary in exact chronological series, in order to show, first, that ecclesiastical architecture, in its most magnificent examples, became dependent on it for much of its splendour, and that too with great variety in the modes of application; and secondly, that, individually considered, the statuary of the times referred to is to be admired for the accuracy of its delineation and the beauty of its sculpture. I could do no more were I to follow its progress through all the following changes of architecture. I might trace the varieties of costume, and minutely mark the decline of taste in sculpture; but since I cannot point out any new application of statuary to architecture, I shall not overstep the boundary I have assigned to these letters. Its redundancy, however, in later times, may deserve a remark. When an altar-screen, or any other part of a building was composed of niches and figures, it lost in accuracy what it gained in magnificence. This sort of triumph of

ornament over the dignity of architecture was unknown in the thirteenth, and in the early part of the fourteenth, century. Then the beauty and propriety of methodical arrangement were understood and regarded; nor was it till these were held in less esteem that the architecture became distinguished for a licentious display of finery. But the character of tombs, in which statues however numerous, and in niches however sumptuous, lost their importance in comparison of the recumbent effigy on the summit, rendered them less liable to this imputation. The cage-like screen which encloses the tomb of King Henry VII. cannot long detain the attention from those statues which constitute its value. Yet this extraordinary and splendid piece of metal workmanship is literally a mass of ornament; and the artfully disposed figures are not, or rather were not, its least numerous embellishments. The eye reposes in the same manner on the tombs and effigies of Cardinal Beaufort and Bishop Waynflete, though their gorgeous canopies at first arrest attention; and the want of these, the jewels of the splendid casket, occasions a sensation of disappointment amidst the praises bestowed on the sepulchral chapel of Bishop Fox, which was never furnished with either. In conclusion I will only observe, that, although statuary continued one of the indispensable ornaments of pointed architecture, as long as it maintained its supremacy in England, the tokens of decaying genius were visible in this as in its other accessory adornments; and long before the reformation, statuary, generally speaking, was wrought with as little delicacy, as it exhibited congruity in its multifarious application.

MISCELLANEOUS SCULPTURES. — Sculpture, in its general application to ecclesiastical decoration, is so closely connected with statuary, that I might with propriety have considered them together; but I have preferred the present arrangement, because it is my intention to place under this head, with the historical and grotesque productions of the ancients, a few remarks on the various kinds of ornaments, both in stone and wood, with which our ecclesiastical architecture abounds. Sculpture, therefore, in the sense to which at present I confine it, begins where statuary terminates. I do not

refer to any distinction of era, but to the character of the works themselves; their point of separation, as far as concerns the subjects of this letter, being fixed between isolated or moveable figures, and figures carved out of the substance of arches, or any other bodies. I have placed under the former, rather than the latter denomination, figures such as those which confer so much elegance and beauty on the cloister doorway of Norwich Cathedral, the southern entrance to St. David's Cathedral, and the front of Kirkham Abbey gateway. Sculptures of this kind shared a better fate than statuary under the hands of the fanatics; not that they were less unsightly objects, but because it required more labour and danger for their injury or destruction. A rope would with little difficulty bring the loftiest statue to the ground; but sculpture being mostly wrought in the solid walls, or so fixed that the process of removing it was too laborious to be tried, or long persisted in, its defacement was the usual practice. This labour was undertaken with uncommon alacrity; but from the very satiety consequent on unrestrained indulgence, the fastidiousness of selection where so many victims were at their mercy, and the first indolent listlessness which, when the fit of fury is over, will mostly creep in with the consciousness of unlimited power, the mœmoclats left much uninjured; and that though in many cases the work which one left imperfect was completed by another. Avarice too, and cupidity, prevailed over that disinterested appetite for mischief which looked not for its reward beyond the momentary gratification of having done the deed, and the former impulse conducting to profit, the other only to employment, the costly furniture and ornaments of altars, shrines, tombs, and screens, were doubtless the primary objects of attraction. Nor even to the lovers of havoc for its own sake, were objects wanting on which the first burst of their rage might expend itself at more ease to themselves than on the obstinate and deep-rooted idolatry of stone walls, though the numbers, alas! were not few who aspired to this loftier *auto da fé*. Moveable pictures were torn or burnt, and those which could not be entirely made away with industriously defaced; painted glass was beaten out

of the windows, and all the minuter carvings were assailed with unsparing malignity. Bishop Hall, in his "*Hard Measure*," gives us the following picture of the scene which he witnessed in his own cathedral, and which may be taken as a fair specimen of what occurred in other churches at the same period.

"It is no other than tragical to relate the carriage of that furious sacrilege (during the civil wars) whereof our eyes and ears were the and witnesses under the authority and presence of Linsey, Toftes the sheriff, and Greenwood. Lord, what work was here! what clattering of glasses! what beating down of walls! what tearing up of monuments! what pulling down of seats! what wresting out of irons and brass from the windows and graves! what defacing of arms! what demolishing of curious stone-work that had not any representation in the world, but only of the cost of the founder and skill of the mason!"

From the influence, however, of the causes already alluded to, and occasionally perhaps from local attachments, or obscurity of situation, abundant specimens of Norman historical and fanciful sculpture, have escaped the wreck. Their chief and most extensive varieties must be sought for in the capitals of columns, and the arches of doorways and fonts; but we have a great number also on church-yard crosses; and many interesting bas-reliefs, which were placed in different conspicuous situations, chiefly on the outside, but occasionally on the inside of churches. Of this latter description those on the west front of Lincoln Cathedral are remarkable for their extent, and the history they celebrate. Over the north door of Heythrop church in Oxfordshire, within a recessed panel, are two standing figures, one in ecclesiastical robes, the other in a doubtful costume; but both holding croziers in their left hands. Over an original window on the south side of the chancel of the same church, and also in a recessed panel, is a Lamb supporting the Cross.

The south porch of Langford Church in the same county, is distinguished by two sculptured representations of the Crucifixion. The one in the front, which is of small dimensions, bears the figure of our Saviour, very rudely formed. On one side of the cross is a male, and on the other side a female figure, both crowned with glory. The

figure of our Saviour in the east wall of the porch measures six feet from the extremities of the extended arms, and was of the same in height; but it is now headless. This figure is entirely clothed, and a girdle is bound round the waist.

If these sculptures are in their ancient positions, they certainly do not appear in the fabric to which they originally belonged, this member at least of the church of Langford having been rebuilt. Heythrop church is decidedly Norman; Langford possesses features of that style, but associated with the characteristics of early pointed architecture. On the south side of the tower of the latter structure, is another piece of sculpture, representing two men resisting the pressure of a building, or some other vast weight which presses upon them; but the sculpture and the allusion are equally obscure. The remarks I have already offered on Norman statuary render it needless for me to say much on the merits of basso-relievos of the same age, as representations of the human proportions and features; but as in many instances, they exhibit considerable ingenuity of invention, (which is the most that can be said for them, since we should in vain seek in them the traces either of refinement of thought or system of arrangement, or beauty of execution,) it will perhaps be expected that I should not pass them altogether unnoticed. There seems to have been a sort of universal rule for sculpture, as there was for the style of architecture. The same subjects had no material points of difference in the manner of their representation, however remote their separation as to place; however rich the accompaniments of one design, or however destitute of surrounding embellishments another. This coincidence is not merely accidental; it seems to imply a reciprocal communication between the men of practical science in those times.

In reference to satirical sculptures, and those formed on legends, to the honour of saints, or the reputation of patrons, the latter of which exceed the former beyond comparison, their interpretation is difficult and doubtful; not so much from any obscurity in the representations themselves, as because the incidents and manners to which they allude are very imper-

fectly, if not wholly unknown to us. The rooted propensity for the grotesque, which is so striking a characteristic of the Norman sculptors, discovers itself in many of their most solemn subjects, when it is scarcely to be supposed that they felt any desire to excite other than the most serious reflections, though, from the dissolution of the mysterious charm (if such there was), which could thus link devotion with distortion and grimace, they now provoke only merriment, and almost defy all solemnity of thought. Where truth of execution was so little regarded, it might naturally be expected that invention should predominate; and this is strikingly the case in one or two instances, which I will select from many in my possession. They are the ancient and remarkable circular fountains in Grimstone and Kirkbourne churches, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The building containing the latter, itself exhibits some very remarkable specimens of Norman architecture; and the font is of the same age, but its sculpture excels in coarseness, I had almost said barbarousness, any other ornament belonging to the church. The subject of the Grimstone font is the Last Supper. The figure meant to represent our Saviour is in the act of giving the blessing. That of the other, though Scriptural, is very unintelligible to me. It covers the side of the font in two unequally divided spaces, the upper containing fourteen of the most hideous figures ever formed by a chisel; and the lower, the Holy Lamb, a figure with an axe, to denote the sacrifice, and several monstrous beasts.

If the ends were answered, the means were deemed of little moment by the sculptors of the age now under consideration. Unless it were so, and unless we allow that they often put the chisel to the block without a previous thought, and consequently without having arranged the proportions or the positions of their figures, it would be difficult to account for small figures having enormous heads, or enormous heads and bodies standing only on feet, for want of space to introduce their legs.

It is not surprising that in sculptured foliage the Normans should have far surpassed, as works of imitation, their figures. These patterns often possess great elegance, but we have

no models with which to compare them. They are not the resemblances of things that ever existed, whatever they were intended to be. The intricate mixture of leaves, tendrils, and knotted bands, answer the purpose of enrichment, and please from the ingenuity, and not unfrequently the elegance of their invention. They are sometimes emblematical, as at Tutbury church, one of the capitals of whose south doorway is composed of an endless knot, in allusion to eternity; and again, as on the south door of Rodborne church in Wiltshire, where there are three united branches, in allusion to the Trinity. I shall presently take notice of some other examples of this class.

The north doorway of Little Langford church in Wiltshire, exhibits, under an arch of zigzag, the rude figure of a Bishop or Abbot, holding a crozier in one hand, the other uplifted as in the act of blessing; and a plant, probably intended for a tree, with a bird perched on each of the three branches. On the frieze below is a sculpture of a boar hunt; the animal is attacked by two dogs in front, and two in the rear. The only remaining capital is formed of grotesque animals and scroll-work. A more perfect representation of the same subject appears on the frieze of the south doorway of Tutbury church. The boar, driven to the combat by a man, is opposed by four dogs. Both specimens are sculptured in low relief, and the defacements they have received from time and mischief, have increased the rudeness of the character they now present. The first sculpture measures upwards of four feet in length; the last, three feet five inc. by nine inc.

A curious relic of sculpture is preserved on the south side of Inglesham Church in Wiltshire. It is a bas relief of the Virgin holding the Infant Jesus on her knees. The dexter finger of a large hand, supposed to issue from the clouds, is pointed towards the Child. This subject measures thirty-seven by twenty inches. In a room over the porch of Highworth Church in the same county, is the head of a Norman doorway, saved from the ruins of the original building, and now appearing as an ornament to a fire-place. Within its border of foliage is a man seated on a bull, and having his arms round the

neck of the animal, which seems to be rising from a crouched position.

These specimens of Norman sculpture are only recommended to our notice by their curiosity; others of more refined workmanship enrich the fonts in Cherington and Stanton churches, both in Wiltshire. The figures on the former are the Apostles; those on the latter are warriors, some distinguished by their swords, and others by their long, narrow, and sharply-pointed shields. They are well proportioned, and their sculpture, as well as that of the beautiful band of ornaments, bespeaks the exertion of considerable talent. There probably remain no better specimens of Norman sculpture than those on the porch of Malmsbury Abbey, the doorways in St. Joseph of Arimathea's chapel at Glastonbury, and at Ely, and those at Barfreton and Patricksbourne. So great was the partiality for sculpture in these examples, that in neither of them is that legitimate ornament of Norman architecture, the zigzag, admitted among the enrichments, which consist entirely of figures, animals, and foliage, too various and elaborate in design and carving, to be particularly described. The south doorway of the last-named church near Canterbury, perhaps surpasses all the rest for the united beauty of its proportions and sculpture. The ornaments upon the arch itself are nearly perfect; but the figure of a Lamb carrying a banner, and crowned with glory, over the arch, is almost effaced; and the sculpture within the arch shows the marks of wanton and excessive violence. It represents the same subject as the south doorways of Ely Cathedral and Malmsbury Abbey Church, namely, the Deity crowned with glory between two angels. In the right-hand corner is an eagle holding a label, emblematical of St. John, and other figures, which can no longer be identified.

AN ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUARY.

Mr. URBAN, April 2.

THE statement quoted by your Reviewer (p. 331) from Mr. Dove's publication on the history of the Wesley family, that the late Francis Annesley, LL.D. Member for Reading, was a descendant of Dr. Annesley, grandfather to the remarkable brothers Samuel, John, and Charles Wesley,

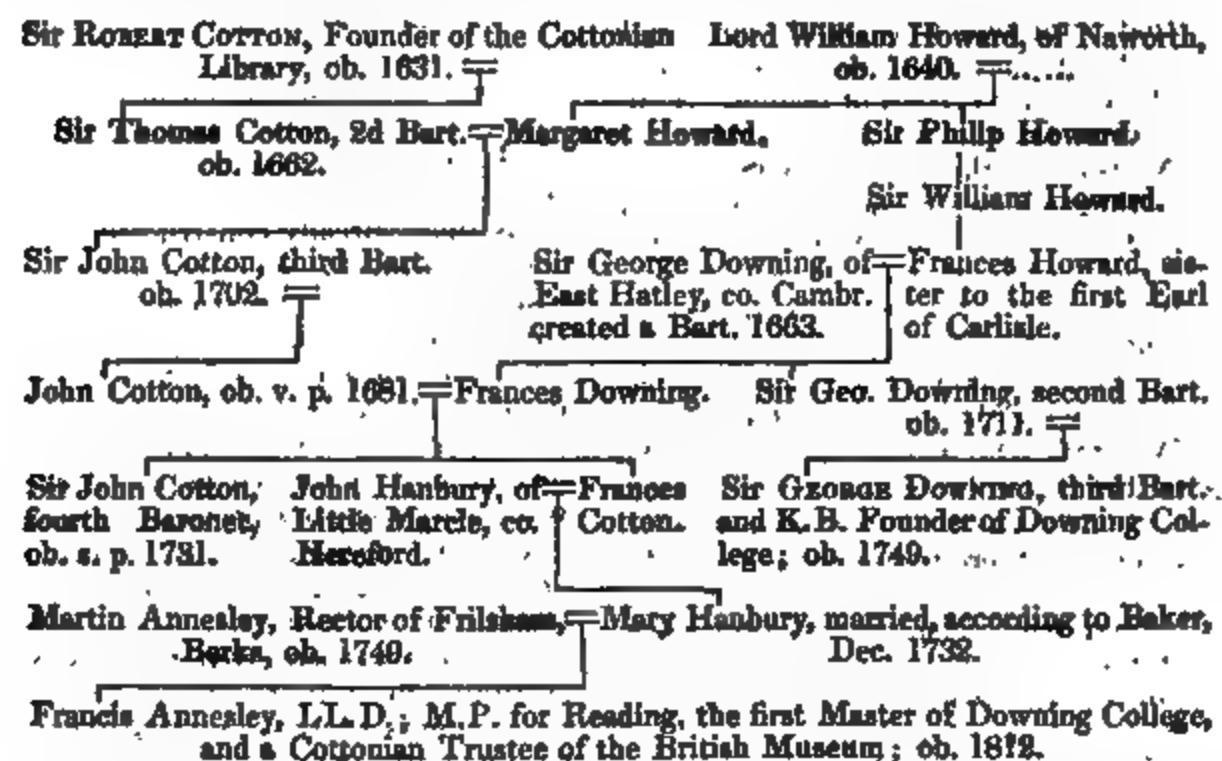


not more correct than Mr. Dove's other genealogical statements. Mr. Dove has not made it on his own authority; he has taken it from "Memoirs of the Wesley Family, &c. by Adam Clarke, LL.D." p. 236, where the same thing is asserted. But it is notoriously an assertion without a shadow of proof.

Dr. Francis Annesley, the Member for Reading, was the son of the Rev. Martin Annesley, Rector of Frlsham in Berkshire, who was an elder brother of the first Viscount Glerawly, the grandfather of the present Earl of Annesley; and whose descent, toge-

ther with that of the numerous branch descended from his elder brother Francis, the head of which resides at Bletchington in Oxfordshire, is deduced in a pedigree printed in Mr. Baker's admirable History of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 503, from Francis Annesley, the eldest son of the second marriage of the first Viscount Valentia, with Jane Stanhope, sister to the first Earl of Chesterfield.

The extract of pedigree subjoined, will show how Dr. Annesley stood related through his mother to both the Cotton and Downing families: . . .



There can hardly be a doubt that the family traditions of a connection between Dr. Samuel Annesley, and the Anglesey family, had a foundation in fact: or that your Reviewer has rightly conjectured that they all descended from George Annesley of Newport-Pagnel, who died in 1607.

How much remains to be done in the gentilitical antiquities of the English nation! and nothing effectual can be done till there is greater facility of access to the testamentary evidence of early times; the great depository of sound information on this point. The family of Annesley, it is presumed, in the reign of Elizabeth, were in a very moderate condition of life, and the connection with the old Annesleys of Nottinghamshire, very questionable. Clarendon speaks of "one Annesley, kinsman to Mount Norris, a servant of the Earl of Strafford." (History of Rebellion, i. 220.) There was also a

Michael Annesley (perhaps the same person) who was servant to Gualtign the antiquary. Even Lord Mountnorris (afterwards Viscount Valentia) is supposed to have advanced himself from a low condition; i. e. from being butler to Lord Falkland when Deputy of Ireland, as I find in Wood's MS. F. 7, in the Ashmole library.

A LOVE OF GENEALOGICAL ACCURACY.

Mr. URBAN, May 3.

IN the Church of Worsted in Norfolk, is to be read the following inscription, which has long afforded matter for antiquarian conjecture:

"This work was made in y<sup>e</sup> yer of God MCCCCI. at the propp<sup>r</sup> cost of the catell of the Church of Worsted, called y<sup>e</sup> bachelers lyte y<sup>e</sup> God p<sup>r</sup>serve wt all the b<sup>n</sup> factors of y<sup>e</sup> same, now and ev<sup>r</sup> ame. Than war husbodes Cristofyr Rat, Jefery Dey."

.



I shall endeavour to explain it.

"The cantell of the Church of Worsted" is the corner of the Church, some particular angular part of it, of which the form of our old ecclesiastical edifices afforded many: but the corner is used for the persons who were wont to assemble at that corner, and who they were is manifest by the next clause, the bachelors, the unmarried men of the parish; for the window by which this castel of the Church was lighted, was called the Bachelor's lyte. It had no doubt been made by them, it being no unusual thing to find in fenestral inscriptions, that windows were made commonly with ornamented glass, at the expense of particular classes of people. Thus, "Pray for the well-faire of Margaret Aveison, with all the maydens of the Lathgarth, which bestowed this window, 1537." *South Yorkshire*, ii. 219. I recollect another similar benefaction, in which the "wyves" were the benefactors.\*

The persons by whom the work was made, were therefore the Bachelors of Worsted, who were wont to assemble in that particular corner of the Church; i. e. their guild or fraternity was accustomed there to assemble; and this is further shown by the expression "Than war husbonds," the husbands of the Guild, i. e. those who had the care of the common purse, and kept the accounts of the Guild.

So that on the whole the meaning of the inscription seems to be this:—that the work, whatever it is, on which it is carved, was executed at the cost of the Guild of Bachelors of Worsted, at the time when Christopher Rant and Jeffery Day had the care of the common stock.

The date must be 1501, not 1550, as might be supposed; these guilds being abolished by the statute 1 Edward VI.

Those voluntary associations for religious purposes, require more illustration than they have yet received. The late Mr. Hamper had in his possession the book of the proceedings of one of these Guilds, a very rare description

\* Instances of similar contributions of windows by the married and single classes of each sex, at South Mims in Middlesex, and St. Neot's in Cornwall, are noticed in our vol. c. i. pp. 110, 333.—*EDIT.*

of manuscript; and I have a roll of the members of a Guild at Nottingham. JOSEPH HUNTER.

—♦—  
MR. URBAN, Walsworth, May 1.

THE recent continuation of the Great Sewer in Southwark, having afforded an opportunity for prosecuting my researches into the Roman antiquity of that spot, I beg leave to communicate the result, which to me has been highly satisfactory, as it places Mr. Gwilt's conjecture, formed some years since, of a Roman cemetery in Southwark, almost beyond the reach of a doubt, and further shows the extent of it in the direction north and south.

The work commenced near the Town Hall, and then proceeded southward to Union-street, and northward to York-street, at which points the sewer joins those already constructed. After the most careful investigation, I can safely pronounce the discoveries made throughout the line of work to be either of sacrificial or sepulchral remains, such as fragments of urns, paterae, lachrymatories, and the ornamented pottery known as the Samian ware, with some few perfect specimens.

In the accompanying engraving (*Plate II.*) fig. 1, is a cinerary vase found near York-street.

It rarely happens that there is opportunity for minute investigation of the contents of these vessels, as the workmen almost invariably throw them out, with the hope of finding treasure; but on examining the small portion of earth that remained in this vessel, I found fragments of burnt bones, and a small piece of a glass lachrymatory; hence I conclude it sepulchral. Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, were found near it. Fig. 2 is a vessel about five inches in height, curiously pinched into form, apparently by the thumb and finger of the potter; it has the appearance that an earthen vessel would assume if brushed over with black lead.

Fig. 3, is a vessel of stone-coloured earth, about five inches in height.

Fig. 4, a small vessel of glass. The last two are usually denominated lachrymatories.

Fig. 5, a small vessel of earthenware, about four inches in height, colour intense brown.

The above-named vessels probably contained gums, essences, or balsams

the most costly of which were employed by the ancients at their funeral rites. With these they embalmed the body if intended for burial, or fed the flames of the funeral pile, where cremation was resorted to; and it is pro-

bable that its resemblance to Fig. 11, may be considered cinerary.

Fig. 11, is a bead or amulet of a vitreous substance. A similar one was found among sepulchral remains on Chartham Down.

Fig. 12, a beautiful vessel of Samian ware, most elegantly formed and enriched on the rim with a leaf motif used in the decorations of the Roman pottery. Mr. Smith has a similar one in his collection, both were found near the Town Hall.

Fig. 13, we may collect that some were very costly; hence the smallness of some of the vessels discovered.

Fig. 6, is a fragment of a curiously formed vase; the surface appears to have been gilt.

These articles were all found near York-street, where the first indication of sepulture occurred. All the discoveries northward of this, appear to be sacrificial; these have been detailed in a former communication,\* in which however I omitted the very curious vessel marked Fig. 7. The drawing will materially assist the description; it consists of three small vessels of earthenware attached at the bottom to a hollow ring of the same material, fluids poured into any one of which would rise into the other two, passing through the ring at bottom. I am at a loss for a conjecture as to the use of this singular shaped vessel; but, if I were to hazard an opinion, I should say that it was used at a sacrifice. Judging from the accompanying deposits, its triune figure would suggest the idea that it had been used in some mystic ceremony; perhaps some of your Correspondents can offer a more probable conjecture.

Fig. 8 and 9, are vessels found near the Town Hall; these are of a pale stone-coloured earth.

Fig. 10, is the upper part of an earthen vase, fine in texture, and most beautifully formed on the lathe. This,

Fig. 14, is a fine specimen of Samian ware, found near St. Thomas's Hospital. The fragment from which the restored drawing, as shown on the plate, was made, formed about two-thirds of the vessel. The numerous highly ornamented fragments found during the Bridge works, appear to have formed parts of such vessels; these I consider to have been used for sacrificial purposes; having invariably found such fragments more abundant where there were remains of animals, such as tusks of the wild boar, horns of the goat, sheep, &c.

Throughout the whole line of works these vessels have been invariably found broken, but the pieces to form the whole vessel have sometimes been discovered. It may have been a part of the funeral ceremony, to destroy them as a symbol of death; there seems to be an allusion to some such custom in Ecclesiastes, ch. 11. "Because man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets: or ever the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken, or the pitcher be broken at the fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern. Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, &c." It seems probable that the Preacher would illustrate his subject by reference to some well-known custom.† Or perhaps

\* See our vol. cii. l. p. 17.

† Notwithstanding the plausible appearance of the conjecture of our ingenious Correspondent, we must dismiss it as fanciful, and not borne out by fact. Numerous are the instances which we could cite to prove that the vessels deposited by the Romans with their dead, were never purposely fractured at the time. We submit to our readers the opinions of Bishop Hall and Horne on the passage from Ecclesiastes: "All the functions and offices of life be quite discharged, which shall be in the last act of death, for, as when the cord is loosed and the bucket broken, and the pitcher broken at the well, or the wheel at the cistern, no water can any more be drawn, so when these vital parts fail, there can be no further prolongation of life when this

it may be accounted for by the belief entertained by the Romans, that whatever had been consecrated to the supernatural gods, was defiled, not only by the touch of a corpse, but even by being brought near to one. Granting that these vessels were sacrificial, doubtless they would be consecrated, and having been used at a service at the burial of the dead, they would for the above reason be considered defiled, and perhaps destroyed on that account.

Judging from all that I have seen throughout the line of the works in Southwark, I am induced to think that cremation was the most common practice with the Romans during their residence here. The discoveries, recorded by Stows, of Roman sepulchral remains in Spitalfields, would lead to the same conclusion.

The situation of this burial-place agrees with the accounts handed down to us, that the Romans buried their dead, as enjoined by their law, without the walls of the city, and by the road side; this appears to have principally occupied an angular space between the Ermine-street, which took a southerly direction to Portsmouth, and the Watling-street, which branched off in a south-east direction to Dover.

Before closing this paper, I would remark, that the discoveries which continue to be made on the City side, have a decidedly different character to those above described. An elegantly formed copper ewer, recently found near the Monument, is the only vessel of that material that I have seen during the progress of the extensive excavations for the Bridge works.

Yours, &c. W. TAYLOR.

triot" during the debates of the House of Commons; although, on reference to Cobbett's Parliamentary History, I

do not find them so numerous as might have been expected.

At vol. iv. col. 375, are the following short observations made on the impeachment of the Earl of Clarendon, Oct. 26, 1667:

"Mr. Marvell would have the faults hunt the persons: would not have a sudden impeachment by reason of the greatness of the person or danger of escape, Lord Clarendon not being likely to ride away post."

On the 7th of Nov. following, his name again appears, merely as requiring Mr. Seymour to give his authority for a charge connected with the same impeachment.\*

Under March 1676-7, is a much longer speech† of Marvell, in opposition to a bill which was then under discussion for educating the children of the Royal Family in the Protestant religion; and which he opposed principally on the grounds of its being unreasonable; and that there was no pressing occasion either to anticipate the King's death, or that the crown would devolve on a Popish government. "Next to the King living, he would cast as little umbrage on his successors as might be; minds are in the hands of God, who turns them as rivers of water." He proceeds to say that he "does not love to reflect on the persons of those who represent the Protestant religion;" however, he does not let the Bishops escape some little of the sarcasm he was accustomed to apply to them. He proposes that nine physicians, instead of nine prelates, should come to the King, to administer the test: "it is a pretty experiment, just a trial whether the loadstone will attract the iron, or the iron the loadstone. ? ? ? He thinks not but physicians may be thought by a popish King as proper a cure for his soul as bishops." The chevalier de Menervicette, physician to the Great Turk, was by him made Patriarch of Antioch." The progress of his arguments is still more extraordinary, as being directly in opposition to the change of Sovereign made by his own

frame of man's body shall thus be dissolved; then shall the dust of which it was formed, return to the earth, and the soul or spirit shall return to the God who gave it." —Hall. "The silver cord is thought to mean the thread of life, the spinal marrow; the golden bowl to express the heart, and the wheel at the cistern the tubes and arteries about it." Horne. See Doyly and Mant in loca.—Emm.

\* Cobbett, vol. iv. col. 385.

† Ibid. cols. 855-857.

political friends shortly after at the Revolution.

"He thinks this power not fit to be lodged in any sort of persons whatsoever. *Whatever prince God gives us, we must trust him.* Let us not, in prevention of

debat." Sir M. Goodrich then attempted to pacify the House; but Mr. Secretary Williamson could not excuse Marvell the reflection made on the Speaker, and would have him withdrawn, and Col. Sandys termed the reflection "a strange confidence, if not an impudence." Marvell then made a lengthened apology (in the course of which he again remarks that he seldom speaks to the House); but this did not entirely satisfy; for Sir Henry Capel and Sir Robert Holmes began disputing how many blows were struck; the latter stating that "Marvell flung about three or four times with his hat, and then gave Harcourt a box on the ear." The Speaker had then to moderate this secondary dispute, by declaring that "both Holmes and Capel are in the right; but Marvell struck Harcourt so home, that his hat fell as well as his hat, hit him." After Sir R. Howard and Mr. Garroway had each made some remarks, Mr. Secretary Williamson at length declared himself satisfied, and hoped the House was so; and Sir Thomas Mores closed the discussion\* with some remarks which are worth quoting, as confirming the character which the preceding anecdote will already have given of the seventeenth year of the Longest Parliament.

"By our long sitting together, we lose, by our familiarity and acquaintance, the decencies of the House. I have seen 500 in the House, and people very orderly; not so much as to read a letter, or set up a foot. One could scarce know any body in the House but him that spoke."

This will be regarded as an interesting memorial of the senatorial manners in the reign of Charles the Second. The spirit of Sir Thomas Mores has been inherited by Mrs. Trollope; and their injunctions of a becoming decency and decorum are equally deserving of attention whether in America or at home.

Mr. URBAN, May 8.  
"IT is truly astonishing to remark how lamentably deficient our Peerages are in the junior branches of nobility. Sir Egerton Brydges professes to give collaterals; but there is not a single family concerning whom he has not

hoped that, as the Speaker keeps us in order, he will keep himself in order in future."

fection, said that "Marvell had some kind of a stumble, and mine was only a thrust," and the thing was acci-

\* The Debate will be found at length in Cobbett, cols. 858, 859.



made many errors of commission and omission. Beginning with the first family in the Peerage, it is wonderful how very little is known of the house of Howard. I design in this essay to point out a few of many unnoticed branches of that exalted family, and to ask (as I did in my remarks published by you on the Sidney family,) a few elucidatory questions as I proceed.

Thomas fourth Duke of Norfolk had issue by his first wife Mary, heiress of the last Fitz-Adam Earl of Arundel, Philip, &c. the present Duke; and by his second wife Margaret, heiress of Lord Audley de Walden, two sons, 1. Thomas Earl of Suffolk. Now it appears by Edmonson, that this first Earl of Suffolk had issue, besides Theophilus 2d Earl, and Thomas Earl of Berkshire, and Edward Lord Howard of Esrick, and Henry and Sir Charles, who both married, and died without male issue; also three other sons, Sir Robert, Sir William, and Sir John. Sir Robert was seated at Vasterne or Wastun, Wilts; he married Catharine, daughter of Henry seventh Lord Bergavenny, and had issue a son Robert, who married Winifred, daughter and heiress of Thomas Cossey. Winifred was buried at Yoxall, Staffordshire, Sept. 1, 1699, and inherited from her mother a large estate. She had issue Robert Howard, buried at Yoxall in 1703; Mary, s. p.; and Winifred, ultimately sole heiress, married Peter Giffard, but died in 1734, s. p.; so that the Earl of Suffolk is the heir of this branch.

The 2d son of Thomas fourth Duke of Norfolk, was the famous Lord William Howard of Naworth. He lived 63 years in wedlock with Elizabeth, sister and coheir of George Lord Dacre, and had issue five sons; 1st, Philip, grandfather of the Earl of Carlisle. [The first Earl of Carlisle had three brothers, two of whom, Philip and John, are barely noticed; query, had they any issue?] 2d. Sir Francis; 3d. Sir William of Brufferton, s. p.; 4th. Charles, s. p.; 5th. George, s. p.; 6th. Sir Charles; 7th. Sir Thomas; 8th. Sir Robert, a monk; and two sons, died infants. Now, I purpose giving the descent of Sir Francis, Sir Charles, and Sir Thomas, all omitted in Brydges.

The sons of Sir Francis are given in Brydges, but he does not give the de-

scend of Howard of Corby, from William the youngest son, which will be found in Hodgson's History of Northumberland, Part II. vol. ii. p. 477; and in Lodge's new Peerage.

Sir Thomas, seventh son of Lord William Howard.—Brydges is wrong in stating Sir Thomas's only son Thomas\* to have died unmarried. He mar-

thy sister of Lord Widdrington, had issue more sons than William; he had also Francis, Charles, Henry, Thomas, John, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Dorothy.

[Query, is any thing more known of these sons, and were they at all connected with Capt. Thomas Howard, Commander man-of-war, who 1734, and is buried Mag. 1734). This sister Benedicta, b. 1732; and another administered, to be and was buried at March 24. She is

\* See Hodgson's Northumberland, II. ii. 381; Surtees's Durham, vol. iii. 380.

wick, a Captain in the Navy, buried  
at Dulwich, Feb. 3, 1744, was  
Lieutenant of the *Etna* fire-ship  
(Gent. Mag. 1740) a relation of Sir

Mr. Unwin, who has been  
1 BEG, through your publication,  
to thank J. H. for his private notice  
The Harl. MS. 4630, f. 15g, contains

ney to Head." *Mercurius Politicus*, Sept. 7, 1648-9, mentions Mr. Christopher Sidney among persons of quality, prisoners at Chester for supporting Sir G. Booth's insurrection.

Query, if not a prisoner for Sidney?  
The Prerogative Court obtains the will of Thomas Hopton, who was buried with his last husband at Blytheburgh, (Nov. 7, 1497). Her name appears also on the Court Rolls of the mayor of Sybton, as does also her son's, 9 Hen. VII.

are in winding sheets, and the one lost the same; the two others appear to be female figures with long hair flowing over their shoulders, probably to convey the idea that they survived

He gained his cause; this was anno 1589.<sup>10</sup> The Fire of London has laid this pedigree in temporary darkness. Yet, I trust, that at Chichester, York, Norwich, or elsewhere, documents may yet be found sufficient to trace the male line of that illustrious house; and that, through your Magazine, I shall continue to receive assistance in

\* P. 605.

\* P. 216.

<sup>10</sup> Chanc. Rec. S. s. 26, No. 11, Tower, p. 97, B, of the Report Office.

Your Correspondent erroneously asserts that I uniformly used the *i* in the family name; but see my essay, p. 607. The family used the *i* or *y* indifferently. Example: Christ Church, Oxford, 1584, elected students Dec. 24, Francis Sidney, Cantianus, gen. fil. æt. 18 (a Westminster scholar). Penhurst burial register, Mr. Francis Sydney, rector of Penhurst, May 15, 1633.

Mr. Stacey Grimaldi says it is very easy to trace a clergyman's parentage, but I have found it very difficult. At Westminster School no registers were kept, or are lost. The Oxford registers tell but little. Thus I cannot find the parentage of either the Rev. Philip, Francis, or Lawrence Sidney.

A GENEALOGICAL INQUIRER.

MR. URBAN,

IN Lysons's *History of Cumberland*, p. cxciv. is an engraving of an inscription thus described by the Editor: "Over one of the windows on the south side of the nave of Dearham church, is a gravestone, with a cross-florée and sword, having the words *Kestula Radulp.* (*Cestula Radulphi*, the coffin of Radulphus) cut on it, in very uncouth characters." In a note is added, that this inscription was inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1751, p. 112; and in the same volume, p. 254, some conjectures of the Rev. Dr. Pegge on it, who, "with no small degree of ingenuity," read it in the following manner: "*Hæ fenestras Galfridus Gudag reparavit An'o Domini M.C.L.*"!!!

The utter absurdity of Pegge's interpretation, needs no comment. It is sufficient to observe, that in former days the learned ignorance betrayed by antiquaries in decyphering the plainest inscriptions, contributed in no small degree to draw down on them that merited contempt which is now no longer felt or expressed. But neither ought Mr. Lysons to escape without censure. Although not so ridiculous, his interpretation is equally erroneous with that of Pegge. The inscription stands thus:

H' est tŪBA RADULPHI FIL. .  
in characters so plain as to render the true interpretation "*Hæc est tumba Radulphi, fil. . . .*" (this is the tomb of Ralph, son of . . .) scarcely necessary. Mr. L.'s ignorance of the

common contraction *h'* for *hæc*,\* occasioned his error, although it occurs in another place (p. cci. in the inscription on a cross at Lanercoast priory), where he simply reads *h.* and omits the verb *est* (expressed by the usual contraction *+*) immediately before it. Did our County Historians make themselves more perfectly acquainted with the system of contractions observed in ancient MSS., these errors (which are of very frequent occurrence) would be easily avoided.

This blunder of Pegge recalls to my memory another exquisite sample of the *swaddle* of the antiquaries of old. In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. liv. p. 257, is a communication from a Correspondent signing himself *Eugenio*, in illustration of an engraving of a maple bowl preserved in the Hospital of Harbledown, near Canterbury, on which is represented the figure of Guy of Warwick on horseback, killing a dragon, which is witnessed with great apparent satisfaction by a lion. Around is a legend (in letters† probably of the thirteenth century) thus copied by EUGENIO,

GY DE WARWYC : ADANOVN :  
FEEL OCCIS : LE DRAGOVN,

who forthwith proceeds to inform us, that some real or fictitious place is probably concealed under the name of *Danovs*, where the dragon was slain! although according to others it may be the name of Guy's sword!! or should be read *adorous*, i. e. "on the back of a roan horse"!!! It is a little amusing to find such egregious nonsense written and printed on so plain a sentence. For ADANOVN we should print it AD A NOVN, and for *feel* read *veci*, and the inscription will then be intelligible enough:

"Guy of Warwick is he named; here he slays the dragon;"

Or in old English rhyme:

"Of Warwick he hight Guyon;  
Here he slays the dragon."

\* For the benefit of persons not accustomed to ancient MSS. it may be as well to point out to them that the letter *h* with a bar across it, or a stroke joined on, *h'*, means *hæc*; but with a dot after it, *h.*, or *o* above the line, *ho*, it means *hoc*; with an *i* above the line, *hi*, it means *hic*; and with a *c* above, *h'*, it means *hæc*.

† Engraved also in *Bibl. Top. Brit.* vol. I. No. XXX. p. 180.

To his knights then said Guyon,  
I will go fight agayne yonder Dragon,  
That would slay yonder gentle Beauty.

That stroke came so fall and sore,  
That the Dragon fall downe there;  
Then drough Guy out his sword, browne,  
And smote of the head of the Dragon.  
Yours, &c.

VISIT TO ANTWERP AT THE CAPITULATION.

a tolerably correct idea.\* Upon the

circumstance to throw up a rampart behind the stream, forming thereby a position of some strength, should the French army, under any unforeseen circumstances, have thought proper to retire. The road between this and Berchem is perfectly straight, and rises slightly above the surrounding country; no works had been erected upon it, owing probably to the level nature of the ground; but the numbers of straggling soldiers, ammunition carts, waggons laden with shells, and galloping couriers, increasing as we advanced, indicated some very extraordinary commotion in the neighbourhood.

Berchem, one of the small suburban villages of Antwerp, at this time contained the headquarters of *Maréchal Gérard*, and was the grand depot for piles, gabions, and fascines, and other requisites for opening and maintaining the trenches; the tool-chests and paraphernalia of the artillery were piled up in the church-yard, and near, within an open square, were the unpretending memorials of some who had fallen in the trenches. The little village was in grand confusion, troops mustering, orderlies galloping in all directions, the slightly wounded loitering about, and idlers off duty devouring their brown bread and scanty rations, with a gusto that would have done credit to better viands. They all appeared in high good humour, and certainly caused us to conceive, upon the whole, a favourable opinion of the French soldiery.

A league or two further on, the little river *Neethe* crosses the road, and advantage had been taken of this

\* See p. 251.  
Cannon are usually placed below the level of the rampart, in which a small opening called an *embrasure*, is cut. A *gun en barbette* needs no embrasure, being placed above the rampart upon a carriage admitting of its traversing in any direction.

In advance of Berchem, on the right, out of shot, but within the barrier or cetroi of Antwerp, was the park of artillery, each piece neatly arranged with its attendant limbers, and the picturesque rows of *blindages* or tents of straw and earth, in which the artillerymen were lodged; a few spare mortars of large calibre were visible from the road, the whole arranged with that precision and regularity which pervades and marks a well-disciplined engineer department.

The trees and hedges here, as in many places along the road, had been cut down for military purposes.

We were now close upon Antwerp, and the houses on either side of the road bore very manifest tokens of their contiguity to the citadel. The high road for about three hundred yards had been exposed to Chassé's fire, and the houses, low slight buildings, were perforated at various heights by the balls. But few shells had fallen beyond, to the right of the road, although the huge pits made by these missiles were very numerous on the left. One of the two windmills mentioned, I think, in Gérard's dispatches had received a ball in its wooden pedestal; the other, although prominently exposed, had escaped unhurt.

Upon entering the fortifications behind the outer ditch of the town, two mortar batteries, pointed towards Fort Montebello, were visible, with a guard-house upon the left, and three enormous shells, whose appearance at once told us that they were intended for the great mortar of Liege.

Passing over the inner ditch by means of a noble wooden bridge, commanded especially by two guns, we arrived at the gate-house, an edifice of some grandeur, erected by the Spaniards, and having delivered up our passports, were permitted, without further hindrance, to enter the town, of which we shall now proceed to take a short survey.

Antwerp is a city of very considerable magnitude, which, although like most of the ancient emporia of commerce it has passed the zenith of its prosperity, still preserves abundant vestiges of its former splendour and magnificence. The houses, or rather palaces, of the rich are extensive, lofty, and in good taste, the windows frequent and capacious, the panes of

glass large, and the portals of width sufficient to admit a carriage. The handsome parts of the town are chiefly in the Grecian, the curious and venerable in the Gothic style of architecture. The streets, although badly paved, and without *trottoirs*, are for the most part broad, and there are a few subterranean sewers, a rare luxury upon the continent.

The public buildings are numerous and splendid, and the Cathedral, after that of Milan, perhaps the most noble Gothic temple in the world.

The town is built upon the Schelt, there very broad, and by no means meriting the epithet of Goldsmith: towards the land it is defended by strong ramparts, ravelins, horn-works, and a double ditch; there are six gates.

The population is about 62,000, and the Burgher guard near 12,000 strong.

The Citadel, erected from the designs of Pacciotto by the infamous Duke of Alva, is situate at the north-western extremity of the town, and separated from it, agreeably to the rules of fortification, by a spacious esplanade. It is in form a pentagon, contains some acres within its precinct, and is strengthened by two lunettes, three demi-lunes, a hornwork, and a wet ditch; between the gate and the river are dock-yards, and beyond the river are the *Tête de Flandres*, and the smaller forts and redoubts, its dependencies. Our readers will pardon this necessary digression.

In such numbers had the curious from all quarters poured in, that all the hotels were full, and not even a birth in the 'worst inn's worst room' was to be obtained: however, after much patient perambulation, a lodging was discovered, and speedily put into requisition.

The actual firing had ceased on Sunday, but the capitulation was not officially made known until Monday morning, the delay having been caused, as was said, by the expectation of a courier from the Hague. The flag of the Citadel was lowered on Monday, and on Tuesday morning early the garrison marched out, piled arms upon the *glacis* of Fort Kehl, and returned to their quarters as prisoners, the French mounting guard upon the Citadel. At this period Chassé received in his casemate the visits of Gérard, the Royal Duke of France,

Lord Ranelagh, and several officers of distinction.

We proceeded to view that part of the town which suffered. The Rue de la Cuiller, the next street to the esplanade, had been ruined by the bombardment of 1830; the houses, for the most part mean, were shattered, the roofs destroyed in part, the floors knocked in, and here and there a fragment of iron was lying in the road. The children were playing at marbles with grape and canister shot.

Men with carts were collecting broken shells within the esplanade, upon which, however, we were prevented, by a line of sentinels, from proceeding.

The long line of barracks between the ruined street and the river, together with a fine church, lay in ruins. The injury inflicted upon the present occasion had added scarcely any thing to the extreme desolation of the scene; for, be it remembered that all the present damage done to these buildings was accidental, and caused by such only of the French balls as fell beyond their mark. But few shot, probably not half a dozen, struck the more distant quarters of the town. The streets, however, especially those towards the Citadel and the river, were carefully barricaded, that is to say, a mound of earth was thrown up across them, defended by a wooden *chevaux-de-frise* and a ditch, a narrow passage permitting the ingress and egress of foot-passengers. The cellar windows, opening, as in England, upon a level with the pavement, were almost all stopped up with blocks of wood and loose earth, to defend the cellars, the last refuge of the wretched inhabitants, from the bombs which they had momentarily expected. Two or three severe tumbles soon made the unwary stranger awake to this precaution.

Between the town and the river, the public promenade had been turned into a rampart, which was amply supplied with artillery of all sorts; across the river was the *couvre*, or place where the dyke had been divided, and by which that extremity of *polders* or meadow behind the Tête de Flandres, had been inundated.

On Wednesday, at noon, we saw the forts on this land strike their colours. Having, by the kindness of a friend, obtained a pass from Gérard's aid-du-camp, we left the town by the

Mechlin gate, and having gained the outside of the fortifications, took the high road to Berchem, but, after a few hundred yards, arriving at the part which had suffered from Chassé's fire, we turned aside to view its effects upon a cherry orchard. The trees, planted at the usual distance, had suffered severely, and it was curious to trace the passage of a ball from tree to tree, falling gradually, until it buried itself in the soft black soil of some celery beds below; the trees were small, and many of the trunks, through which balls had passed, had absolutely closed up again so completely, that not even a small stick could be introduced. It appeared as though a knife had been passed through in all directions, each time splitting the tree.

The cottages near were decidedly the worse for the cannonade, and one or two once gay summer-houses were in a woeful plight; here was a fine *blumen-garten*, with a painted *lust-haus*, the burgomaster's delight, very much discomposed by its treatment. The cottages in this direction were not absolutely destroyed; so the poor people had returned to them, and were then surveying the damage, with a view to its repair.

Passing across the road towards the trenches, we perceived a vast number of large holes in the earth: these were made by the shells, and many of them would have held three or four loads of earth. When a shell falls, if the ground be soft, it buries itself deeply, then exploding, blows about the soil in all directions. Where it falls blind, that is to say, without exploding, it remains buried, and requires digging out. The whole ground was full of these pits.

We walked on through what had once been a series of market gardens, towards the Citadel, and soon met a number of artillerymen escorting, with divers facetiæ, a huge clay figure of "our Lady of the Capuchines," who had been on duty as protectress of battery No. 2, during the siege; "*Illy-a assez des Capuchines*," quoth the fellow who carried her, and passed on with his jovial band.

We now began to search for the trenches, and, moving about rather carelessly, actually tumbled into the third parallel before we knew where we had alighted. A trench is a ditch



about four feet deep, the excavated earth, making about three feet more, being thrown up on the side towards the enemy, and retained in its place by means of *gabions*, or hampers filled with earth; behind are two steps called *banquettes*, upon which musquetry is placed to annoy the enemy, and defend the trenches in case of a *sortie*. At proper distances the trench is widened, and a sort of platform laid down, upon which the guns are placed, rolling backwards and forwards upon strong wooden grooves. The guns are protected by a rampart, in which, opposite to each, an opening or embrasure is cut; in the rear is a wooden cell, covered with earth, and bomb proof, for ammunition. Batteries are all thrown up during the night, and perfected during the day.

We now observed '*le gros mortier de Liege*,' with its 22-inch calibre, and its shells of 1000 lbs. weight. It was fired with a detonating lock and a long string. The people stood round at a respectful distance, staring at it openmouthed.

We next entered Fort Montebello. The way over which the guns had been dragged was a sea of mud: Leicestershire cross roads are bad enough, but they are billiard-tables to this, which, notwithstanding the faggots thrown in, swallowed up three parts of each gun-carriage. I had the good fortune, on one occasion, to see three of the enormous 18-pounders from the breaching battery dragged by the united efforts of about twenty horses along this apology for a road.

Montebello was not much injured; the brick cellar or casemate, then above ground, bore a few marks of shot, and one or two shells had left their usual *souvenir*, the round hole. Two mortar batteries had played from thence, and, to judge from the state of their tenants, had seen service. Behind Montebello was the Dogana, or Custom-house, perforated, and a pretty little garden, upon the glacis of the ditch, the only thing that looked peaceful amidst this scene of war.

We left the fort by the opposite gate along the Boom road, and marching up an infinity of zig-zags, soon arrived at the breaching battery. This formidable battery, consisting of six 18-pounders, was placed opposite to, and not many yards from, an appalling defalcation of the Citadel wall.

This was the breach. The guns were about fifteen feet apart, defended in front by a high and strong rampart, pierced with port-holes, and well lined with *fascines*, or long faggots; all this had been performed under a galling and point-blank fire from the cannon and musquetry of the Citadel. Notwithstanding, every thing was as neatly and exactly laid out, as though the whole had been erected for a Woolwich review. As each gun was discharged and recoiled, a gabion filled with earth was stuffed into the port to keep out the musquet bullets. The fascines near the muzzles of the guns were intensely, we might say terrifically black, from the repeated explosions. In front of the battery, the glacis, occupying the few yards on the margin of the ditch, was ploughed up by the projectiles; we do not think six square inches together had escaped. The ditch, though wide and deep, was almost choked up by the rubbish of the breach. On the right of the breaching battery was a covered way or tunnel, beneath the glacis, and opening upon the *revêtement* of the counterscarp.\* By means of this tunnel, which communicated with the trenches, the grenadiers of the forlorn hope were to pass into the ditch, filling it up with sand-bags in their way, whensoever the breach should be declared practicable by the engineers. To prevent this, Chassé had prepared two tiers of batteries upon the right flank of Bastion Pacciotto or No. I.; and thus raking or enfilading the ditch, he rendered all passage impassable so long as those batteries could be served. They were in their turn battered by a counter or diamounting battery, placed exactly in their front at right angles, and to the left of the breaching battery. This counter battery consisted of six 18-pounders, and had been beautifully played. One of Chassé's batteries had thus been totally annihilated, and the other could not much longer have stood the tremendous fire. In the rear of the breaching battery, to the right, were two heads or elevated banks, one above the other, behind which musquetry was placed, to

\* The counterscarp is that bank of the fosse or ditch which is furthest from the fortification, and the wall with which such banks are usually lined is called a *revêtement*.

direct a galling fire upon the artillerymen and *tirailleurs* of the Citadel.

Below, in the ditch, on the extreme right, lay the ruins of the *batardes* or dam, a ponderous brick wall, separating the waters of the Citadel from those of the town ditches, and which had been blown well nigh out of water at an early period of the operations; the ditches were in consequence almost dry.

We next proceeded to Fort St. Laurent, the *Lunette*. Here also a tunnel had been opened between the foremost trenches and the countercarp (in this case without a revêtement), from which a miner was pushed, upon a plank, across the ditch; this man, applying himself to the opposite wall or scarp, soon made by the help of a petard a small opening, and then a gallery terminating in a chamber; in this latter a large quantity of powder was deposited with a lighted slow match, and the miner fairly made good his retreat before the enemy were at all aware of the matter. The powder soon exploded, and the greater part of the front or salient angle of the Lunette was blown into the ditch. The breach thus made was instantly scaled, and the grenadiers meeting with two other companies which had charged round by the back or gorge, joined them, and took the garrison prisoners. No lives were lost, and the only serviceable gun found was in ten minutes turned against the Citadel.

We entered the Lunette by the breach, rendered by that time a good road. Guns, hurled from the rampart by the shot, lay dismounted beneath their broken carriages; the guard-house and *gorge-wall* were in ruins, and the wooden palisades riddled by musquet balls. Either no casemate had existed in this fort, or it had been completely blown away, for not a vestige of one could be seen.

Leaving St. Laurent by the gorge-gate, we entered the *demi-lune* or *ruvelin* (a work of the same nature placed immediately behind it) in its rear, clambering over a shattered sluice. This fort had not, it is true, been mined and blown up, but the horrors of war were nevertheless far more apparent in it. The *Pont des Secours*, communicating with the Citadel, was cut to shivers by the shot; guns, many in number, lay buried in black mud behind the rampart; a few

remained above; one of them, a fine brass long six, had been spoilt by a ball, and the touch-hole of another had been melted by hard firing. On the *terre-plein* or body of the place, were some suspicious looking hillocks, and an open pit or two; from one of the former I observed a hand and arm projecting; they looked fair and white as a lady's, as they lay imbedded in the muddy soil.

We turned away from so sickening a sight, but it was only to behold another: an artilleryman, the upper half of whose head had been carried away by a bullet, wrapped in his military capote, lay extended beneath the rampart. Poor fellow! his comrades had buried him as best they could, and a shell had rendered their pious offices useless. The eloquent lines of the poet rose upon our memory at a sight oftener heard of than witnessed. A friend, an Englishman, detached a loose mass of the rampart with his foot, and a second time sepulchred the remains of "the warrior." The French soldiers looked up and honoured him for the deed, and applauded.

There was a subterranean *casemate*\* in the *demi-lune*; the doors had been removed, and a mound of earth thrown up at a short distance from its portal, to diminish the danger of those within; a playing card lay upon the damp floor of the vault, and we could not but regret that those about to meet death face to face had not employed their short time more suitably. This casemate was in the salient angle. The parapet or wall of turf which tops the rampart, was on the left side much damaged; sand-bags had been hastily used to repair it, and it was thickly strewn with flattened musquet-balls, which latter certain Englishmen were busily collecting for the edification of their fair countrywomen at home. Not to be *hors du monde*, we pocketed a few too.

Under the rampart of the right flank

\* A casemate is a vault usually of brick or stone, very long, but in other respects little beyond the dimensions of a London cellar. These are usually underground. In the Citadel they were of great extent, freely communicating with one another. They were damp, and usually without any furniture but a small stove and some straw mattresses.

passed a brick tunnel or sally-port, communicating by means of a draw-bridge with the opposite glacis. Behind the terre-plein or flat space forming the body of the place, was the shattered *port des secours*, the destruction of which had cut off the only direct communication between the garrison and their comrades. Near this men were diligently employed in drag-

ging the ditch for broken musquets and blind shells, taking care to unload the latter immediately, and stow away the powder in safety. We learned that they became entitled to a slight recompense upon delivering each shell and pound of powder so obtained at the magazine. Their fishery had been very successful.

(To be continued.)

THE EARLY ENGLISH DRAMA.—No. III.

*The Works of John Webster, with some account of the Author, and notes; by the Rev. A. Dyce.* 4 vols. 8vo.

THERE is no class of authors of whose personal history so little seems to be known, as that of the elder Dramatists, and we are obliged to judge of the extent of their attainments, their habits of study, and the variety of their pursuits, almost entirely from the evidence of their works. The palm of superior learning must be given unhesitatingly to *Jonson*: and *Chapman* would successfully challenge the second place for his knowledge of antiquity: but the learning of *Jonson* is too often exhibited with a clumsy and ostentatious profusion; and *Chapman's* language is too apt to be pedantic and stiff. They were the greatest *closet-scholars* of all the Dramatists. Their works, especially those of the former, are full of allusions to old customs, translations of old sentences, adaptations of ancient phrases, and alterations of old characters, brought to bear on the incidents of modern life; looking as a room of the present day would look if hung with tapestry and arras.

Persons have often indulged themselves in copious reflections upon what they are pleased to call the want of learning in *Shakspeare*; and they have imagined how much assistance his genius would have derived from a more extensive study, and the use of more elaborate materials. Now, with no desire to approach to what is paradoxical in our assertions, we have been led to consider our great Bard as having possessed all the learning that was advantageous to his art. And as the life of man is only competent to the acquirement of certain attainments, we consider that his prosecution of a deeper or more refined and curious literature, would have taken the place of studies far more useful and im-

portant. A Dramatic Poet reads for the purpose of the Drama: but the object of the Drama is to hold out just and vivid reflections of society; pictures of men under the influence of their varying passions, prejudices, habits, and pursuits, the folly and the wisdom of life, the causes of its happiness and misery. If to gain enlarged and extensive views of human nature, therefore, for the purpose of selection and adaptation, be the aim of the poet, the page of *History* necessarily offers the primal resources that he desires. It is there that he is enabled to gather very copious information, to view great diversity of characters, to estimate a boundless variety of actions, to contemplate a surprising revolution of events, to consider the modifications produced by government, civilization, religion, climate, time, situation, upon the characters of the individual. Nor would he neglect the study of those works, which, containing the observations of inquisitive travellers in remote and less frequented countries, are continually feeding and enlarging *History* with their tributary stores. The Romance, the Novel, and the Fable, or *fictional history*, will ever be highly esteemed and diligently considered, as being abridged or abstract representations of real life; skilful selections of the leading and important parts of human life and actions; bearing the same relation to *REAL History*, as the painted landscape does to the natural one. But even this instruction would be imperfect, and its forms vague and undefined, and its colours faint, were it not accompanied with an acquaintance with society in its actual and living existence. A knowledge of human nature is not of very early or very easy acquirement. It is made up of a

thousand nameless occurrences, minute observations, repeated experiences, and involuntary comparisons. It is composed of different views of men in their grave moods or their gayer and lighter hours; in their openness and in their reserve; in their aims, purposes, hopes, and fears; in their mingled motives, their low enjoyments, and their exalted desires. Consequently, to Shakespeare and his brother dramatists, the world was the great book to which they were to turn for their materials, drawing the distant to them through history, and unfolding the present through observation. Hence the tavern, the market-place, the exchange, the wine-vault, the unrestrained converse of the table, the village alehouse, or the suburb hostelry, were books, and the best books, and most fruitful of observation, which they ever read. Shakespeare had the learning which he wanted: true, it was not gained among the dusty volumes and the solitary seclusion of the scholar's study; but it was collected in the peopled walks of the multitude. Every singularity, every oddity, each whim and weakness, each leading principle and governing motive, that composed the motley character of his acquaintance, was so much reading gained. He wanted a great number of portraits, presenting variety of features and different combinations of character, and he went into the world as a painter would to find them; he wanted an insight into the motives of human conduct, and he sought them in those hours, and in those places, in which they are most often developed.

Jonson possessed considerable learning; but much, undoubtedly, was useless to him as a dramatist, and much which he did use was not advantageous. Shakespeare's knowledge bore fully and directly on his subjects. Nothing was lost, that was once gathered; nothing was thrown aside, or mouldered away as useless and inapplicable; nothing that he possessed was too antiquated, too obsolete, too refined, or too remote for his purpose. General feeling and individual character were alike his study. He did not want the learned elegance and elaborate refinement of *Spenser's* language; he did not want the classical propriety of Jonson; he did not want the fine conceits of the Italian poets, or

the abstruse calculations of the Greek philosophers; what would the learning of the Porch or the Academy have been to him? Would it have enabled him to give a more successful expression to his subjects; more characteristic features; more clear and graphic lines? Would it have pointed with fresh power the brightness of his wit, or adorned with more native grace the beauty of his illustrations?

Shakespeare seems never to have been deficient in industry. His life (his dramatic life) seems to have been one continued study; his observation always alive, his curiosity awake, his memory retentive, his reflections accurate and profound. So far from books being neglected by him, they appear to have been most diligently chosen and carefully read. Many of them he perused in translations; what then? his purpose was equally answered; for he read them for their facts, and not for their language. He read English histories, Scottish chronicles, Italian romances, old poetry, Greek and Latin translations; he read *Saxo Grammaticus*, and he read *Amadis de Gaul*; he brought the outlines of his dramas, and the combinations of his incidents, from history and fable; and he filled them up with the rich variety of characters, with which observation and reflection had furnished him. What more he could have done, under his circumstances, we know not. We consider the greatness of his mind, and the force of his judgment, to have been shown by his declining to enter into the study of more curious literature, or to engage in more subtle researches. He did not want the pampered strength of the gladiator; but the active, effective power of the soldier. He was always in the field, therefore he would not be incumbered with obsolete weapons brought from the armoury of antiquity, or with plumes and trappings fit only for the procession and the review. We therefore consider that Shakespeare possessed all the learning, derived from the study of books, which he could have collected with advantage, and profitably read, consistent with the prosecution of his study in the living book of society, which was equally necessary for the completion of his designs. Had he been a deeper scholar, or a more diligent reader, he could not have been so attentive or so

experienced an observer of mankind. His knowledge would not have been so fresh, so true to nature, so accurate, so diversified, or so new. A select and careful study of some of the writers of antiquity might have restrained the luxuriance of his genius, refined his taste, and polished his language; but it must also have deducted greatly from the accumulation of his materials; it must have deprived him of much opportunity of observation; and it must have impeded the practical knowledge, which it was so important to gain, of all that would be conducive to his success. The study of other writers could give him only the forms and general shapes, and furnish him with some leading principles and trains of thought; but all that was to fill up the outline, to give it spirit, fullness, truth, effect, to enable him to embody his knowledge in living character, to individualize it and appropriate it, must be his own.

What has been observed of our greatest dramatic Poet, holds true no less of many of his rivals or followers. We may sometimes lament the imperfection of their judgment, and we may wonder at the capriciousness or perverseness of their taste; but their learning was equal to their purpose. Their object was to produce a strong and effective emotion on minds not very sensitive, or highly cultivated. They did not want the fine evolutions, and the skilful and learned movements of the fencer, but the strong cuts and thrusts of the swordsman. Their audience was composed of citizens, shopkeepers for the most part from Eastcheap and Rosemary Lane, and persons of little education. We have often wondered that many of the old plays were so highly elaborated, and their verse so beautifully modulated; and we must say, that in general the early dramatists did full justice to the claims made on them by the character of their audience, and the remuneration bestowed by the players.

The Author, whose works we now possess for the first time collected, and beautifully and accurately edited, although his name is not in honour with general readers, must rank very high among his brethren of the sock and buskin in the comparative scale of merit. Inferior to *Jonson* in richness of comic humour, and to *Fletcher* in gracefulness of fancy and delicacy of

sentiment; and far below *Massinger* in the conduct of his plot and the consistency of his characters; he far, very far, surpasses them all in the depth of his pathos, his tragic powers, and his command over the sublime, the terrible, and the affecting. His fancy seems to indulge itself in forming every fantastic variety of sorrow, and of following up the miseries of the broken heart even beyond the sanctuary of the grave. He loves to dwell (old Burton perhaps would have said, had he drawn Webster's character) among scutcheons, and hour-glasses, and coffins, and all the painful emblems of mortality; an epitaph to him is a joke, and a sexton is his bedfellow and friend. He has a dagger more often in his hand than a knife; and he carries a phial of poison in his pocket. He never eats with so good an appetite as off the baked meats at a funeral, and the earth in which his flowers grow is all brought from the church-yard; his chief Latin quotation is "*Memento mori*," and when he walks into the hayfield, he is sure to whisper "*All flesh is grass*." His genius, like the yew-tree which he describes, flourishes best when its roots are in the tomb; but he possesses considerable variety of reflection, and elegance of imagery. His verse is often harmonious, and his language elevated and select. Of his comic powers we do not think very highly; and the judicious formation of his plots and arrangement of incidents do not seem to have been much studied by him. To enable him to produce a great effect, all lesser advantages give way; and, like Rembrandt, he throws every thing else into shadow, to bring out his principal incident with greater force and lustre.

The first play we meet with is "*The White Devil, or Vittoria Corombona*," a drama exhibiting very unusual trains of thought, deep reflections, and poetical illustrations; but with a plot disjointed and not well conceived, and with characters rather seen in parts and fragments, than consistently and clearly developed. The story does not move by any series of well-directed incidents to its conclusion; to which must be added the disgusting representation of a brother being a pander to his sister's dishonour, as in the person of Flamineo, although we are not unaware how much this terrific instance

of the most utter depravation is in keeping with the exhibition of the other ungoverned and tempestuous passions that sweep over the scenes of this dark and blood-stained tragedy. His absurd quarrel with his sister, and the murder of Bracciano by throwing poison in his hat, must be considered blemishes in the general merit of the play. There is no doubt of the great tragic powers which Webster possessed; but he has much abused the fertility of his genius. Terror is too strongly excited; there is a strange unnatural mixture of levity and wretchedness, scorn and sorrow, fiendish laughter, that seems to feed upon the despair and hopelessness of the defenceless and desolate heart. The defence of Victoria at her trial has been highly praised. The present Editor says—"that in the whole range of our ancient drama, we shall not find a more effective scene." To this opinion we cannot agree. We consider (to take the first example that strikes us) the defence of Othello before the Senate far more true to nature, more effective, and more masterly in its delineations and design. Too much of time and words, in Victoria's arraignment, is lost *per accidentia*. The trial is too long coming to the point. Matters irrelevant and useless are introduced; the unity of our interest is disturbed; nor can we agree in the Editor's ideas of the fine consistency of Victoria's behaviour. When she is commended for her "innocence—resembling boldness," we cannot but recollect her parting imprecation!

"Die with those pills in your most cursed  
maw  
Should bring you health! or while you  
sit o'th' bench  
Let your own spittle choke you."

To our mind the most powerful and the most pathetic scene, is the interview between the guilty and hardened husband Bracciano, and his injured and most gentle Isabella. We confess, as we read, that the pages were wet with our tears. Her sweet, devoted, affectionate attachment is beautifully drawn indeed. She says—

"Nay, my dear Lord, I will not have you  
angry. (months,  
Doth not my absence from you, now two  
Months one kiss?"

GENT. MAG. May, 1833.

The disclosure of his alienated heart, and the coarseness of his ruffian brutality, are met with the softest returns, that bruised and wounded love could bestow. Her love sends up its sweetest odours when most trodden on, and at length, when all hope is gone, she says—

"——— Oh! my winding-sheet,  
Now shall I need thee shortly! Dear  
my Lord,  
Let me hear once more, what I would not  
hear.  
Never?"

Nor can we (before we conclude) consent to pass over the scene in which the poor old mother Cornelia is discovered, bending over her son Marcello's corse, who had been slain by his brother. It has all the hopeless distress, the vague, bewildered, terrific sorrow of Ophelia. With what beauty and feeling is the dirge composed which she mutters, as reason and misery are struggling for the mastery over her mind.

"Call for the Robin-redbreast and the  
Wren,  
Since o'er shady groves they hover,  
And with leaves and flowers discover  
The friendless bodies of unburied men.  
Call unto his funeral dole  
The ant, the field mouse, and the mole,  
To rear him hillocks that shall keep him  
warm,  
And (when gay tombs are robbed) sus-  
tain no harm;  
But keep the wolf from thence that's foe  
to men,  
For with his nails he'll dig them up again."

They would not bury him 'cause he  
died in a quarrel, but I have an answer  
for them—

Let holy Church receive him duly,  
Since he paid the church-tithes truly.  
His wealth is summed, and this is all his  
store,  
This poor men get, and great men get no  
more.  
Now the wares are gone we may shut up  
shop.  
Bless you all, good people."

*Benhall Vicarage.*

J. M.

Mr. URBAN,

IN the new publication called *Pioziana, or Recollections of the late Mrs. Piozzi* (reviewed in your last number, p. 334), is given a list of the portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds in the *Streat-ham Collection*, sold in May 1816, and

the names of the purchasers, not perfectly correct. It says, that in Mrs. Piozzi's account of the purchasers it is noted, a Mr. Stewart, "I know not who," purchased the portrait of Mr. Barette. The fact is, that Mr. Stuart did not purchase that portrait, but the portrait of Miss Owen, of Penrhos in Wales; and if Mrs. Piozzi had been very particular in her list, she must have known this, as Mr. Stuart was well known to Mr. Squibb, the auctioneer, who sold the collection. Mr. Stuart offered highly for several of the portraits of the great literary characters. He was the last bidder, except the purchaser, for that of Burke, at about 250*l*. In the midst of these high prices, far exceeding expectation, the portrait of Miss Owen was put up. It was a fine painting by Sir Joshua, of the same size and in the same sort of frame as the others, and one of the series; but no one knowing or caring about Miss Owen, who came after 200*l*. for Garrick, amidst a buzz of surprise at the high price, she was going for a trifle, and there being

little competition, Mr. Stuart became the purchaser. About a year afterwards Mr. Stuart wrote to Mrs. Piozzi to know who Miss Owen was; and the following is a copy of her answer:

*"Blake's Hotel, Wednesday,  
27th, of Aug. 1817.*

"Mrs. Piozzi presents her compliments to Mr. Stuart. Dear Miss Owen was an old friend and very distant relation; and probably her portrait was drawn for Mr. and Mrs. Thrale before any of the others; indeed before the library at Streatham Park was built. She was sister to John Owen, Esq. of Penrhos, in Montgomeryshire, and first cousin to Mrs. Ormsby, mother of the great Shropshire heiress, who gave her hand in marriage, with 18,000*l*. a-year, not very long ago, to a Mr. Gore, now Ormsby Gore, Esq.

"This lady's near kinsman, Mr. Lyster, of Rowton, M. P. wrote to Sir John Salusbury, Mrs. Piozzi's nephew, the other day, to ask him who had Miss Owen's portrait? for that her brother was wishing to see and to possess it now; although too ill and infirm then to think, perhaps, *hæc*, of the sale. Miss Owen had been very pretty, and was extremely amiable and clever."

ON THE FRAGMENT OF THE BACCHÆ OF EURIPIDES, LATELY DISCOVERED.

MR. URBAN, May 9.

EVER since I first saw the fragments of the Bacchæ of Euripides printed in the Gentleman's Magazine, I have been extremely anxious to ascertain their real character, especially as different Correspondents have taken different sides of the question. Unable, however, for some time to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, I had nearly given up the enquiry as hopeless, when I stumbled upon a clue, by which I have been led to what appears to be the truth; and I now feel myself warranted in asserting that the fragments present in most instances the very words of Euripides, and in others approximate so closely to them, as to make me more than ever desirous to meet with other MSS. to confirm the discovery of X. Y., if his account of the Palimpsest MS. is to be relied on; or, if the whole be a fabrication, (which I can hardly believe) to exhibit a still more curious confirmation of a most extraordinary specimen of a modern scholar's proficiency in Greek.

The clue, to which I have alluded, was furnished by a sacred drama, scarcely known except to critical scho-

lars, and which passes under the name of *Χριστὸς Παῖς*.

Of this work I have met with only two editions; one printed at Rome in 1542, and the other at Paris 1544, to which a Latin translation is subjoined, that is wanting in the *editio princeps*, and taken probably, for I have no means of ascertaining the fact by actual comparison, from the folio editions of Gregory Nazianzen, to whom that play is generally attributed. Both the editions are in 8vo; and in booksellers' phrase are *lib. raris*.

The play, written by some unknown author, and of an uncertain age, is in political senarians, that is to say, in lines consisting of twelve syllables, no matter whether long or short, provided only the last foot be an Iambic or Pyrrhicus; and though the author in his prologue professes to have written it *κατ' Εὔρωπον*, it is in fact little more than a cento from the following Greek plays, the Hecuba, Orestes, Medea, Hippolytus, Troades, and Bacchæ of Euripides, the Pæud-Euripidean Rhesus, and the Prometheus and Agamemnon of Æschylus.

Of the 2,600 lines and upwards,



contained in the whole play, about two-thirds are to be found in, or may be referred to, one or other of the tragedies above mentioned; and in some instances the verses are taken without any alteration at all, but more generally with such changes, be they more or less, as the writer considered necessary for the purpose he had in view.

Of the nine original tragedies thus forming the basis of the Cento, the Hecuba has furnished only five lines, and the Prometheus not more than three; and while two different scenes of the Agamemnon have contributed about a dozen lines, the whole of the extracts from the Orestes are confined to one scene alone. From the remaining plays, however, the quotations are exceedingly numerous, especially in the Medea, Bacchæ, and Rhesus, and frequently present better readings than any to be found in the existing MSS. of Euripides.

To this fact Valckenaer in Phœn. 60. was the first to draw the attention of the learned; and by following up his great master's hints, his favourite pupil John Pierson, the fit Achilles to such a Chiron, first demonstrated the great utility of perusing attentively that most stupid drama, with the sole view of recovering the lost words of Euripides; and in giving the fruits of his researches in his truly golden work, the "*Verisimilium Libri duo*," (where the number and neatness of the emendations are equalled only by their certainty,) that elegant scholar, though cut off in the very flower of his age, but not before he had luckily published his second masterly work the *Lexicon of Moeris*, has left behind him a name, which not a single critic of the present day has the most distant chance of rivalling; for in the dearth of such a master as Ludovic Caspar Valckenaer, we must despair of meeting with a second John Pierson.

The hint which Valckenaer had thus thrown out, and of which Pierson had somewhat ungenerously availed himself, Valckenaer did not fail to follow up in his edition of the Hippolytus; but he was unable, except in a few instances, to meet with readings preferable to those found in the MSS. of Euripides, because the quotations from that play are not so numerous as from some of the others.

The next critic, who paid any atten-

tion to this drama, was Richard Porson; but although he has in the Orestes discovered two or three readings, which Valckenaer would have adopted, still was he unwilling to trust too much to the authority of that Cento, from finding that the author had fully acted up to the practice of gypsies, 'in disfiguring stolen children to make them pass for their own.' From this overstrained caution, in which Porson was followed by Peter Elmsley in his edition of the Medea, George Burges in his edition of the Troades has wisely deviated, and given the most convincing proof of the correctness of Valckenaer's judgment by editing in v. 1280. *ἀμυρίου* for *ἀμυρίου*: a reading the more remarkable, as it not only confirms one of the few successful emendations made by Gilbert Wakefield, but is itself confirmed by MS. Harl; and so too in v. 1249, the reading of X. II. is confirmed by the same MS., while in 1227, *φωρρίου παρὴρ σίβηρ*, it alone in v. 1390 preserves the Attic *φωρρί*, and thus confirms the emendation of Elmsley in Mus. Crit. vi. p. 286. But the most convincing proof that the author of the *Χρωρὸς Πάροχ* had a MS. of considerable value, is to be found in the fact that he has in v. 1311 quoted a verse from Rhes. 7, the very existence of which was unknown, until it was discovered in the Florentine MS. collated by Isaac Vossius.

The last scholar, who has paid the least attention to the *Χρωρὸς Πάροχ*, is Lenting, in his edition of the Medea, and in the *Acta Societatis Trajectinæ*, as I am told; but in the former publication, for I have never seen the latter, I do not remember any passage, where he has been able to make a scholar-like use of that Cento in restoring the very words of Euripides.

Had, however, the Critics who followed Valckenaer been sufficiently alive to the real value of the *Χρωρὸς Πάροχ*, they would have seen that it not only preserves better readings than any to be found elsewhere, but that it can supply not a few lacunæ in the Medea, Hippolytus, Bacchæ, Troades, Rhesus, and Agamemnon. To this discovery Porson was the first to give a clue; as we learn from his Miscell. Crit. p. 169, where he suspects that to the lacunæ in the Bacchæ, first pointed out by Tyrwhitt, belongs a distich preserved by X. II., and which,

strange to say, is found also in the fragment, furnished by X. Y., and of which your correspondent E. G. had probably a faint recollection, when he stated that he had, unless his memory deceived him, seen that distich elsewhere.

Hermann too has attempted to supply what he considered a *lacuna* in the Agamemnon; but Blomfield and Wel-laver have properly objected to the insertion of the verse in the manner proposed; for we ought rather to read in v. 601,

λόγους τοιούτους πλαγκτὸς οὐδ' ἐφαυό-  
μην,  
ἄμμι δὲ τῷ φέρωντι θελκτὸρ' οὐδ' φάτω  
προσθεῖν' ἔθνον :

at least, we can thus account for the omission of the verse, arising from the similarity of οὐδ' and οὐδ' : while the θελκτὸρ φάτω may be compared with the θελκτὸρ πιεῖν, so beautifully restored by Bothe to Æsch. Suppl. 1042.

Upon some future occasion I may perhaps be induced to point out various *lacunæ* in the Medea, Hippolytus, Bacchæ, Troades, and Rhesus: and show how they may be supplied by an attentive perusal of the ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ ΠΑΣΧΩΝ. At present, however, it is enough to state, that nine-tenths of the fragment furnished by X. Y. is to be found in that cento; and found too here, as elsewhere, occasionally in the same words, but more often in words altered more or less to suit the context; and, what to me carries conviction, that X. Y. is not the fabricator, I can produce some verses that are wanting in the fragment furnished by X. Y. but which it is quite evident that the author of Χριστὸς Πάσχων could have got only from the Bacchæ, but which X. Y. could not have missed, had he derived all his information from that cento alone.

For the sake of brevity, I will merely note each line of the first fragment and the corresponding line of the Χριστὸς Πάσχων, leaving it to the inquisitive scholar to ascertain where the verses are or are not altered, and to what extent the alterations are carried.

#### FRAGMENT 1.

ver. 1.	in Bacchæ . ver. 1328
	not in Χριστὸς Πάσχων.
2.	X. II. 2444
3.	not in X. II. Bacch. 1999
4.	ditto Bacch. 1300
5, 6, 7,	X. II. 1862, 3, 4

8.	not in X. II.
9.	. . . 1084
10.	. . . 489, 1082
11.	. . . 278
12.	. . . 440
13, 14.	. . . 1862, 3
15.	. . . 1040
16.	. . . 1310
17.	. . . 1303
18.	. . . 1314, 5
19.	. . . 1410
20, 21.	. . . 1510, 1
22.	. . . 2556
23.	not in X. II.
24.	. . . X. II. 1338
25, 26, 27.	. . . 1473, 4, 5
28, 29.	. . . 1496, 7
30.	. . . 902
31.	. . . 26
32, 33.	. . . 1319, 20
34.	. . . 1316
35 to 42.	not in X. II.
43.	. . . 932
44.	. . . 934
45, 46, 47.	. . . 927, 8, 9
48.	. . . 931
49.	. . . 1331
50.	. . . 314
51.	. . . 917
52.	. . . 1088
53.	. . . 1099
54, 55.	. . . 2512, 3
56.	. . . 997
57, 58, 59.	. . . 1477, 8, 9
60.	. . . 1499
61, 62, 63.	. . . 1005, 6, 7
64.	. . . 2126
65.	. . . 1453
66.	. . . 493
67.	. . . 2139
68.	. . . 457
69.	. . . 496
70, 71, 72.	. . . 2130, 1, 2
73.	. . . 2145
74.	. . . 2123
75.	. . . 1763
76.	. . . 2580
77.	. . . 2583
78.	. . . 437

With regard to the verses which X. Y., had he been the fabricator of the fragments, could scarcely have omitted, the most remarkable are the following, and which, strange to say, supply the very *lacunæ* pointed out by A. O. Euripides, therefore, probably wrote after v. 72, of the 2d fragment, γίγαν μέντοις δ' (ἐστὶ γὰρ τὸ θεσφάτω οὕτως ἔσσεσθαι ταῖς, ἃ θεῶν φιλοῦμενος ἐγὼ συνῆκα, Μαιάδου 'ν στήθεσι κλειθεῖς, αὐτ' ἐξ ἀβύσσου φρεσὶ ἀπαπλήσων σοφά :)

οὐκ ἔλλαδ' ἀγαθὸν κ. τ. λ.

which the author of *Χριστὸς Πάσχω* has thus altered to suit his own purpose, in v. 1767, 8, 9, 1770:

διδάσκαλος δ' ἔγνω αὐτοῖς στέρνοις  
κλιθεῖς

οὕτως ἵστασθαι τοῖς θεοῖς φιλουμένους  
ἐγὼ στήνα δεσπότην στέρνοις πισῶν,  
ὡςτ' ἐξ ἀβύσσου πᾶλλ' ἀπαντήσῃς  
σοφά:

To those, however, who know the fact recorded by Lucian, that Cadmus was the disciple of Mercury, and that by him Cadmus was taught letters, as Amphion was taught music, as told by Horace, it will be evident that *Μακάδου*, not *δεσπότην*, was the word written by Euripides; for so Mercury is addressed in a fragment of Hippo-

νακ, Ἐρμῇ φιλόλυπε, Μακάδ' ἑυκλέων;  
while, in confirmation of the use of *ἀπαντῆσαι σοφά*, both favourite words of Euripides, it will be sufficient to turn to Heller's 'Index Verborum.'

Other supplements of the same scene might be obtained from the same Cento. But I have already exceeded all reasonable bounds in this communication. I cannot, however, omit to state that the expression *βλέπειν φέρω*, to which your Correspondent E. G. objects, as an Anglicism, is actually found in *Χριστὸς Πάσχω*, v. 1506; and, in like manner, *φέρω—ελίω* in v. 683, and *ζῆν—φέρω* in v. 472.; so difficult is it for a modern scholar to decide positively on a subject like the present from internal evidence alone. TIZ.

#### ON THE DIVISION OF THE DAY AMONG THE ANCIENT ROMANS.

ALTHOUGH even as far back as the time of Romulus the Romans were in possession of a Calendar, by which the number of months and days in the year was ascertained with a tolerable degree of accuracy, we nevertheless find that many centuries were suffered to elapse before they arrived at any thing like precision in their manner of dividing the day. Even the most rude and uncultivated had been taught by the diurnal rotation of the sun, to distinguish the night from the day; still they remained a long time ignorant of any method of dividing the same into any other divisions than those which naturally presented themselves in the rising and setting of the sun, its meridian altitude at noon, the rising and setting of the stars, and the change from light to darkness. In the Laws of the Twelve Tables we find no division of the day into hours, as, according to Pliny the elder (vii. 66), the time was regulated only by the rising and setting of the sun. They then came to a more certain method of ascertaining when it was noon, by means of a servant, who was appointed by the Consuls, to watch and cry out the time when the sun was visible from the senate-house, between the Rostra in the Forum, and the so-called *Græcostasis*. In the course of time however, when civilisation had made some progress among the people, more certain expressions came into use for defining the different divisions of the day and night, which were as follow:

1. *Solis ortus*, or sun-rise; 2. *Mans*, afterwards *matutinum tempus* (whence the French *matin*), the morning or forenoon; 3. *Meridies*, or noon; 4. *Meridiei*, and *solis inclinatio*, or also *postmeridianum tempus*, the decline of noon, or afternoon; 5. *Solis occasus*, in the laws of the Decemviri *sol occasus*, sunset; 6. *Crepusculum*, or evening twilight; 7. *Prima fax*. s. *lucerna*, the lighting of the lamps; 8. *Vesper* or *vespera*, afterwards *serum diei* (whence the French *soir*), the evening=*prima vigilia*, or first night-watch; 9. *Concubium*, bed-time, or perhaps the first sleep; 10. *Nox intempesta*, or dead of the night; 11. *Media nox*, or midnight=*secunda vigilia*, or second night-watch; 12. *Media noctis inclinatio*, the decline of midnight; 13. *Gallucinum*, or cock-crow=*tertia vigilia*, or third night-watch; 14. *Conticinium*, the stillness of the morning=*quarta vigilia*, or fourth night-watch; 15. *Diluculum*, or day-break; 16. *Prima lux*, the first light of the day, or morning-twilight.

For upwards of 250 years the Romans contented themselves with this natural division; until, in the year U. C. 461, L. Papirius Cursor brought the first sun-dial (*Solarium*) from Lower Italy to Rome, and in the year U. C. 490, M. Valerius Messala brought the second from Catana in Sicily. These sun-dials had some time before been in use among the Greeks, having been invented by Thales the philosopher. The one brought by

Papirius was affixed to the temple built and dedicated by him to the God Quirinus, and the other placed near the Rostra in the forum. The whole day, from the rising to the setting of the sun, was then divided into twelve equal parts (horas) or hours, which were pointed out by the shadow of a pin or hand (gnomon) placed in the middle of a flat plate, or a kind of hollow basin, marked and intersected with lines.

But as these sun-dials had not been regulated according to the latitude of Rome, and were therefore not calculated to point out the time with correctness, L. Marcius Philippus the censor, in the year U. C. 590, ordered another more correct one to be made, and placed it by the side of the one brought to Rome by Valerius, which, as we have just observed, was near the rostra in the forum. Nevertheless, even in this one the curious custom was still retained of dividing the long summer and short winter-days into the same number of hours, whereby the duration of the latter was different at different times. And as the Romans always, either in winter or summer, began to count their day with the rising, and closed the last hour with the setting of the sun; it follows that only the end of each sixth hour of the day corresponded exactly with our twelve o'clock at noon; and that the duration of each of the remaining hours, either preceding or succeeding, was always in proportion to the length or shortness of the day, according as the sun had risen early or late. It was only on the two equinoctial days (equinoctiis) in spring and autumn, that the duration of the Roman hours corresponded exactly with ours during the whole day. Their hours were the longest at the time of the summer solstice (solstitium), and the shortest, on the other hand, at the time of the winter solstice (bruma).

It was a long time before any similar division of the night into equal parts took place among the Romans, as the sun-dials were of no use except in the day time. This was at length remedied in the year U. C. 595, by the Censor Scipio Nasica, who introduced the first water-clock (clepsydra), and placed it under a roof in the forum. In this clepsydra or water-clock, which was the invention of

wheels, which it turned. The wheels communicated their regular motion to a small wooden image, which by a gradual rise pointed with a stick to the proper hours, which were engraved on a column near the machine. But even by this kind of clock, they retained the old custom of calculating the commencement of the day and night by the rising and setting of the sun. The night, as well the day, they then divided into twelve equal parts, three of which constituted one night-watch (vigilia), making together four watches in a night.

In later times sand-glasses (horologia arenaria) came into use, which, like the water-clocks, were capable of being contracted or expanded according to the shortness or length of the night. Ever since the third consulate of Pompey, in the year U. C. 701, the time that was allowed any one to speak in court was measured by the clepsydra or water-clocks; one of which was equal to about a quarter of an hour. All clocks (horologia or horaria) whether sun-dials or water-clocks, went by the general name of solaria; the former were distinguished by the addition of the word *linearis*; the latter by the addition of the word *aquaria*; and it is worthy of remark, that none of them were regulated so as to point out any fractional part of time equivalent to minutes.

Until the time of Vitruvius, the celebrated architect of Augustus, who made a number of sun and water-clocks for private use, both kinds of clocks had always been very scarce; and there were very few Romans who could boast of having one in their house. The most opulent of them, however, often kept boys (horarii pueri), whose office it was to run several times in the course of the day to the common water-clock of the city, which was in the forum, and acquaint their masters with the time. Augustus had a number of beautiful sun-dials placed by the side of the common water-clock in the forum; and also erected a large obelisk in the Campus Martius, by the shadow of which the hours were ascertained with the greatest exactness.\*

JOHN INGRAM BYWATER.

\* This regulation of the time, by means of sun-dials and water-clocks, was retained until the dissolution of the Empire.

## NAPPER'S MITE, DORCHESTER.

Mr. URBAN, *May 10.*

I HAVE sent you an engraving of the Alms house called "NAPPER'S MITE," in the South-street, Dorchester.

"Napper's Mite" was founded for ten poor men, by Sir Robert Napper or Napier, of Middlemarsh, Dorset, in 1615; and endowed with a quarter of the manor of Little Piddle (in the same county), which he had bought for that object.

In 1636 Gerard Napier, Esq. allowed the inmates 50*l.*, or 5*l.* each, yearly, and directed that the remainder of the rent should be paid for their religious instruction; and in 1670, 5*l.* a year more was allowed for a Chaplain to perform divine service in the chapel.

The Almshouse consists of ten dwellings and a chapel, forming the sides of a quadrangle, with a steined yard in the middle. The building shown in the wood-cut is the front, or one side of the square; the door of which opens into a little cloister, about six feet wide, and originally aired and lighted by eight arches, one of which is now bricked up.

As divine service is not now performed in the chapel, it is used as a lumber-room and wash-house. In the wall at the upper end of it, is a large stone, bearing the arms of Napier, and the inscription

"La mite Nappeir,  
built to the honour of God,  
bie Sir Robert Napper, Knight,  
Ann.

## XENODOCHIVM."

Each of the ten dwellings has a piece of garden-ground belonging to it; and the yearly pension of five pounds to each inmate has been increased by H. C. Sturt, Esq. the present representative of the Napier family, to about thirteen pounds. W. BARNES.

P. S. As I may not always be able to get the history of the subjects which I may take for my graver as fully as I may wish, I invite gentlemen who have more or better sources of information than myself, to supply any defect which they may see in my topographical papers.

Mr. URBAN, *Kellington, May 8.*

THE English is, perhaps, the most copious and expressive language in Europe, being composed of an almost infinite variety of dialects, phrases, expressions, and idioms of modern and ancient tongues. In its most early form, it is generally allowed to have been the same with the *Gaulic* or old French, this island, as we learn from Cæsar and Tacitus, having been originally peopled from *Gallia*, and of the

truth of this hypothesis, the similitude of the religious ceremonies, customs, and manners, and the proximity of situation between this country and France, afford conclusive proofs. Few remains, however, of the ancient British tongue exist to the present time, except perhaps in Wales and Cornwall. The Romans, during their long sway and residence in Britain, naturally incorporated their own language (Latin) with that of their conquered vassals. The Roman legions, on account of intestine commotions at home, being at length, however, compelled to withdraw from this distant province, the Saxons, a powerful nation amongst the Germans, at first began partially to harass, but after a long series of years, finally subjugated Britain under their yoke, destroying their native language, then intermixed with provincial Latin, along with the inhabitants. Hence the striking similarity observable, even to the present time, between the ancient Teutonic, Saxon, German, and English languages, in the early form of their letters, and in the sound and formation of their words, and construction of their sentences. After the Conquest, the language of Britain, as it thus stood, became vitiated by the introduction of Norman French, the inhabitants being compelled, by the arbitrary injunctions of their Conqueror, to teach it in their schools to the rising generation, all laws being promulgated and public transactions being registered in that language. "Great verily (says Camden,) was the glory of our tongue before the Norman Conquest, in this, that the Old English (which may indeed yet be said of its original German) could express most aptly all the conceptions of the mind, in their own tongue, without borrowing from any." A mixture of the dialects of the Old English, the Teutonic, Saxon, German, and Norman French, now constitutes the groundwork or foundation of the present language of Great Britain; which (as it might seem) strange and confused composition, nevertheless, according to Dr. Heylin, "rather adds to its perfection, than detracts anything from its worth: for it is neither so boisterous and coarse as the Dutch or German, nor so effeminate as the French, yet as significant as the Latin, and in the happy conjunction of two or more

words in one, little inferior to the Greek."

These observations were chiefly suggested by the question of your correspondent the Rev. Geo. Oliver, at p. 290, who says, "in my parish of Clee (Lincolnshire), the publication of banns of marriage is denominated a *spurring*. Query the origin of the term?"

This term, in the same sense it may be observed, is in common use not in Lincolnshire alone, but also in Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, and in many other of the adjoining counties. Its currency is not, however, found to extend to Scotland, or the more northern parts of this kingdom.

*Banns*, in the expression "banns of marriage," has generally been considered as derived from the Teutonic word *bann*, to give public notice. May it not rather, Mr. Urban, originate from the German verb *binden*, which in the imperfect makes *bund*, to bind together, to join; hence *bun* or *banns*, as a *bun-dog*, a bound dog, a dog tied with a chain, or fetters. Also *bunb* ber *eh*, the tie of matrimony.

We find in German, also, the verb *spuren*, to follow, to pursue by the scent, probably from the Saxon word *spýrian*, to *sparre*, or *spurre*, to search out by the tract, to ask, to enquire, to cry at the market cross; from which also is derived the common Scottish word *spere*, to ask. Examples of the use of this last word are so common amongst the Scottish writers, that it seems quite unnecessary to specify any particular instance. It is also used by Chaucer, and others his contemporaries. May not, then, the provincial term *spurrings* very naturally and probably have been originally deduced from the above-mentioned Saxon or German roots, and more recently from their Scotch derivative *sperrings*, *spurrings*, *askings*? The publication of banns of marriage is yet, in the northern counties, denominated *asking to Church*.

Yours, &c.

OMICRON.

\* \* Similar explanations of *spurring* have been offered by our correspondents W. H. LLOYD and F. B. CLARKE; the latter of whom says, "being asked in church is, I believe, a common phrase all over the nation."

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Astronomy and General Physics considered with reference to Natural Theology. By the Rev. William Whewell, M.A. (Bridgewater-Prize Essay.)* 8vo.

THE object of Mr. Whewell's treatise is developed in the commencement of his discourse,—“it is to show how the views of the creation, preservation, and government of the Universe, which natural science opens to us, harmonize with our belief in a Creator, Governor, and Preserver of the world.” The work is divided into three main branches.—1. Terrestrial Adaptations—2. Cosmical Arrangements—3. Religious Views. “If there be, (says the Author) in the administration of the Universe, intelligence and benevolence, superintendence and foresight, grounds for love and hope, such qualities may be expected to appear in the constitution and combination of those fundamental regulations by which the course of nature is brought about and made to be what it is.”

The Author commences by a clear and forcible exposition of the manifest adjustments to each other of two distant parts of the Universe; viz. the dimensions of the solar system, and the powers of vegetable life. He then proceeds to show that the periodical character is established in man, in animals, and in plants, as in the return of the desire of sleep, rest, food, and other appetites and feelings. Decandolle's experiments in attempting to force plants into new habits and new hours, are curious, and might be advantageously extended. The effect of gravity on the ascent of the sap in plants is finely and fully exhibited. Speaking also of the positions which flowers assume, some erect, some nutant; it is observed,

“That an earth greater or smaller, denser or rarer, than the one on which we live, would require a change in the structure and length of the footstalks of all the little flowers that hang their heads under our hedges. There is something curious in thus considering the whole mass of the earth, from pole to pole and from circumference to centre, as employed in keeping a snowdrop in the position most suited to the promotion of its vegetable health.”

GENT. MAG. May, 1833.

We perceive that the learned author of this treatise differs from Professor Leslie with regard to the interior structure of the earth; the former considering it to be a dark compact mass of solid rock, the latter believing that in its beautiful and central chambers, light exists, in all the intensity of the purest and most perfect splendour. The observations on the adaptation of the atmosphere to our comfort or existence, arrive at very satisfactory results. The chapter on the laws of heat respecting water, exhibits some very curious operations of nature highly beneficial to the convenience of men.

With regard to the second division, Cosmical Arrangements, the observations of the author are solid and scientific, and his mode of application and line of reasoning ingenious and forcible. The chapter in which the manner the planets affect each other is discussed, is full of curious observations. With what deep interest we read “that progressive changes are taking place in the motions of the heavenly bodies. The eccentricity of the earth's orbit has been diminishing from the earliest observations of science. The moon is moving quicker and quicker, and is now in advance by about four times her own breadth of what her place would have been. The obliquity of the ecliptic is in a state of diminution.” Will these changes grow without limit or reaction? or is the system stable on which we depend? This deeply important question is satisfactorily answered. The effect of Encke's comet in proving the existence of a resisting medium in which the planets move, is a highly interesting fact. The effect of this resistance, from the first discovery of the comet to the present time, has been to diminish the time of revolution by about two days; and the day (says the author) will come when this cause will change the length of our year and the course of our seasons, and finally stop the earth's motion round the sun. We cannot escape the certainty, however small the resistance. There is a resisting medium, and therefore the movements of



the solar system cannot go on for ever. May we not then believe, that so far from being designed to be perpetual, the very structure and the laws of their motion show that they were formed for some limited purpose? Perhaps when the moral purposes for which they were called into being, as instruments subservient to great and noble designs, shall be answered; then they may still be permitted to exist, their irregularities to increase, their aberrations to grow more frequent, their seeds of decay become more visible: then, as mere masses of matter, the residuum of the moral creation removed, they may fall into each other and decay, having performed the object for which they were created. The immense distance of the period at which such observations will produce these effects, satisfactorily tell us also, that long ere that, man will have been removed to worlds that know neither dissolution nor decay.

The third and last division of the subject, containing "Religious Views," though written with force and due selection of arguments, has been so often discoursed on by preceding writers, that much novelty of observation could not be expected. It is the subject which Paley and all writers on natural religion have been delighted to expound and to adorn. The union of the moral and material world, and the belief of a creating and superintending Providence, the Lord and Governor of the world, arising from a study of the works of the Creation, has been the theme on which Galileo, and Paschal, and Newton, have affixed the stamp of their illustrious names. "We know God (says the latter) only by his properties and attributes, by the wise and admirable structure of things around us, and by their final causes."

The remaining chapters of this work, on *deductive reasoning* and on *final causes*, abound in curious enquiries and satisfactory arguments; and on the whole the work is well worthy of the high reputation of the author. It is not to be supposed that the Professor, in a work like this, was to extend the boundaries of science, or fling the light of discovery over regions of knowledge, as yet dark and unexplored: but he has assembled and combined the results of the reasoning of the ablest and most philosophical minds;

he has selected (and here lay his appropriate duty) from amidst a multitude of facts and laws of nature, those which are pre-eminently important, or singularly curious: and he has bound them together by a chain of reasoning solid and satisfactory; and expressed himself in such language as is, from its simplicity and its correctness, alone suited to works of philosophy.

*The History of the Scottish Church, Rotterdam, to which are subjoined notices of the other British Churches in the Netherlands; and a brief view of the Dutch Ecclesiastical Establishment. By the Rev. William Steven, M.A. jun. Minister of the Scottish Church, Rotterdam. 8vo. pp. 416.*

AT an early period England had intercourse with the Netherlands. Soon after the Anglo-Saxons had been converted to Christianity, they manifested a desire to impart its consolations to their continental ancestors. In the seventh century Willerbrod, with eleven associates, left England, and went as missionaries to Heligoland and Friesland. Whilst his companions were most zealous and successful in preaching to the heathens in the neighbouring provinces, Willerbrod became so eminent as to be consecrated Bishop of Utrecht in A. D. 697.

The advantages which the Netherlands derived from the Saxons were returned at the Reformation. She received and protected those who fled from the persecutions in England. William Tindall found a refuge at Antwerp, where, in 1526, he printed his first English Translation of the New Testament, and sent it to England. From the same place issued various improved editions, till about 1538; and thus reflected the light of Christianity upon England.

At subsequent times of persecution both Presbyterians and Episcopalians have found an asylum in the Netherlands. It is the design of the work before us to give authentic information respecting the most eminent of our countrymen who have taken up their residence in this part of the continent, and to communicate some particulars of the Dutch ecclesiastical polity. The object which the author has in view is briefly but sufficiently stated in the title. He gives a detail-

ed history of his own Church, and some very interesting and authentic notices of the English Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches in the Netherlands. Amongst the Episcopalians he mentions Dr. Thomas Marshall, who was British Chaplain at Rotterdam and Dort. In conjunction with Junius, Dr. Marshall published "The Moeso-Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Gospels," at Dort, in 4to, 1665.

The author is a staunch Presbyterian, and appears to have viewed his subject so long in one aspect, as occasionally to lose sight of what is justly due to Episcopalians. Bating the party feeling which is sometimes manifest, much good sense and feeling pervade the work. Nearly the whole is compiled from original documents; and, as ought always to be the case, a reference is constantly made to the source of information. There is scarcely a depository of original documents in the country which the author has left unexplored; and where he found little to suit his own purpose, he has pointed out to future historians where correct information may be procured. To every one nearly or remotely connected with Holland, this work must be interesting, while there is much deserving the notice of the general reader.

The very correct account of the Dutch Ecclesiastical Establishment, is drawn from the best authorities; and as there has never appeared any sufficient notice of the Dutch Church, we shall make our extracts from this part of the work, as at the present time they cannot fail to be interesting.

"The Dutch Reformed Church is Calvinistic and Presbyterian.

"In Holland clergymen are, familiarly, but as a term of respect, called *Domine's*. They are easily recognised by their court-looking dress and cocked hat. In the pulpit, instead of a gown, they use a long mantle, which consists of black cloth, only six inches broad, edged with silk, and fastened with a hook to the collar of the coat. Originally this mantle, from the numerous plaits of which it is composed, must have been sufficient to envelope the person, but probably has gradually been reduced to give more liberty to the speaker. Few of the clergy preach from memory. They generally read their discourses; and sometimes, though rarely, their prayers. They are held in the greatest respect by the Dutch. In general they are certainly exemplary and zealous

in the discharge of their sacred functions. And like the people at large, are distinguished for loyalty and strong attachment to their fatherland. Accompanied by an elder, they regularly make a professional visit to their members from house to house, twice a year, immediately before the season of communion. They are also particularly careful whom they admit to the Lord's Table. Young people attend them for years together, for catechetical instruction. As auxiliaries, independent of the ministers, there are also subordinate licensed male and female teachers of religion, who keep private preparatory classes, and receive a small gratuity from their pupils.—p. 382.

"In the rising gradations, the ecclesiastical courts now existing in Holland, rank and are named as follows, viz. *Kerkenraden*, *Klassikale Besturen*, *Provinciale Kerkbesturen*, and the *Algemeene Synode*.

"I. The *Kerkenraden* (*consistories* or *kirk-sessions*), are composed of the minister or ministers, in actual service, and the elders and deacons of each congregation.

"II. *Klassikale Besturen* (*classical directions*). Each province is divided into several classes, and in the Old Netherlands there are forty-three. The clergy amount to 1460, those in active service are increased according to the demands of the Protestant population. Unless where weighty reasons can be adduced, a community under 1600 is entitled to one pastor only. The legal allotment of Reformed clergymen is as follows:

Population.	Ministers.
1,600 to 3,000	2
3,000 to 5,000	3
5,000 to 7,000	4
7,000 to 10,000	5
10,000 to 13,000	6
13,000 to 16,000	7
16,000 to 20,000	8

—P. 385.

III. *Provinciale Kerkbesturen* (*provincial directions*). They are composed of a clerical member for every class in the province, and one elder, who is sent by each class in rotation; besides a secretary, who is also a member of these courts. The provincial directions have the oversight of every Church within the province.—p. 387.

IV. *Algemeene Synode* (*general synod*). Since 1816, an annual General Synod of the Netherlands' Reformed Church is held in the month of July at the Hague. It consists of ministers commissioned from each of the provincial Directions, from the Walloon and India Churches, and from the Theological Faculty of the Universities of Leyden, Utrecht, and Groningen. A minister of State, who is charged with the general direction of the affairs of the Reformed

Church, opens this assembly with a suitable speech; is present with his secretary or adviser at its various sittings, and is ready to give his opinion, and to direct the court in difficult cases. The general synod discusses every thing pertaining to the interest of the Netherlands' Reformed Church; makes and alters, with royal approbation, general ecclesiastical regulations and institutions, and gives a final deliverance in those cases where sentence has been passed by any of the provincial directions."—p. 368.

"V. *Funds of the Church and Financial Administration.* At the Reformation, the property which then belonged to the church was set apart for the use and maintenance of the clergy. From this valuable fund the ministers on the establishment received a large proportion of their salaries; the local regencies making up the remainder. During the French supremacy, however, this fund was seized, and declared national property. This capital is understood to have been amply sufficient for the sacred purposes for which it was originally destined. Now that the fund in question has merged into that of the state, government has paid the whole stipend of the clergy. A remittance is regularly made once a quarter by the Minister of Finance to the civil functionaries in the different towns and districts, by whom the money is sent to each clergyman, accompanied by a printed receipt for his signature merely. The maximum salary is about 200*l.*; the minimum, little more than 50*l.*; but the clergy in country places have a free house, &c."—p. 369.

*Life of Sir Walter Raleigh.* By Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. (Edinburgh Cabinet Library, vol. XI.)

THE present system of publication in pocket volumes brings under one class of exterior form works of very opposite characters, and more than usually exercises the discrimination of the critic. Whilst in too many cases we are presented with hasty abridgements or imperfect compilations, in some rare instances we find an original author reduced to compress his materials into the same mould, and to contract his stature to the pigmy appearance which the fashion of the day pronounces the sole object of its parsimonious patronage. The present volume (belonging to a series which is distinguished by great merit) must be ranked very highly among the latter more honourable class, and will

add to the present reputation of the able Scottish historian, its author.

There are few individual biographies which present features of greater interest than that of Sir Walter Raleigh. The adventurous ardour of his disposition, and the many vicissitudes of his fortune, afford a variety of incident seldom surpassed, while such was the versatility of his vast genius, that he was great in several characters, the combination of any of which is rare. In the words of Mr. Tytler,

"A warrior, both both by sea and land,—a statesman, a navigator, and discoverer of new countries,—an accomplished courtier, a scholar, and eloquent writer,—a sweet and true poet, and a munificent patron of letters,—there is scarcely one of the aspects in which we view him where he does not shine with a remarkable brightness."

The popular fame of Raleigh rests chiefly, we imagine, on his voyages of discovery, and perhaps a little on his success as a favourite of Queen Elizabeth; but, on an attentive perusal of his history, it is as the enlightened statesman, and the great opponent of the Spanish predominance in both hemispheres, that he becomes principally conspicuous. It was by a patriotic ambition for the elevation of England among the nations, that he attained his first distinction under the lion-hearted Elizabeth; and it was by an earnest pursuit of the same objects that he at length forfeited his life under the pusillanimous James.

It is but justice to Mr. Tytler to quote the statement of his labours which he has made in his preface:

"I trust it will not be deemed presumptuous when I express a hope that this *Life* will be found the most authentic account of Sir Walter Raleigh which has yet been given to the public. This is said not only with respect, but with gratitude, for the labours of my predecessors, Oldys, Birch, Cayley, and latterly Mrs. Thomson, whose Appendix of original letters, although undervalued by herself, has assisted me in tracing to its real authors that extraordinary conspiracy against Raleigh which ultimately brought him to the scaffold.

"But whilst I acknowledge these obligations, I must add, that in none of these works, so far as I can judge, has full justice been done to Raleigh. The mistakes and aspersions of Hume, and other writers, have been suffered (except by

Cayley) to pass unnoticed; the secret history of his offences, his trial, and condemnation, has been abandoned as obscure and unintelligible; his famous and fatal Guiana voyage has been misunderstood; and the gross charges against his honour and veracity have neither been sufficiently examined, nor their falsehood exposed. To supply these defects and omissions, to investigate with care, and determine with truth and clearness the history and character of an extraordinary man, who, perhaps more than any other of his age, combined profound views with practical knowledge and activity, has been my object in the present work. I have endeavoured also to surround him with groups of his most eminent contemporaries; and, at the same time, to introduce into this biographical picture a fuller account than is to be found in our general historians, of those great political events in the reign of Elizabeth in which he was a principal actor."

We shall not be expected to follow the author *gradatim* through Raleigh's busy career. With respect to his many voyages, in person and by deputy, we can only mention that their annals are well related, and the details are highly interesting. His connection with the great and proud story of the Spanish Armada forms a brilliant epoch in his life, on which the biographer has judiciously enlarged; for

"In the consultations, as well as in the active duties, of this season of trial, Raleigh bore a principal part. It is apparent from his writings, that he had long studied the question relative to the best means of opposing the power of Spain; he was acquainted, better perhaps than any man in England, with the strength and resources of that kingdom. \* \* \* It was with good reason, therefore, that he was chosen one of the Council of War. \* \* \* From some private papers of Lord Burleigh, it appears that Sir Walter took a principal share in these deliberations; and the abstract of their proceedings, a document still preserved, is supposed to have been drawn up by him."

It appears that on the alarm of invasion in 1598, the late John Bruce, esq. of Falkland, then Keeper of the State Paper Office, was directed by the Secretary of War to search for documents relating to the great preparations of defence made by the country 210 years before. He drew up an excellent report, with an appendix of state papers and letters, of which a very few copies only were printed for

the Ministry; and the use of which has given a valuable and original feature to this portion of Mr. Tytler's volume.

When Mr. Tytler arrives at that cruel crisis of Raleigh's history, at which, shortly after the accession of James the First, he fell a victim to the insidious machinations of the wily Cecil, our author triumphantly rebuts the concession of Mr. Lodge, in the "*Illustrious Portraits*," that Raleigh "had certainly, in some measure, engaged in that conspiracy to place Arabella Stewart on the throne, the singular extravagance of which is well known to all readers of English history." If Mr. Tytler, arguing from the heterogeneous composition of this pretended conspiracy, and its absurd inconsistencies, had merely asserted that no such plot ever existed, he would not have gone beyond many preceding writers, who, struck with these characteristics, have not hesitated to deliver the same opinion; but we think he has actually advanced much further, and has proved its falsity, and that it was, in fact, the laboured fiction of the Attorney-general Coke, at the malicious instigation of Cecil. Even at the trials, it was found necessary to divide the alleged plot into two parts, which were called the Main and the Bye. It was only in the former that there was any pretence of implicating Raleigh; but it is the Bye alone that appears to have had the semblance of existence. The Main was a pure fiction, grafted on the other by the help of the private connections of the parties. George Brooke, who was concerned in the Bye or Surprising Treason (a plot for gaining possession of the King's person) was the brother of Lord Cobham. Lord Cobham himself, a weak man, whose importance had arisen entirely from the late Queen's personal regard, had become useless and troublesome to Cecil, and the opportunity of getting rid of him was gladly embraced; and thus it was that Cecil arrived at Raleigh,\* his great and dreaded rival;

\* Although the secrecy of Cecil's intrigues was scarcely surpassed by their hypocrisy, yet the line of his conduct is apparent from several passages of the trial, as Mr. Tytler has ably shown. Thus in one place the Secretary himself says, "When I found Brooke was in, I sus-

who, as Cecil had done himself, had condescended to maintain a considerable intimacy with Cobham, on account of his favour with the Queen. Yet it was by this worthless and despicable instrument,\* this "jaw-bone of an ass," that the ruin of the able and heroic Raleigh was consummated.

Practising on Cobham's fears, Cecil obtained from him very serious written accusations; but with the most adroit management, successfully evaded that production of his person in court, for which Raleigh long and earnestly pleaded, and which would instantly have dashed the accusation to the earth. Mr. Tytler, from an impartial view of the whole evidence, has very fairly arrived at these conclusions:

"That Raleigh was in no way connected with the treason of Brooke and Grey; that there was no plot regarding the Lady Arabella, and, of course, that he could not be involved in it; and, lastly, that his sole offence lay in his discontent with the government, and in his having listened to Cobham while talking in a cursory manner of procuring him a sum of money provided he would further the peace with Spain.

"Raleigh's guilt, if it deserve so grave a name, cannot be better described than in his own words in a letter to the King: 'Lost I am for hearing a vain man; for hearing only, and never believing or approving; and so little account did I make of that speech of his which was my condemnation [meaning Cobham's proposal of the pension], that I never remembered any such thing till it was at my trial objected against me.'"

Such, indeed, appears to have been the trifling sum of Raleigh's treasons against the King or the State; but it may with great probability be suspected that his treasons against Cecil were of a more vital character. He is supposed to have addressed a letter to James shortly after his accession,

denouncing Cecil as having abetted the fall of Essex and the execution of Queen Mary. It was, in short, a mortal contest for power; and Cecil won the victory by his deeper cunning, and by having laid the foundations of his influence with the King, by means of a secret correspondence, for a considerable time before Elizabeth's death. Indeed, that secret correspondence (which was published by Lord Hailes,) shows that the insidious Secretary took some of his earliest opportunities to poison James's mind towards Raleigh; so that the King, even before his arrival in England, regarded him with a mixture of fear and hatred. The story which Aubrey tells of their first interview probably conveys a true picture of the King's thoughts, if he did not actually utter the words: "Rawly, on my saule, mon, I have heard rawly of thee."† So assuredly he had,—from Cecil and his creatures, particularly Lord Henry Howard.

James's natural timidity prevented him from ever relinquishing these sentiments; though we do not go the extent of Mr. Tytler (p. 356), in supposing that during the long series of fifteen years James continued always to look forward to a "sanguinary reckoning."

James was not bloodthirsty, nor was he revengeful; but he easily assented to the criminal excesses of his favourites, and readily embraced the worst actions to compass the schemes of his much-boasted King-craft. The murder of Raleigh was not the only impolitic, nor the only criminal, measure that he committed to advance his darling project of a match with Spain.

Shortly after Raleigh's return to the Tower in 1603, his life was probably by all parties considered to be safe; and, as years rolled on, he would be viewed in the same light as the Earl of Northumberland, and other political

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pected Cobham; then I doubted Raleigh to be a partaker;" and again it appears from another remark of Cecil, that he was the first to intimate suspicions of Raleigh to the Council, and suggest that he should be examined. (p. 201). The abusive language of Coke upon Raleigh's trial is most extraordinary to a modern reader; he was more inveterate against Raleigh than against the other prisoners; evidently endeavouring to compensate by the violence of his accusations for their deficiency of proof.

\* Weldon, the contemporary memoir-writer, has characterised Cobham as "but one degree from a fool, yet served their turns better than a wiser man by his greatness with the Queen, for they would put him on any thing, and make him tell any lie with as great confidence as a truth."

† The name was so pronounced, and is generally spelt Rawleigh or Rawley by contemporary writers. Sir Walter himself wrote it Raleigh.

hostages whom it was the practice to keep in the Tower; and not as a convicted criminal. He was evidently thus regarded by Prince Henry, when the latter declared that "no King but his father would keep such a bird in a cage."

There could, however, be little hope of release for Raleigh whilst Salisbury continued in power, and the King's favourite, Car Earl of Somerset, held possession of his estates. Prince Henry, aware of the latter difficulty, had negotiated a transfer of the estates to himself, with the intention of restoring them, when, by his death, they reverted to the Crown, and (shameful to say!) were again placed in the hands of Somerset. The death of Prince Henry, Raleigh's most powerful friend, which occurred within six months of that of Salisbury, his greatest enemy, must have been one of the most painful of his many disappointments. However, about two years and a half after, his liberation was at length effected through the interest of the Queen (who continued towards Raleigh the friendship of her deceased son), and by timely bribes to the connections of the new favourite Villiers.

But no sooner was the noble quarry flown, than the Spanish hawkers immediately pursued their game. Such was the influence of the able and subtle Gondomar, then minister of Spain in England, that he obtained intelligence of the whole of Raleigh's arrangements for his voyage (which he had been obliged by agreement to communicate to the King); and thus letters were sent from Madrid with instructions for the opposition Raleigh should receive at Guiana, at a date even preceding that of the departure of the expedition from the Thames. When it is remembered that James calmly suffered his own daughter to be beggared and expatriated, rather than risk the success of the coveted match with Spain, we must cease to wonder that he was willing to propitiate the same power by sacrificing an individual whom he had learned to fear, but never justly to esteem. Thus was this great promoter of the foreign fame and power of England, at length offered a victim to those very enemies against whom he had thirty years before rendered his country the most important services, and against whose

machinations and encroachments it had been the prime object of his whole life to protect his native land.

Regarding Raleigh's literary labours, and particularly his *History of the World*, Mr. Tytler has made some interesting remarks. He considers that Mr. D'Israeli, in his *Curiosities of Literature*, has exaggerated the degree of assistance contributed to that volume by Sir Walter's literary friends; and ridicules the idea of Mr. D'Israeli having made any "discovery" in the "secret history" of this great work, inasmuch as all his information was already stated by Oldys, and before him by Anthony à Wood.

We have not space to enter upon the multitude of minor points which Mr. Tytler has ably illustrated. Who is meant by "the late Earl of Winchester," that had on his death-bed begged Raleigh's life shortly before 1618 (p. 406), we cannot guess. No Marquis of Winchester died between 1598 and 1628. The names of some modern authors are negligently misspelled. We twice (pp. 16, 314) have Cayley for Caley; four times, Nichol for Nichols; and at least six times, Tod for Todd.

We should also have adopted the orthography of RALSON, in which manner Sir Walter himself always wrote his surname, but which the reader of this volume will perceive only from the engraving of his signature at p. 179. A larger specimen of Sir Walter's hand-writing will be found in Nichols's "Autographs."

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*On the Application of Classical and Scientific Education to Theology.* By the Rev. W. D. Conybeare. 8vo. pp. 141.

THE age in which we live is emphatically remarkable for two things; an accurate and energetic spirit of research, and the application of the results of that research to the purposes of every-day life. Philosophy in ceasing to be theoretical has become popular, and her high priests, as deeply and far more extensively informed than their predecessors, no longer

"Plunged to the hilts in venerable tomes  
And rusted——"

study the *minores virtutes* of life, and mixing freely in our social circles,

enlighten at once and entertain, by the accuracy and variety of their knowledge.

The immense majority of mankind, and even of the well-educated classes, are not, it is true, competent to follow up the chain of mathematical reasoning necessary for the complete demonstration of certain important truths, any more than a common surveyor can comprehend the principle of a logarithmic table which nevertheless he is perfectly able to use; but taking the premises, as we take many things, upon trust, we all may comprehend the discovery of the conclusion, and derive very great benefit from the application of it. All cannot accompany the barque of science upon her course, but they who are saved the labours and difficulties of the voyage, may yet hail her triumphant return into the harbour of success, and enjoy at an easy rate the rich treasures of her freight. But practical as science has become, and beneficial as its diffusion is at length admitted to be, there is one subject to which it has been only in a slight degree applied, but the elucidation of which is its fairest and most ennobling end; we mean Theology.

The existence and attributes of a Creator are impressed in no shadowy outline upon every constituent of the universe, whether it be a planet revolving in its chosen orbit, or the insect invisible to the unaided eye, that flies upon its surface; nor is the study of these things other than useful and highly to be commended, bearing in mind always that if the entomologist content himself with observing the habits of the insect tribes, however curiously, and the astronomer or geologist sweep the heavens and note down alterations of strata, however accurately, they fall far and dangerously short of the grand butt of their pursuits, since although nothing can elevate the soul of man so high to his Maker as the rightful contemplation of that Maker's works, yet assuredly if he neglect to view them with that necessary reference, will he fall into a state of apathy to all, even natural religion, and mistake, as seems lamentably to have been the case with too many men of science, the occasional elevations of a highly cultivated mind for the aspirations of consistent piety.

"For not to deep research or happy guises  
Is viewed the life of hope, the death of  
peace,  
Unless the man whom philosophic rage  
Shall tempt to lose the Christian in the  
Sage."

"An undevout astronomer," says Dr. Young, "is mad." It is to the proper application of the results of scientific research that the volume before us is directed; its author, Mr. Conybeare, stating clearly, as he is well able to do, the discoveries of modern science, has exhibited in a masterly and comprehensive manner, their bearings upon his leading subject. A book of this nature must of necessity be in great part a compilation, but a compilation well selected and judiciously condensed becomes a very valuable work. Such a one has long been a desideratum in our seminaries; for, since the days of Paley the whole science of natural philosophy has been remodelled, and his work, valuable as it must always be, has necessarily become imperfect: geology, for example, that comparatively new science, to which Mr. Conybeare has been so eminent a benefactor, has not been generally considered as affording any peculiar proofs of a First Cause, yet it is difficult to behold the convulsions of which it exhibits upon the surface of our planet, regular in their apparent irregularities, the various strata, many of them charged with their own peculiar organic remains, and not to read in them an evidence that things were not *ab eterno* as they now are; but that infinite power must have interfered in an extraordinary manner to produce, as well as infinite wisdom to direct those convulsions.

With respect to the classical part of Mr. Conybeare's work we need say but little. There existed in the last century a prejudice, not more unjust towards the learning which it depreciated, than detrimental to the advancement of true, that is of sound religion, that classical acquisitions were almost incompatible with true piety. This reproach (fully met by a reference to the leading members of the Church, who have been at all times proficient in that "Pagan lore" then so ignorantly calumniated) has been rolled away we trust for ever, and men are beginning to be aware



(to quote the words of a Prelate the most learned and one of the most excellent upon the bench) "that any attempt to check the spirit of enquiry now abroad in the world, would be not only absurd, but wicked."

We are glad to see the waxing popularity of this volume; it speaks well for the public. Such a work every man of any education should read, for every man may understand, and almost every man can afford to obtain it. Learned Theology, at all times valuable, is in the present day peculiarly so; now, when the enemies of our National Church are mustering thick and strong against her, when the strokes upon her bulwarks fall with augmented power, when her venerable fabric shakes from its foundation, though not, we firmly believe, to its fall; when we see many who desire only a salutary reformation, marshalling themselves, through inadvertence or a culpable ignorance, in the ranks of those whose only amendment is destruction, and whose appetite for revolution is but ill concealed behind the mask of reform; now even at this eleventh hour, does it behove all who wish well to her to be active. Let every one of her members, however humble, act in the full spirit of her doctrines; let each in his own sphere, however limited, set forth a good example, shaking off indolence the parent of ignorance, that each may be able to give a reason for the faith which is in him. Let her members, aye or a tenth part of them, but do this, and the Church will but little heed the clamours from her enemies without. This is not time to be spying out with curious eye trifling or imaginary flaws in her venerable structure; rather should we cast over them the mantle of filial affection, eclipsed as they brightly are by the general purity of the edifice.

But there are attacks from within as well as from without, more dangerous because more insidious, against which books like the present are calculated to be a defence. Those scenes of folly and fanaticism disgusting to sense, those miracles so called, which have been bruited abroad in men's mouths, but in support of which no shadow of rational proof has been urged, arising as we believe they do out of the weakness and spiritual pride of certain

sincere, but grossly misguided, individuals, are best met by a spirit of sober and judicious inquiry.

But our narrow limits are already surpassed, and we must conclude. That Mr. Conybeare's volume will continue to be in request we earnestly hope; nor do we conceive the recent Bridgewater treatises, valuable as they are, at all likely to interfere with its utility.

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*The Fairy Mythology, illustrative of the Romance and Superstitions of various Countries.* By Thomas Keightley, 2 vols.

THIS work, it appears, derives its origin from the share which the author had in giving

"A local habitation and a name"

to certain fairy legends of the South of Ireland. (See the Preface, p. ix.) Various and opposite are the etymons which have been found for the word Fairy. These are enumerated in p. 8. *Φήρες*, employed by Hesychius in the sense of Centauri; *Fée*, French, from *nymphe*, rejecting the first syllable; *ῥῆν* (*pheer*), beauty; and *ῥῆπαν*, Anglo-Saxon, to go, the connection with which word seems forced and obscure. Finally, it has been queried whether the term be not Celtic.

"No theory, however," observes Mr. Keightley, "has so much the air of plausibility as that which deduces it from the Persian *Peri*. It is said that the Paynim for whom the warriors of the cross encountered in Palestine, spoke only Arabic, the alphabet of which language, it is well known, possesses no *p*, and therefore organically substitutes an *f* in such foreign words as contain the former letter; consequently *Peri* became, in the mouth of an Arab, *Feri*, whence the crusaders and pilgrims, who carried back to Europe the marvellous tales of Asia, introduced into the West the Arabo-Persian word *Fairy*."—p. 9.

Mr. Keightley does not adopt this theory, because in no modern language but the English has the word signifying fairy the letter *r*, or, as the author terms it, the canine letter. Finding the same imaginary being expressed in the Italian by *Fata*,—Spanish, *Fada* or *Hada*,—he considers the simple solution to be, that the *Parcæ*, or *Fates*, of antiquity gave rise to the term.

"We meet, on a coin of Dioclesian, with the inscription *Fatis victricibus*, and the connection between the *Paræ* and the fairies of romance will be evident to any one who recollects how frequently the latter were attendant on the birth of heroes and princes, foretelling their fortunes or bestowing their good or evil gifts upon them."

This is ingenious enough, but hardly satisfactory, for the fatal sisters of the classic mythology are limited in number to three, whereas the fairy fates (to apply to them, for the moment, that epithet) are supposed to fill all space within the limits of the surface of the globe; nay, subterranean space also, for the knockers in the mines will be recollected. Shakspeare finely and comprehensively enumerates them, where Prospero, in the *Tempest*, addresses them, as

"Elves of hills, brooks, standing lakes,  
and groves; {foot,  
And ye, that on the sands, with printless  
Do chase the ebbing Neptune, and do fly  
him, {that  
When he comes back; you demy puppets,  
By moonshine do the green-sour ringlets  
make, {pastime  
Whereof the ewe not bites; and you whose  
Is to make midnight mushrooms, that  
rejoice {aid  
To hear the solemn curfew; by whose  
(Weak masters though you be) I have  
bedimm'd  
The noon-tide sun."

The idea of these beings seems to have originated, under whatever denominations, in the general belief of mankind; and it is, indeed, nothing more than a probable opinion concerning the existence of invisible spiritual agents exaggerated. We find that opinion, for instance, in Milton kept within due bounds:

"Millions of spiritual creatures walk the  
earth {we sleep."  
Unseen, both when we wake and when  
*Paradise Lost*, book 4.

Every place had, we know, with the ancients, its presiding deities—genii locorum, fauns, dryads, satyrs. What were these beings but classical fairies?

"And thus," the author judiciously remarks, "we find in every country a popular belief in different classes of beings, distinct from men and from the higher order of divinities. These beings are believed to inhabit, in the caverns of earth or the depths of the waters, a region of their own. They generally excel man-

kind in power and in knowledge, and, like them, are subject to the inevitable laws of death, though after a more prolonged period of existence. How these classes were first called into existence, it is not easy to say; but as all the ancient systems of heathen religion were devised by philosophers for the instruction of rude tribes by appeals to their senses, we may suppose that the minds that peopled the skies with their thousands and tens of thousands of divinities, gave birth also to the inhabitants of the field and flood; and that the numerous tales of their exploits and adventures are the production of poetic fiction or rude invention. It may further be observed, that not unfrequently a change of religious faith has invested with dark and malignant attributes beings once the objects of love, confidence, and veneration."—p. 7.

To this we would add, that there can be nothing more reasonable than that we should seek the origin of the term *fairy* in the influence the supposed existence of their order obtained over the human mind. Terror was the natural consequence of such mysterious agents; and therefore we should ourselves be inclined to fix the etymology in the Saxon word *afæaran*, to affright; whence we may, by an easy deduction, bring fairies, q. d. fearies. Mr. Keightley, in his enumeration of etymons, has given us the Hebrew *Pheer* (beauty). The beauty of these little divinities might indeed suggest a pure Anglo-Saxon derivation, without the alteration of a letter, for of fair, *fægær*, beautiful, fairy is the natural diminutive. A lover, refining on the epithet "my fair," would exclaim "my fairy."

The whole subject of these superstitions is most comprehensively treated in these volumes, under the different heads of Middle Age Romance, Fairy Land, Spenser's Fairie Queen, the Eddas and Sagas, or poems and histories of the Scandinavian and Gothic race. These northern legends constitute a very amusing portion of the book. Here we find Dryads of peculiar habits.

"In the popular creed there is some strange connexion between the Elves and the trees. They not only frequent them, but they make an interchange of form with them. In the church-yard of Store Heddinge, in Zealand, there are the remains of an oak wood. These, say the common people, are the Elfe king's sol-

diers; by day they are trees, by night valiant warriors. In the wood of Rugard, in the same island, is a tree which by night becomes a whole Elle people, and goes about all alive. It has no leaves upon it, yet it would be very unsafe to go to break or fell it, for the underground people frequently hold meetings under its branches. There is in another place an elder tree growing in a farm-yard, which frequently takes a walk in the twilight about the yard, and peeps in through the window at the children when they are alone.\* It was perhaps these elder trees that gave origin to the notion. In Danish Hyld or Hyl, a word not far removed from Elle, is Elder, and the peasantry believe that in or under the Elder tree dwells a being called Hyldemoer (Elder mother), or Hyldegunde (Elder woman), with her ministrant spirits. A Danish peasant, if he wanted to take any part of an elder tree, used previously to say three times, "O Hyldemoer, Hyldemoer, let me take some of thy elder, and I will take some of thine in return. If this were omitted, he would be severely punished."

It was not reckoned prudent to have any furniture made of elder wood.

"A child was once put to lie in a cradle made of this wood; but Hyldemoer came and pulled it by the legs, and gave it no rest until it was put to sleep elsewhere."—p. 158.

The next head of notice is the Trolls or Trolde, dwarf spirits resident in the sides of hills, mounds, and hillocks.—p. 163.

"The Icelandic neck, kelpie, or water-spirit, is called Neckur, Ninnir, and Halkur, one of the Eddaic names of Odin. He appears always in the form of a fine horse on the sea shore; but he may be distinguished from ordinary horses, by the circumstance of his hoofs being reversed. If any one is so foolish as to mount him, he gallops off with his burden."

The notion which the Icelanders have in common with the natives of the Feroe and the Shetland Isles, respecting seals, is exceedingly diverting. "*It is a common opinion with them that King Pharaoh and his army were changed into these animals.*"—p. 217.

The inhabitants of the Isle of Rugen believe in three kinds of dwarfs, or under-ground people, *the white, the brown, and the black*, so named from the colour of their several habiliments. (Fairy Mythology of Germany.) These beings are called, "Zeverge (dwarfs), Berg and Erdmanlein

(hill and ground mannikins), the stille volke (still people), and the kleine volk (little people)." The popular idea concerning them is thus given:

"At Plesse, a castle in the mountains in Hesse, are various springs, wells, clefts, and holes in the rocks, in which, according to popular tradition, the dwarfs called the Still People dwell. They are silent and beneficent, and willingly serve those who have the good fortune to please them. If injured they vent their anger not on mankind, but on the cattle, whom they plague and torment. This subterranean race has no proper communication with mankind, but pass their lives within the earth, where their apartments and chambers are filled with gold and precious stones. Should occasion require their visits to the surface of the earth, they accomplish the business in the night, and not by day. This Hill people are of flesh and bone, like mankind; they bear children and die; but, in addition to the ordinary faculties of humanity, they have the gift of making themselves invisible, and passing through rocks and walls with the same facility as through the air. They sometimes appear to men, lead them with them into the clefts, and if the strangers prove agreeable to them, present them with valuable gifts."—Vol. II, p. 17.

The Kobold of Germany is the same being as the Danish Nis, the Scottish Brownie, and the English Hobgoblin or Lubber-fiend. When he first introduces himself to a family, he tries their patience and temper, brings chips and saw-dust into the house, throws dirt into the milk vessels; if the master of the house does not disturb the chips, nor suffer the milk to be touched, the Kobold takes the family under his protection, and never leaves them while one remains alive.

The Fairies of England are evidently the dwarfs of the north; Gervase, of Tilbury, wrote in the 13th century, who gives the earliest account of them.

"They have in England certain demons, though I know not whether I should call them demons or figures of a secret and unknown generation, which the French call Neptunes, the English Portunes. It is their nature to embrace the simple life of comfortable farmers, and when, on account of their domestic work, they are sitting up at night, when the doors are shut, they warm themselves at the fire, and take little frogs out of their bosoms, roast them on the coals, and eat them. They have the countenance of old men with wrinkled cheeks, and they are of a very small stature, not

being quite half an inch high. It is in their nature to have the power to serve but not to injure. They have, however, one little mode of annoying. When in the uncertain shades of night, the English are riding any where alone, the Portune sometimes invisibly joins the horseman, and when he has accompanied him a good while, he at last takes the reins and leads the horse into a neighbouring slough, and when he is fixed and floundering in it, the Portune goes off with a loud laugh, and by sport of this sort he mocks the simplicity of mankind."

The author, in rendering the above passage, construes *dimidium pollicis*, Gervase's original expression, half an inch high; but inserts a query whether we should not read half a foot. We doubt not that the text as it stands is correct; *half a thumb high* was, we dare say, the standard stature of a fairy; and this digital mensuration was generally used for the race. Hence arose the little nursery tale of *Tom Thumb*. The hobgoblin *Puck*, or *Robin Goodfellow*, had his first appellation in the following way: *Pouke*, in the vision of *Peirce Plowman*, signifies the great demon. Shakspeare appears to have been the first who applied the term to the house spirit or hobgoblin. The *Devonshire Pixie* is, we think, a diminutive of *Pouke*, devil; *Pouksie* alias *Pixie*, little devil.

The author says he has already contributed, in the form of tales and notes, to the *Irish Fairy Legends*, almost every thing known respecting the fairy lore of that country.—p. 176.

The Irish spirits differ little from the same imaginary agents in Scotland, England, and Britanny; they are the Celtic fairies. The nymphs of the Greeks, the Fauns of the Latins, are next touched upon; the *Fate* of the Italians, which are evidently the *Fées*, or female spirits of the French Romances; see p. 239. The Africans have their fairies. The *Jaloff* inhabitants of the mainland of Africa, opposite the Isle of Goree, believe in a species of beings who have a striking and surprising correspondence with the Gothic fairies. They call them *yumbos*, and describe them as being about two feet high, of a white colour, as every thing preternatural is in Africa. The Moors believe the *yumbos* to be the souls of their deceased friends. (p. 327.) It was long an established article of belief with the  
vs, that there is a species of beings

which they call *Shedeem*, *Shelreem* or *Mazikeen*. These beings had their counterpart in the Arabian Jinns. The Jews consider them as the agents in enchantments; according to the Talmud, they were the offspring of Adam. After he had eaten of the tree of life, he was excommunicated for 130 years. During this period his offspring were all spirits, demons, and spectres of the night!

These *Shedeem* or *Mazikeen* partook of the angelic and the human nature; they could see and not be seen; could fly and knew the future; they ate, drank, had children, and were mortal. (see p. 351.) They could assume what form they pleased; and thus, adds our author, "the agreement between them and the Jinns of the Arabs is complete."

The Chaldaic version of the 91st Psalm, verse 5, appears to be very curious. "Thou shalt not be afraid of the terror by night," &c. is there rendered, "and the *Mazikeen* shall not come near thy tents."

The author of these volumes has concentrated into one focus all that can be said on the subject of a superstition which he has shewn (as far at least as relates to the Old World) to have universally prevailed with mankind. He has exhibited considerable taste, learning, and laborious perseverance in his research. His work will become a text-book whenever these supernatural agents are in question. The numerous vignette illustrations by W. H. Brooke, Esq. F.S.A. evince a power for imaginative pictorial composition, which has been most appropriately called into action for the purpose of embellishing the work.

*Memoir and Correspondence of the late Sir James Edward Smith, M.D. President of the Linnean Society, &c. &c. Edited by Lady Smith. 2 vols. 8vo. Portrait, autographs, &c.*

THESE memoirs present irresistible claims to attention from their being the production of an amiable and talented woman, who thus seeks, in the true spirit of ancient virtue, to preserve the memory and exalt the fame of her husband. Sir James was too long known to the world with distinction as a naturalist, to require any quotation from the biographical portion; and fortunately we are not called upon to

determine whether he was right or wrong, in adhering to certain principles of botanical investigation. Our present business is to examine a multifarious correspondence between a gifted person and a portion (not inconsiderable) of the great and learned spirits of Europe.

Lady Smith, in her Preface, at once evinces her judgment in biographical illustration, by inserting domestic letters as marking the progress of character. Than this nothing can be more certain. Besides her Ladyship has nothing to do here but to expose the delightful opening of talent under the fostering sun and favouring gale of prosperity. What exhibits the character of Steele, even in his immortality, in so favourable a light as those epistolary communications, through which it appears he divided a crown with his wife in their exigencies?

And here we have the kindest and most judicious communications that ever occurred between parent and child, arising from the well-trained education of the one, and affectionate discretion of the other. The "importation of raw silk" gave way to a love of flowers, and both to the finishing his education for medicine at Edinburgh. Thence arose his literary and scientific correspondence, of which these volumes are the depository, and which is often agreeably illustrated by notes on persons and things taken from his common-place book.

We pass over the impressions on the mind of a young man to whom every thing is new: observations are of course made, often judicious, and the minutest object of his attention is preserved with the most sedulous scrupulosity. His tours in Scotland and to the border country chiefly record the plants and the friends which he had found; and from the period, commencing in 1781, it will be perceived that the latter would include very interesting connections. His visit to London for professional instruction, intercourse with Dr. Hunter and Sir Joseph Banks, and consequent purchase of the Linnæan Collection, furnish much interest; so does his "Tour to Holland, France, Italy, and Switzerland," originating in his desire to obtain a medical degree at Leyden. Here are evidences of the enlargement of his views, which were extended to

a publication in 3 vols., and offended Queen Charlotte, to whom he had been introduced, by an expression concerning Maria Antoinetta.

Mr. Johnes of Hafod, and his amiable and accomplished daughter, among others, yield good entertainment; and his tour had enlarged the pale of his intercourse with learned foreigners. Of these (they having been in many ways before the British public) it is useless to speak, with two exceptions, eminent natives of Portugal. They are Don Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, whom he describes as "the Mæcenas of Botany, and indeed of general Science," while Portuguese ambassador at Turin. "At his table was a weekly assembly of literary men, in whose conversation and pursuits he bore a very intelligent part, always making himself completely one of the company by his knowledge and enthusiasm, no less than by his winning affability." At Paris and Rome he met the Abbé Correa de Serra, Secretary to the Academy of Sciences at Lisbon, of whom Sir James says, "He had resided twelve years at Rome formerly, and was attached to the place by all the enthusiasm which a man of so much fine taste and extensive literature must feel in such a residence, though he had since lived many years in Portugal."

From Sir James's Presidency of the Linnæan Society, an almost overwhelming correspondence with all parts of the world ensued; which, at the same time, was not without its gratification: the important and laborious preparation of Dr. Sibthorp's *Flora Græca*, for the publication of which he left large funds, is a source of some display of character between Sir Joseph Banks and himself. Of all his correspondents none can outvie the good and erudite Dr. Goodenough, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle; his learning must have been of great use to Sir James; and he always yielded it in the kindest spirit of a *littérateur*. Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, is also here exhibited in a new light. Besides the two distinguished Portuguese already mentioned, we are introduced, by some letters attempted in English, to the Spanish botanist, Don José Antonio Pavon, author of *Las Flores Peruana y de Chile*. Among ladies' epistles are several of the late Marchioness of Rockingham.

Of a work, certainly of more than a thousand pages of correspondence, it may readily be conceived that no small portion is more interesting to the immediate connections of Sir James Smith than to the world at large; and perhaps in many instances the editor would have done better to have selected portions of the letters, than to have printed them at length.

From one letter to Mr. Lee, a nurseryman at Hammersmith, Sir James appears to have been very sensitive as to character; and another to Sir Joseph Banks, &c. shews him as equally careful of his fame. After all, perhaps, the most interesting point is the simple origin of the Linnæan Society, since so powerful, from the meetings of a few students, under the sanction of Dr. Home, at Edinburgh.

A chapter is added on the religious, social, and scientific character of Sir James; from which it appears that "his creed was the New Testament, and he read it as a celebrated Divine recommends; that is, as a man would read a letter from a friend, in which he doth only seek after what was his friend's mind and meaning, not what he can put upon his words." An appendix of near two hundred pages comprises lectures, essays, and treatises, most of which have been printed elsewhere.

The original part of the work is in a style agreeable and correct, of course sufficiently imbued with the spirit of the subject, and arranged with much taste as well as tact. After this tribute, let none complain of the neglect of those who pursue any peculiar path of science. However natural or artificial classifications in Botany may prevail, or improvements in that science arise, the names of Linnæus and Jussieu will live with the *amabilis scientia*, and that of Smith along with them; perpetuated by one of the most powerful efforts of affectionate widowhood of modern times.

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*A Topographical Dictionary of Great Britain and Ireland, by John Gorton; and the Irish and Welsh Articles by G. N. Wright, M.A. 3 vols. 8vo.*

THE present is one of the most valuable of the numerous compilations with which the press has of late been so fertile; it contains a mass of in-

formation well digested and carefully arranged, of the highest practical utility to a very numerous class of readers; who from motives of interest or amusement may seek occasion either to correspond with, or travel to any distant part of the British empire. The arrangement is good, the whole of the British islands being described in one alphabet. The distance of each place from the metropolis, as well as from the nearest post town, being given in every instance, with the name and locality in alphabetical order, renders a search for any required town or village the work of a moment, when compared with the time which is often lost in seeking out for the same information by means of a map. The numerous statistical papers which have at different times been printed by the direction of the House of Commons, contain matter of great practical use to the topographer. The Editors of the present work have availed themselves largely of this fertile source of information, and thus have succeeded in embodying in a small compass a quantity of information often sought for with difficulty, and not easily obtained. A compact notice of each place, with an account of its antiquities and other matters for which it is memorable, with a brief abstract of its history, is given in every instance where it is attainable, and these particulars are in some instances distinguished for their accuracy. In a work of this nature it might be expected a few errors would necessarily creep in, in spite of the exertions of the most vigilant author, but we regret to have discovered several errors and inaccuracies which must have arisen in some degree from a want of care, and as it is only possible to speak from local knowledge, we shall notice some points in those places with which we are best acquainted:

ST. ALBAN'S. The reader is informed that, "The abbey church is constructed of Roman brick, to which age has given the appearance of stone." This assertion, which has originated from a quantity of such bricks appearing in parts of the structure, particularly the Tower, becomes very extravagant when applied to the whole edifice.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH is not noticed as a watering-place, although it has now a handsome pump-room, baths, and theatre. All that is said

connected with this subject is, "It likewise contains a mineral spring, called Griffydarn;" but Griffydarn is the name of a hamlet in the parish of Worthington, three miles north-west from Ashby; whereas the Moira Baths, whence the water used at Ashby is derived, are about the same distance in the opposite direction. The hamlet of Boothorpe should be Borthorpe.

**BARN ELMS.** "The manor-house has been much enlarged and modernized by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, to whose family it still belongs." This is a misquotation from Lysons, who states that the house was "modernized" more than fifty years ago, in the year 1771, by the late Sir Richard Hoare, Bart. Sir Richard Colt Hoare never possessed the estate, and it has for many years ceased to belong to the family.

The little village of BEDFONT in Middlesex, we are told, "is chiefly remarkable for its ruins." The verdant peacocks over the church gate were the only remarkable objects which occurred to our attention. The alleged ruins really escaped our notice.

**CANTERBURY Cathedral.** "The altar-piece was designed by Sir James Burroughs; it is in the Corinthian order, and very lofty, with a handsome pediment supported on fluted columns." Removed in 1825, and in its place is a stone screen of open work in the pointed style of architecture, built with Caen stone from St. Augustine's monastery.

**CHELSEA** is not "an extensive parish" as far as respects the number of acres, for it is not one-third so large as either Kensington or Fulham. It may be justly termed a very populous and opulent parish; or more properly, as divided by a recent Act of parliament, it is two parishes; of which the district nearest the metropolis is named Upper Chelsea. The church of this parish is situated at the south end of Sloane-street, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Its Rector, the Rev. H. Blunt, is one of the most popular preachers now in the metropolis. This church we presume was overlooked by Mr. Gorton, as the single "district church" he mentions must be the magnificent building which is more generally known, and which has now become the parish church of St. Luke's, whilst the old church is degraded into a chapel of ease. Sir Thomas More's

chapel is on the south, not at the "east end" of the old church; and his monument is not in the chapel, but in the chancel.

If personal inquiries were made any where, they might fairly be expected with respect to a national establishment like Chelsea Hospital. We are sorry, however, to perceive several inaccuracies. The hospital was finished in 1690, not 1692; its shape is not a parallelogram. The present Infirmary is not in one of the large squares, but a new building erected by Sir John Soane on the site of a house belonging to Lord Yarborough. The statistics given of the hospital are of very old date. The number of in-door pensioners is 539, not 336; and their allowance is not uniformly "eight-pence a week," but ranges from that sum to 3s. 6d.; the allowance to the out-pensioners ranges from "five pence" to 3s.; they have now not a half-year's pension in advance, but only a quarter's; this alteration took place in 1815. They amount to 75,000 instead of 22,000 men. These are only a few of the points in which this account is erroneous or defective, for the emendation of which we refer to the last edition of Mr. Faulkner's History of Chelsea. The Royal Military Asylum is in no respect "connected" with the Hospital, unless by vicinity; and there are no waterworks in the parish, since the "Chelsea Waterworks" are in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square.

**CHELTHENHAM.** The description of this place appears to have been taken from a guide-book at least twenty years old. It is notorious that the town no longer consists of only "one main street," but that now it is as wide as it is long. The Old Well was inclosed in 1718, not 1761. It will hardly be credited by those acquainted with Cheltenham, that the old pump-room alone is noticed, and none of the magnificent rivals which have arisen within the last thirty years in such rapid succession. There are four new episcopal churches, but only two are mentioned. The monastery, said to have existed at Cheltenham in 803, is a pure fiction. Southam House is no longer the property of Thomas Baghott (misprinted Bagshott) de la Bere, Esq. who died in 1821; it has been sold by his heirs to Lord Ellenborough, who has made very extensive repairs,



but with strict attention to the ancient style of this venerable building (a view of which was published in our vol. xciv. ii. p. 393). During these repairs a discovery has been made which contradicts parts of the notice given by Leland of Southam, whilst it confirms the remainder. He says, "Here dwelleth Sir John Hodleston, and hath builded a pretty mannour place. He bought the land of one Goodman." Now, in the spandrils of the principal door of the house, under the porch, were lately discovered, on clearing away some plaister, the initials of Goodman, T. G. and his crest, a unicorn's head erased; and on an old oaken press up stairs (since taken by Lord Ellenborough for a screen in the hall) was the same crest; proving that Goodman himself not only built the "pretty mannour place," but furnished it.

EGHAM. "The church is an ancient building with a south aisle, and a square western tower crowned with a slender wooden spire." This church was demolished so long ago as 1817, the present edifice being a large structure of Grecian architecture. A view of the old church, drawn and etched by J. C. Buckler, Esq. is given in our Magazine, vol. LXXXVIII. i. 577.

At FULHAM the eight monuments of the Bishops of London are described as being in the church instead of the church-yard. There are tablets to Bishops Gibson and Porteus in the church; but the tombs of Bishops Compton, Robinson, Gibson, Sherlock, Hayter, Terrick, Lowth, and Randolph, are in the church-yard\*. The church (except the tower) is not built of stone, but of a mixture of flint and brick. The present Vicar, the Rev. W. Wood, having purchased the sinecure rectory, the livings may now be considered as one.

HINCKLEY. The vicarage is not in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, but of Leicester; and in the diocese of Lincoln, not Norwich. The ancient town hall is no longer "very curious," having been re-placed in 1802. There is no "river."

KENSINGTON is described in Domesday-book as Chenesitun, not Chenisistun. There is no other proprietary episcopal chapel besides that at Bays-

water. There is a reservoir for the West Middlesex Water company at Kensington Gravel-pits; but their "Works" are by the river side at Hammersmith. The state apartments of Kensington-palace consist of fifteen rooms. It is correct that they are not inhabited (and they may be seen any day in the week), but it might have been noticed. The Duchess of Kent resides in the first story underneath the state rooms; all this part of the Palace has been nearly new built during the residence of the late Duke of Kent. The Duke of Sussex resides in the south-west wing of the Palace, and has just completed a new library of extensive proportions. A catalogue of his collection of books has been published by his librarian Mr. Pettigrew.

HAMPSTEAD. In the account of the resort to the mineral water at the beginning of the last century, the handsome pump-room in the Well-walk is not noticed, although it is still existing, converted into an episcopal chapel. The painted-glass has long been removed from the Chicken House; it represented indubitable portraits of James the First and the Marquis of Buckingham, bearing their names; but it has been shown in Mr. Nichols's "Progresses" of that monarch, that it came originally from Wroxton in Oxfordshire. The hunting it recorded was therefore far from Hampstead; and the house being "said to have been a hunting seat belonging to James II." is altogether a confusion of names and dates.

MITCHAM. "The church is an ancient structure." It was entirely rebuilt in 1821 with the exception of the tower. A full description of the new church is given in our Magazine, vol. xci. ii. p. 17; and a view of the old one in October 1800, plate iii. p. 945.

PLYMOUTH. The two episcopal chapels are not noticed.

PETERBOROUGH. The extensive repairs of the cathedral have been entirely overlooked.

ROCHESTER. The cathedral is said to possess a central tower and spire; the latter was removed and a new square tower with pinnacles built circa 1826, at which time considerable renovations took place under the direction of Mr. Cottingham, all of which are left without notice.

As the work was brought out in

\* The tomb of Porteus, at Sundridge in Kent, was engraved in our vol. xciv. ii. p. 577.

numbers, it has necessarily occupied a considerable time in publication, in consequence of which the population, as given with each article, is taken from the census of 1821; but the last population returns are added in a condensed form, and this portion of the volume, though forming but a small part, is in itself a very valuable document. At the same time, as the periodical mode of publication allowed of the correction of errors and the introduction of omissions, we are rather surprised at the collection we have made, and which, on account of the general utility of the work, we could have wished had not been found in its pages.

The preface, though short, contains some useful hints on the etymology of various places.

The great roads branching from the metropolis are measured from various situations; and it is much to be regretted that some standard has not been chosen as a central situation to which the distances on every main road should be made to refer. In the present state of the roads it may not be uninteresting to our readers to know the many stations which are now used for this purpose.

1. The Kent roads from the Surrey side of London Bridge.

2. The Portsmouth road, and the branches from it, from the same standard.

3. The Isle of Wight roads are measured from Cowes, such distance being

added to the distance of Cowes from London by way of Portsmouth.

4. The Croydon, Reigate, Brighton, and Epsom roads are measured from the Surrey side of Westminster Bridge.

5. The Southampton, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and all the other roads in the south west of the kingdom, are measured from Hyde Park corner.

6. The Uxbridge, Edgware, Birmingham, Shrewsbury, and most of the roads to the north western parts of the kingdom, are measured from Tyburn turnpike.

7. The Barnet, and great northern roads, and some of the roads in the north western part of the kingdom, are measured from the spot where Hick's Hall formerly stood; a stone, in front of one of the houses at the end of St. John's-lane, St. John-street, West Smithfield, pointing out the spot.

8. The Ware and Huntingdon roads are measured from St. Leonard's Church, Shoreditch.

9. The Essex roads are measured from the Church of St. Mary, Whitechapel.

The series of maps executed by Sydney Hall, are honourable to his talent; the various roads are distinctly traced, and though each county is contained in a quarto sheet, the numerous towns and villages are plainly and totally indicated\*. Upon the whole, this work is creditable to the Editors, and we hope will meet with that patronage which its practical utility so well entitles it to receive.

*Discourses upon some of the principal Objects and Uses of the Historical Scriptures of the Old Testament, preached before the University of Oxford. By EDWARD HAWKINS, D.D. Provost of Oriel College, 8vo.*—We have read these discourses with the gratification that arises from the perusal of a work in which accurate reasoning, well-arranged learning, and rational piety are to be found. The subject of which Dr. Hawkins treats, is of high interest to persons of religious feelings, and we are sure that this work may be considered by them as one that will leave a satisfactory impression on their minds. Dr. H. says, "that many Christians appear to derive much less gratification and profit than they otherwise might from the study of the *Historical Scriptures of the Old Testament*; nay, they are even pained and offended by several parts of them, in consequence of certain floating mis-

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conceptions and inadequate views of their character, design, and value." To provide some remedy for such evils these Discourses are written. The first treats of the general design of the sacred records as *Religious Histories*. The four next, of their particular design and use with respect to the *Conduct of Man* and the *Will and Attributes of God*. In the fifth and concluding Discourse are considered those *Anticipations of the Gospel* which may be discovered in the Old Testament. At the end of the volume is a very masterly, well-reasoned, and we think convincing Discourse, "on the extent and efficacy of the Mosaic atonement," throwing light upon the view of Primitive Sacrifice.

The author is very properly anxious

\* We observe these clear and neatly engraved maps are now in the course of separate publication. Google

to enforce the recollection of the fact, that the Old Testament is not a civil but religious history of the Jews: a fact that seems to have been quite lost sight of in Professor Milman's work. To shew how distinct these purposes are, he very forcibly remarks, that Josephus and the author of the recent history of the Jews have bestowed scarcely a word upon the transactions recorded in the four Gospels and the Acts.

He shews, in his second Discourse, that there is a strongly marked design in the historical books of the Old Testament, to exhibit in clear and full colours the weakness and the guilt of man; and that the sacred writers, to effect this their great leading purpose, make the thread of the historic narrative give way, that the moral lesson may be expanded and illustrated in its full force. The third Discourse, which exhibits the proofs of God's tenderness and loving-kindness to man, is very forcibly written, and accompanied with an earnestness which, in all well-regulated minds, must lead to very beneficial results. In the fifth Discourse is a very sound and scriptural exposition of faith both in the legal and evangelical covenants, and the great difficulty of maintaining and cherishing it, notwithstanding the influences and assistances that are so graciously vouchsafed to us.

*Time's Telescope for 1833.*—The contents of the present volume of this long-established periodical are chiefly astronomical and biographical. The portions of the former description are written by that diligent and experienced observer, Mr. J. T. Barker; the latter appear to be principally abridgments from the Obituary of our own Magazine. They are accompanied by well-executed portraits of Crabbe, Goethe, Mackintosh, Bentham, Scott, and Dr. Clarke; as is the astronomical part by similar heads of Cassendi, Kepler, Copernicus, and Des Cartes. On the whole this volume is less miscellaneous and varied in its contents, but more original than its predecessors; and will be exceedingly acceptable to the lover of astronomy and natural history, the concluding division consisting of Notes of a Naturalist, by James Rennie, M.A. Professor of Zoology at King's College, London.

*First Lines of Natural Philosophy.* By ROBERT MUDIE. pp. 382: cuts.—This is a work well adapted to its purpose, that of conveying to comparatively young students a general knowledge of the great principles of natural philosophy. Its form of instruction is by Catechism; it must not, however, be supposed that it is an imitation of the scientific cate-

chisms that have gone before it; the mind of Mr. Mudie is too original for that.

He seems to have perceived the liability of his works to the slight objection which we made on noticing his "Guide to Nature," (*Gent. Mag.* Jan. 1833, p. 61); for in his preface he thus well justifies himself: "Some portions may appear to be more abstract than what is usually met with in books professing to teach the first elements, &c. Without some exercise of thought there can be no philosophy, nor indeed knowledge of any kind; and the sooner the operation of thinking can be begun the better." It is certainly an experiment worthy of trial. Every object in nature and art is well defined; and of the scientific terms many derivations are given, which we should have no objection to see extended, as familiarizing the young student with them; and also an agreeable diversion from too intense abstraction. Of the same nature is the construction of philosophical instruments, &c. The little book may altogether be safely recommended.

*Sketch Book of Fashion.* By the Author of "Mothers and Daughters," 3 vols.—We are told that these tales form the last of a series of Novels, of a class created by the peculiar spirit of the last reign, and manifestly at variance with that of the present times. How the fact of the last sentence may be we know not; but if it be true, we can say that Mr. Bentley (who is favouring the world, in its own way, with an excellent collection of light reading) has done well in yielding these last words; and the author is determined to have the *valete ac plaudite*. The work contains six sketches: the Pavilion—My Place in the Country—The Second Marriage—the Old and the Young Bachelor—A Manœuvrer Outwitted, or Relations from India—the Intriguante.

*The Grecian Wanderer and other poems.* By JAMES HIRKINS, late of Hingham, in Norfolk, small 8vo.—A neat little volume of poems by a self-educated man; modestly put forth, and creditably written. Much good sentiment and many fair couplets are discernible throughout the whole; and the minor pieces evince much spirit and ease. We give a specimen:—

PHILOMELA.

Bird of the myrtle grove!  
Sweet is thy song of love!  
Why art thou wakeful while others sleep?  
Why dost thou seek to dwell  
In the secluded dell,  
Where love disappointed retires to weep?

Blithe on the dewy spray  
Dost thou repeat the lay  
To thy list'ning bride and to evening's  
star?  
Sweet in the valley gay  
Are the perfumes of May,  
And sweet is the echo that rings from  
afar!

Dost thou delight to see  
Evening's serenity?  
Or sing to the tempest in night's darkest  
gloom?  
When morn cheers the thrush's breast  
Wilt thou retire to rest,  
And sleep, sweetly sleep, with thy nest-  
lings at home?

*Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry. Second Series, 3 vols.*—Ireland, in all its misery, has lately produced some powerful literary claims from native sons of the soil. We have lately expressed our approbation of some in philosophy and travel; we have now to extend it to these volumes, containing several highly drawn characteristic sketches. We do it rather because their principle is different from that of the writers who find nothing but the evils of misgovernment and domestic oppression to embody in works of amusement; yet they are far from devoid of pathos, and the broad humour is excellent, though in some cases diverging into vulgarity. This is more particularly observable in a very excellent article descriptive of the progress of no inconsiderable number of the Catholic priesthood, which is quite fair, and the more so because it is entirely free from malevolence.

*Pictures of Private Life. By SARAH STICKNEY.*—With considerable interest have we perused these very pleasing volumes, from the pen of a writer evidently possessing a cultivated and reflecting mind, and much genuine sensibility. We have been frequently struck with an air of freshness far different from the artificial character which pertains to so many similar works of the day. The aim of the writer is evidently to instruct as well as amuse, by offering these sketches as beacons to warn the young, especially of her own sex, against errors which have shipwrecked the happiness of so many. Thus the sketch entitled "The Hall and the Cottage," which is, we think, the best in the volume, (of which it occupies rather more than one half) gives a too faithful representation of the evils resulting from that aspiring ambition so prevalent in these times, by which those of humble station in life, looking beyond the sphere in which Providence has placed them, sacrifice to a vain phan-

tom, if not innocence, at least their happiness for life.

*Summer Flowers from the Garden of Wisdom, by CHARLES FEIST,* is replete with instruction, drawn from subjects that always excite curiosity in youth; and in a style well adapted for cultivation—

From grave to gay, from lively to severe.

Besides several others, we are much pleased with the introduction of the story of "Simons the Miller." "Golden Opinions" are scattered throughout, which form excellent pauses, and familiar verses for the purpose of fixing on the memory the chronology of events. Great pains have been taken to variegate the whole.

*The Minstrel, and other Poems. By JAMES VANSOMMER, pp. 231.*—We think the author has been unhappy in the choice of a title reminding us of the delightful strains of Beattie, the first stanza of which would have powerfully warned him

"—how hard it is to climb  
The steep where Fame's proud temple  
shines afar."

The present minstrel modestly sues for leniency, and we will not be severe; but we must remind him that modern colloquial expressions suit not a florid description of the knights of crusading Palestine. In verse, moreover, it is requisite that imagination should be guided by certain rules not here followed. Having said this, it may be added, that the plan of a knight sending his page, a "righte worthy minstrelle," to the castle which holds his mistress, to prepare her for his return; his reception by the old warder; his gaining access to the widowed dame of the castle, and then to the beloved Bertha,—were not bad subjects for the poet. The model of the narrative is evidently Sir Walter Scott,—a dangerous choice. The minor poems, occupying two thirds of the volume, are the best portion; and many are very agreeable. The songs, 'Mary,' 'The Tear,' and that of which the burthen is, 'Adelaide;' the verses 'To my Looking-Glass,' and 'Sketches at Brighton,' pleased us much.

Dr. FORSTER has just published a very much enlarged edition of his *Pilgrim's Waybook*, comprehending a vast number of subjects connected with the health, happiness, and longevity of man; and an essay on Marriage, and the mode of improving the condition of Society by regulating that institution. There is also an Essay on the *Observance of Sundays and Festivals*, in which the author, though he recommends abstaining from servile work

on those days, advises, on the other hand, that Sunday evening's amusements and athletic diversions should be established for the benefit of the poor, as is done in France and other countries. The author also mentions a curious fact as contrasted with modern views of sabbath keeping, viz. "that a number of gentlemen in the country are actually establishing Sunday cricket matches, that the mechanic, who is confined all the week to the factory, should have wholesome exercise on Sunday evening;" which he says is defensible both on Christian principles and ancient usages, and is as innocent as bell-ringing or any other Sunday diversion.

*The Renegade, and other Poems, by the Rev. B. T. H. COLE, A.M. Rector of Warbleton.*—The poetry is just what one would expect from a classical man, nearly faultless, and not without considerable energy. If we would, after these observations, find fault, it would be with the subject, the much more than "a thousand and first" told tale, and on different occasions very poorly told. We think we cannot do better for the author than to quote a few lines at the close, descriptive of the fidelity of woman—

"And think'st thou then, the Maid thy pride of power  
Had graced, would leave thee in affliction's hour?  
This plighted hand—its pulse beats full and free,  
Or if it trembles, trembles but for thee!  
This plighted hand—believe not I repine—  
For good or ill, in life or death, is thine.  
When dreams of what thou wast and still hadst been  
Intrude on Fancy's wild and troubled scene,  
This voice, Zulena's voice, shall soothe thy woes;  
Zulena's arm shall cradle thy repose;  
Zulena's love shall every loss atone,  
Her breast thy pillow, and her heart thy throne!"  
One hand was twined in Hassan's, one, half-closed,  
With gentlest pressure on his arm reposed,

She kneels: her eye upraised with tearful gleam,  
Seeks—what in Hassan ne'er again shall beam!  
Faint with suspense, with love and grief oppress,  
Her sinking form is clasped to Hassan's breast.

Vol. III. to VII. of Mr. VALRY's edition of *Shakspeare*.—This work is proceeding successfully in monthly volumes, having completed about half its course. It is to consist of 15 volumes, which will be embellished with 170 designs, copied in outline by Starling from Boydell's magnificent edition. The chief labour of the Editor seems to have been in the selection of the various readings forming the text; as the notes are slight, and confined to the explanation of obsolete words and phrases. From the neat way in which the work is printed, the number of its embellishments, and its cheapness, it is well deserving of the extensive popularity it has received.

*Lives of celebrated Spaniards, translated from the Spanish of Quintana, by T. R. PRESTON.* The greatest men of that remarkable nation, the gravest portions of whose ancient history are mingled with associations of almost romantic chivalry, form a subject for biography full of interest. Quintana is an author who appears to have taken much pains in searching for authorities, and to have brought to his task a spirit of most philosophical enquiry; and the style in which he has given to us the result of his labours, as transmitted to us in this volume, is more than commonly powerful. Mr. Preston has performed his duty of translation with judgment and correctness; and has given to the public a book which, while it wears all the lightness of romance, yet is valuable on account of its historical information. The life of the Great Captain will be eagerly perused by the youthful reader.

## FINE ARTS.

### ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE subjects of this year's Exhibition are rather numerous, and of as diversified a character as in any former season. It may be said to be a pleasing though not imposing or splendid display of British art. In the higher walks of painting, as compared with former periods, there is certainly a lamentable deficiency. The lofty imaginings of genius, executed on the magnificent scale for which some of the great masters of the British school have at times been distinguished, are entirely absent; and we cannot but express surprise that not one of our Academicians should have attempted to redeem, in this particular, the declining reputation of this great national institution. Of landscapes,

sea-pieces, portraits, and *bifouteries* of a much inferior character, there are abundance; and even in historical, poetical, and imaginative compositions, there is not absolutely a deficiency; but they are generally of a cabinet or miniature size, in many instances unworthy of the subjects they represent. On looking round the great room, it would appear as if British art had degenerated into a mechanical trade, and that the spirit of portrait painting was trampling the genius of history and poetry beneath his feet. Thus, in the principal centre of the room, which has been usually assigned for compositions of the very highest and most interesting class, we have a tremendously full length portrait of his present Majesty, in the

uniform of the Grenadier Guards, as stiff and starch as any drill sergeant, glittering with varnish, and executed in a manner the least calculated to enhance the reputation of Wilkie as a portrait painter. Beneath his Majesty's feet is a small cabinet painting by the same artist, representing a Capuchin monk at confession, which, from its uninteresting character, and its inferiority to many of Wilkie's productions, ought never to have occupied the first situation in the exhibition. But Wilkie is a Royal Academician, and his reputation has gained him legislative authority in the Council. On the left of the room appears another portrait of the King, and on the right, one of the Duke of Sussex, in the costume of a Highland chieftain, by Wilkie, both displaying such ample and magnificent frames as to throw the humbler but more novel and interesting subjects around, into comparative shade; "*velut inter ignes luna minores.*"

In the smaller and mediocre productions of art, we observe that all the leading Academicians have been sufficiently active—or rather perhaps they have been more fortunate in obtaining admission than many of their less distinguished competitors. Erry has four pieces, three of a truly poetical character. '*Britomart redeemes faire Amoret,*' from Spenser's *Faery Queene*, is a beautiful cabinet picture. The subject is taken from the 12th canto of book iii.

The make of Cupid, and th' enchanted chamber are displayed;

Whence Britomart redeemes faire Amoret through charms decayed.

'*Hylas and the Nymphs*,' displays a fine tone of colouring; but the figures are rather faulty in the drawing, and the nymphs are not so beautiful as the poetic imagination would conceive. The other two productions are the '*Lute Player*,' and '*Head of a Philosopher*,' both skilfully executed.

DANIELL, as usual, has displayed great industry. He has again presented us with eight subjects (the utmost number allowed by the Academy)—all illustrative of Indian scenery and manners, of which he is so skilful a pourtrayer. Indeed, in this department he appears to have no competitor. The first subject of his pencil, No. 27, is '*The Falls of Courtallum, or Tein Cauchy*,' situated in the Tinnevely district, southern India. The scenery is truly oriental; and the background and distant huts are in wonderful keeping with the general character of the picture. '*The Salween*,' is an admirable representation of a common oriental custom, in which the figures are cleverly drawn, and skilfully executed. '*The Falls of the Cauvery*,' with the foaming cataract, was a fine subject for his pencil.

No. 279, representing the *Bon Constrictor* seizing the Javanese messenger from his horse, is rather outré. The immense length of the serpent is even beyond the range of poetical licence. The other subjects of Daniell's pencil are—'*Mosque at Futtly Pore Siern, near Agra*,' built by the Emperor Akbar; '*A Coorg*,' or Indian huntsman, habited in costume; '*Madras, or Fort St. George, in the Bay of Bengal*,' in which a passing squall is finely represented; '*The Banyan Tree*,' whose wonderful ramifications appear sufficient to enshade a whole army.

J. M. TURNER has this year favoured us with six views, in which he has displayed all the powers of genius in design and aerial perspective, and moreover, he appears, in some instances, to have softened down the daubiness of his colouring, and there is not that indistinctness which frequently pervades his productions, as if they had all been sketched in the misty morn or dewy eve. The subjects are all of a picturesque character. They consist of '*Rotterdam Ferry-boat*,' '*Bridge of Sighs, Ducal Palace and Custom House, Venice*,' '*Ducal Palace, Venice*,' two highly finished pictures, which sink even Stanfield's *View of Venice* into comparative shade; '*Van Goxen looking out for a subject*,' '*Van Tromp returning after the battle off the Dogger Bank*,' '*Mouth of the Seine, Quille-bouf*,' a rather dauby composition—the white and blue presenting a terrible harshness of tone and general effect.

HILTON has only one subject, of a pleasing character, '*Rebecca and Abraham's servant*,' from Gen. xiv.

LESLIE'S '*Tristram Shandy recovering the Manuscript he had lost*,' is a very characteristic and amusing composition. The gravity of the great sentimentalist, and the nonchalance of the Frenchwoman, who is dropping the manuscript, which had formed her papillottes, bit by bit, into Sterne's hat, are remarkably well expressed, and the effect is irresistibly droll. Leslie has two other subjects, '*A Mother and Child*,' and '*Martha and Mary*,' a scriptural subject from St. Luke, ch. x. vv. 38-42.

PHILLIPS has eight portraits, a line of art which he doubtless finds extremely profitable. The most striking, and the one which we consider as the most finely executed, is that of '*Davies Gilbert, esq.*' which has been painted for the Royal Society, by desire of the President and Council. The likeness is admirably striking; and there is a soberness and quietness in the background, which materially aids in imparting a freshness of tone to the portrait.

(To be continued.)

## MATHUEWS'S GALLERY OF THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

The collection of theatrical portraits, formed by Mr. Charles Mathews the comedian, which has been long celebrated for its extent and comprehensive range, is now submitted to public exhibition at the Queen's Bazaar, Oxford street. We have here an opportunity of seeing those great enchanters, who, in days gone by, so potently commanded the smile and the tear; of whom our old friends speak so exultingly, and of whom many a gossip in print records marvels, in which we readily believe, although at the expense of confessing the degeneracy of our own day. Here Garrick and Mrs. Pritchard enact *Macbeth* and his *Lady*, in court-suits of the old regime, and *Hamlet* soliloquizes with one knee-buckle unfastened, and one silk stocking broken loose from its legitimate garter. Macklin, Cooke, Barry, Kemble, Siddons, Kean, O'Neil, are here; and here are the Gwynnes, the Bracegirdles, the Popes, the Woffingtons, and Abingtons. Here too are all our old comedians, Quin, Foote, Dogget, Emery, Munden, Fawcett, Edwin, and dozens of others, in all sizes and styles from full-length to miniature, from finished portrait to the scratch of a characteristic sketch. Amongst those which deserve notice as works of art, are some scenes by Zoffany, (especially that from the *Claudian Marriage*;) and portraits by Hogarth, Reynolds, Romney, Harlow, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and Clint. Harlow's head of Miss L. Kelly, is a sketch quite equal to Lawrence, and full of grace and elegance. On the whole, few persons who have any predilection for the English stage, and the things connected with it, can visit this exhibition without feeling much gratification. The catalogue is an excellent synopsis of the principal dates in theatrical biography; and forms a nearly complete record of the actors from the year 1650 to the present time. Prefixed to it is an admirable essay on the Old Actors, including full portraits of Suett and Munden, by Mr. C. Lamb, which first appeared in the London Magazine under the signature of Elias.

## SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE'S DRAWINGS.

It will be remembered that Sir Thomas Lawrence was so anxious that his unequalled collection of Drawings should be kept together, that he desired his executors to offer them to Government for 20,000*l.* although they had cost him upwards of 40,000*l.* In those times Government dare not ask such a grant from Parliament; and the collection would forthwith have been brought to the hammer, had not Lord Wharncliffe, and some other influential friends of the fine arts,

resolved to try the success of the following plan. That a Society be formed to subscribe for 200 shares of 100*l.* That a Committee put an equitable estimation on each drawing, and that Subscribers select drawings to the amount of their subscription. That for three years the Drawings be retained by the Society for public exhibition: and each shareholder shall issue fifty silver tickets, of the value of 5*l.* each, for gift or sale. If, when by the exhibition the nature and value of the works shall be more generally understood, means should be found for securing them for the National Gallery, British Museum, or some other public institution, the Society shall hold themselves bound, for the space of three years, to accept the prime cost.

## THE GRAPHIC SOCIETY.

A Society has been established in London this spring, under the name of the Graphic Society, and its Meetings are styled the Conversazioni of the Graphic Society. It consists of 100 members, divided into 40 painters in oil, 12 painters in water colours, 6 sculptors, 20 architects, 20 engravers, a treasurer, and a secretary. The lists are all filled with the names of gentlemen at the head of their several professions. There are to be six monthly meetings, from January to June, on the 24 Thursday in each month. Two meetings have been held in "The National Gallery of Practical Science," which passed off with great eclat.

## Mons. Nieuwenhuys's PICTURES.

A collection of Pictures of extraordinary value was sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson, on the 10th and 11th of May. Many were *chef-d'œuvre* that had belonged to the most celebrated collections on the continent as well as in this country.

The works that were chiefly contended for were—an Italian Landscape, by Moucheron and A. Van de Velde, sold at 147*l.*; the Rocks, by Berchem, 184*l.* 16*s.*; a Sea View, J. Van Cappelle, 152*l.* 5*s.*; an ancient Castle, D. Teniers, 111*l.* 6*s.*; Diana and Acteon, by A. Caracci, 163*l.* 16*s.*; the Holy Family, Carlo Dolce, 105*l.*; View on the Zuyder Zee, L. Backhuysen, 171*l.* 3*s.*; La Confidence, J. B. Greuze, 535*l.* 10*s.*; Landscape in the Spring, M. Hobbema, 156*l.* 11*s.*; a Landscape, J. Ruysdael, 78*l.* 15*s.*; the Astronomer, G. Dou, 224*l.* 14*s.*; the Village Feast, Jan Steen, 138*l.* 12*s.*; View on the Zuyder Zee, W. Van de Velde, 562*l.*; the Swan, J. Weenix, 132*l.* 6*s.*; Port of Amsterdam, L. Backhuysen, 246*l.* 5*s.*; the Holy Family, Giulio Romano, 545*l.*; two Frescos, by the latter artist, brought 112*l.* 7*s.*; the Herring Packer's Tower, Amsterdam, M. Hobbema, 425*l.* 5*s.*; the



famous Young Bull, (sold at Mr. Watson Taylor's sale for 787*l.* 10*s.*.) by Paul Potter, 1,212*l.* 10*s.*; the Sandy Road, Jacob Ruysdael, 157*l.* 10*s.*; Retour des Bestiaux, by the same, 178*l.* 10*s.*; Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, B. Schidone, 126*l.*; Jupiter and Leda, A. del Sarto, 136*l.* 10*s.*; View of Haarlem, J. Ruysdael, 204*l.* 15*s.*; the Doctor, G. Dou, 157*l.* 10*s.*; Family Portraits, Gonzales Coques, 199*l.* 10*s.*; Boos de Oude songen, J. Steen, 126*l.*; le Bonnet Rouge, Ostade, 168*l.*; a Bey of Tunis, P. P. Rubens, 183*l.* 15*s.*; Entrances to a Harbour, Backhuysen, 136*l.* 10*s.*; Holy Family, Garofalo, 116*l.* 11*s.*; Portrait of an Old Man of Rank, Rubens, 635*l.* 5*s.*; a Calm, W. Van de Velde, 210*l.*; a Storm, by the same, 128*l.*; Holy Family, G. Bellini, 157*l.* 10*s.*; Portrait of F. du Quenoy, by A. Vandyck, 362*l.* 5*s.*; Holy Family, A. Caracci, 178*l.* 10*s.*; Port in the Levant, N. Berchem, 268*l.* 16*s.*; Marriage at Cana, J. Steen, 194*l.* 5*s.*; a Pastoral Landscape, A. Van de Velde, 477*l.* 15*s.*; l'Abreuvoir, P. Wouvermans, 955*l.* 10*s.*; a Seaport, C. Lorraine, 400*l.* 10*s.*; a Port in Holland, A. Van de Velde, 745*l.* 10*s.*; approach of a Storm, Backhuysen, 136*l.*; Spanish Gypsy, Rembrandt, 645*l.*; a Frozen Canal, Ostade, 336*l.*; the Stadt House, Amsterdam, Van der Heyden and Van de Velde, 462*l.*; Storm at Sea, Backhuysen, 640*l.* 5*s.*; le Chasse aux Canards, P. Wouvermans, 220*l.* 10*s.*; a Landscape in the Drenthe Country, M. Hobbema, 798*l.* 10*s.*, (sold at Mr. Watson Taylor's sale 577*l.* 10*s.*); the Water Mills, by the same, 1008*l.*, (at W. Taylor's sale for 546*l.*); the Holy Virgin, Raffaele, 472*l.* 10*s.* The last picture sold was the celebrated Landscape by A. Van de Velde, which brought the immense sum of 1,375*l.* 10*s.*! It is certainly a splendid work of that master, and is in high preservation. The sale produced altogether the sum of 20,173*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, the number of works being 131.

*Historical Illustrations of the Prose and Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott.* Part I. 8vo.—These are very clever designs, engraved in outline, four in a shilling part, and the whole to be completed in six parts,—a plan which we should think will insure a very extensive sale. The designs are stated to be “by various artists;” but we should say the four scenes before us were from one hand, and that one possessing very considerable ability. All the figures in “Rob Roy's Visit to Justice Inglewood” are excellent; Meg Merrilies, however, does not so adequately answer to the terrific picture given by the novelist: she is rather sedate than enthusiastic, and her drapery falls too smoothly.

*Heads after the Antique,* by BENJAMIN

RICHARD GREEN. No. 1. 4to.—These subjects are selected from the immortal works in sculpture which have handed down to us the ideal beauty of the Greeks; and commence with the Jupiter and Apollo Belvidere of the Vatican, a Juno and a Diana in the Louvre. They are carefully executed in lithography, and will form very proper copies for the study of advanced pupils.

*Oliver Cromwell*, 30th January, 1649, painted by Delaroche, engraved in mezzotint by Maile.—In the shades of that eventful day, the conqueror raises the coffin-lid of his fallen sovereign, and contemplates the mutilated corpse with an expression neither of remorse nor of triumph, but with a mere stern curiosity, tempered as it were with a sense of satisfied justice. The conception is, in our opinion, most just and characteristic; and all the accessories of costume and furniture, (among which we recognise King Charles's chair and stool, as engraved in our vol. LXXVIII. 909,) are so carefully derived from contemporary authorities, that we cannot detect an anachronism. We sigh for the time when our native painters of history shall display equal knowledge and equal accuracy! As an engraving, this has the highest merit; for the chiar'oscuro of the objects in the background (particularly the flowery pattern of the tapestry) can scarcely be surpassed.

A Fac-simile of the Coronation Oath of Henry the VIIIth (originally published by Sir Henry Ellis, in his Original Letters), has been printed in lithography by Mr. Netherclift, to be sold at a moderate price. The great interest of the document consists in the alterations made by Henry's own hand, the monarch and theologian of eighteen, particularly with regard to the Church; and no possessor of a Rapin or other folio History of England, should fail to insert this undeniable illustration.

*Anatomical Studies of the Bones and Muscles, for the Use of Artists, from Drawings by the late JOHN FLAXMAN, Esq. R.A. Engraved by HENRY LANDSEER; and explanatory Notes by WILLIAM ROBERTSON.*—This handsome volume consists of 21 Plates, carefully copied by Mr. Landseer, from the drawings of Mr. Flaxman, who studied the laws of muscular action most successfully, as his works incontestably prove. They cannot fail to be of the greatest use to students in art, who may safely rely on their accuracy, and have but to follow in the steps chalked out for them by the eminent sculptor. Prefixed to the work is a beautiful early portrait of Flaxman, etched by M. de Clauson.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

*New Works announced for Publication.*

An Outline of the Geology of Norfolk; with Catalogues of the organic remains, lithographic figures of all the new species, a map of the county, and natural section of the cliffs. By SAMUEL WOODWARD.

Turkey and its resources. By Mr. UNQUHART.

Lucien Greville, a Novel. By an Officer in the East India Company's Service.

The United States, and British Possessions of North America. By LIEUT. COKE.

Sketches of England, by BARON D'HAUSSEZ, ex-Minister of Marine to Charles X.

Narrative of the Exploratory Expedition under his command to the Shores of Africa and Arabia, which occupied nine years. By CAPTAIN OWEN.

The Spital Pulpit; a Sermon preached at Christ Church, London, on Easter Tuesday. By Rev. JOHN RUSSELL, D.D.

Outlines of Sacred History.

Persian Fables. By the Rev. H. G. KRENE, M.A.

Hints for the Formation and Management of Sunday Schools. By the Rev. J. C. WIGRAM.

The Taxation of the Empire, its unequal pressure, and the necessity of a revision of the fiscal and commercial policy of the country. By MONTGOMERY MARTIN.

A Treatise on Astronomy, by Sir JOHN HERSCHEL, being the 43d Volume of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.

Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation. By J. R. M'CULLOCH, Esq.

Address to the Proprietors of the University of London. By J. M. MORGAN, Esq.

Sharpe's Peerage of the British Empire.

The Provost of Paris, a tale of the Court of Charles VI. By W. S. BROWNING, Esq. This work will contain many details respecting the antiquities of Paris.

Astronomical Observations, made at the Observatory of Cambridge, for the year 1832. By G. B. AIRY, Esq.

The Crusaders; or, Scenes, Events, and Characters, from the Times of the Crusades. By THO. KEIGHTLY.

Readings in Poetry. A Selection from the best English Poets, from Spenser to the present Time: and Specimens of several American Poets of deserved reputation: with a History of English Poetry, and an Essay on Versification.

Turner's Annual Tour; or, the River

Scenery of Europe, containing Twenty-one Plates, from Drawings by J. M. W. Turner, Esq. R.A., under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Heath; with Literary Illustrations, by LEITCH RITCHIE, Esq.

The National Gallery of Painting and Sculpture, under the superintendence of Mr. Valpy.

A complete series of the works of the Scottish Poets, with Biographical Notices. By Mr. ATKINSON.

Zophiel, or the Bride of Seven, a Poem by Maria del Occidente.

England and the English, from the pen of the Author of 'Pelham.'

Robert Cruikshank versus Sir Andrew Agnew.

Kidd's Picturesque Pocket Companion to the Southern Coast of England, with Engravings by Bonner.

Kidd's Picturesque Pocket Companion to the Isle of Wight, with Engravings by Bonner.

Last and Summary Answer to the Question, "Of what use have been, and are, the English Cathedral Establishments?" With a Vindication of Anthems and Cathedral Services. By Rev. W. L. BOWLES.

Kidd's New Picturesque Guide to the Watering-Places of Great Britain. The second and last series.

A series of CRUIKSHANK's humorous Illustrations of the Unknown Tongues; or, a Peep at the Religious Impostors of 1832 and 1833.

Romances of the Chivalric Ages, illustrating the Manners and Customs of the Middle Ages, with numerous Etchings.

Treatise on the construction of the Violin, and of all other Bow Instruments. By JACOB AUGUSTUS OTTO, translated from the German.

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April 25. A

Read, an account of a recent Meteor seen in the land, by Earl of Iron, by Mr. V

May 2. The Earl of Fellow.

Read, An Essay towards a first approximation to a map of Optical Lines, by the Rev. William Whewell, M.A., F.R.S.

May 9. Dr. Maton, V.P.

Read, On the anatomical and optical structure of the crystalline lenses of animals, particularly that of the cod, by Sir David Brewster, LL.D. F.R.S.; and,

On the present situation of the magnetic lines of equal variation, and their changes on the terrestrial surface, by Peter Barlow, esq. F.R.S.

May 16. The Duke of Sussex, Pres.

Read, a note by Professor Daubeny, of Oxford, on Dr. Davy's paper relative to the late volcano on the coast of Sicily; and, Experimental researches on atomic weights by Dr. Turner.

#### THE LITERARY FUND SOCIETY.

May 18. The 45th anniversary was celebrated at the Freemasons' Hall; his Grace the Duke of Somerset, President of the Society, in the Chair, supported on his right by the Rajah Rammohun Roy, and on his left by Lord Mahon; there were also present Right Hon. H. Ellis, M.P., H. Hope, Esq. M.P., Sir H. Nicolas, and several other distinguished members of the literary world. About 120 gentlemen dined.

The Rev. Dr. Croly, in an able address, pointed out the objects of the Society, which had now existed 44 years, during which period it had expended 20,000*l.* in the relief of literary persons whose necessities required pecuniary aid. In the course of his speech Dr. Croly alluded to the important results on French literature, arising from the institution of the Academy by Lewis XIV., and on the expediency of the British Government doing more than it has done for literary men. This originated an animated and pleasant discussion on the comparative merit of French and English authorship, between Dr. Croly, Lord Mahon, Mr. Ellis, and Sir Harris Nicolas. Each of these gentlemen also zealously enforced the claims of literature to national support and distinction, and suggested various reflections calculated to promote that object.

The Treasurer added, that Subscriptions had since the last report been received—from his Majesty 100 guineas, the Stationers' Company 20*l.* Sir Robert Peel 20*l.* the Rajah Rammohun Roy 10 guineas, Messrs. Longman & Co. 50*l.* &c. The total of the subscriptions was 600*l.*

On his Grace's leaving the Chair, Mr. Hugh Fraser, one of the stewards, who had been most ardent in enlisting friends to the Society, was called to preside, and the company rallied round him for a social hour.

#### LONDON UNIVERSITY, AND NORTH LONDON HOSPITAL.

May 20. At the distribution of prizes in the Medical School of the University, Lord John Russell presided; medals of gold, and in most cases two of silver, were awarded in the several classes of Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Practice of Medicine, Surgery. *MAG. May, 1833.*

gery, Midwifery, Chemistry, Comparative Anatomy, and Botany. It was also announced that the Botanical medal annually given by the Company of Apothecaries, has been obtained for the three last years by students of the University.

The professors and students then proceeded in procession to the ground adjoining the University, where his Grace the Duke of Somerset performed the ceremony of laying the first stone of the North London Hospital. A sealed bottle containing the records of the University and several coins, was deposited within the stone, and inclosed by a plate, on which the following inscription was engraved:—

HOC VALETUDINARIUM,  
URB,  
PAVENTE DEO,  
VITÆ SALUTIQUE AUCTORE,  
MORBO VEL CASU LABORANTIBUS  
ARTE MEDICA SUBVENIRETUR,  
SUA MANU INCHOAVIT  
EDVARDUS ADOLPHUS DUX SOMERSETENSIS,  
ACADEMIÆ LONDINENSIS SENATUS  
PRÆSES,  
A.D. XIII KALENDAS JUNIAS,  
ANNO SALUTIS NOSTRÆ  
MDCCCXXXIII.  
SOLUM CONCESSERAT  
ACADEMIA LONDINENSIS.  
OPUS PROCURAVANT  
GULIELMUS TOOKE,  
JACOBUS BOOTH,  
EDVARDUS NICOLAS HART,  
ANTONIUS TODD THOMSON.  
ÆDIFICIUM DESIGNAVERAT  
ALFREDUS AINGER.

A prayer was offered up by Mr. Wordsworth, of Christ Church, Woburn-square, in the absence of Dr. Moore, the incumbent of St. Pancras.

#### CANAL NAVIGATION.

A curious discovery has recently been made by Messrs Houston and Grahame, Engineers, which promises to be of some importance to canal navigation. A boat constructed of iron plates, 70 feet long and 6 wide, and especially brought from Scotland for the purpose of running on the Grand Junction Canal, was loaded with weights equal to her full complement of passengers. It was then drawn to the straight part of the canal, about 5 miles from Paddington, and the horses were put to different speed, varying from 4 to 11½ miles per hour, when it was found that all speed from 4 to 8 miles was attended by a considerable wave, but above 8 miles the wave went on diminishing in the same ratio. The force indicated by the dynamometer was also less, and there was no doubt that had the speed been augmented the wave would have diminished to nothing. A fact so remarkable, and at first sight at variance with the

received doctrine of the resistance of fluids, excited great doubts in the minds of scientific men as to the accuracy of the assertions made by Mr. Graham; but it was the opinion of Mr. Rennie, and it was afterwards corroborated by experiments, that the diminished resistance was owing to the boat rising out of the water. Be this as it may, one great point was established, namely, the complete practicability of attaining and keeping up a velocity of ten or eleven miles per hour, which is equal to the speed of the best coaches. Boats now run constantly on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Canal, and Lancaster Canal, with goods and passengers, with a speed of 10 miles per hour, and at half cost.

#### THE PITT PRESS, CAMBRIDGE.

This elegant structure having been completed, the 30th of April was appointed for the Vice Chancellor to receive the key of the building from the Pitt Committee. The deputation who went to Cambridge for that purpose were the Marquess Camden, K.G. chairman, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Farnborough, G.C.B., the Rt. Hon. Sir George H. Rose, G.C.H. Henry Banks, esq. and Samuel Thorn-

lity which overwhelmed the neighbouring nations, raising it to a dignity and eminence which rendered it the refuge and sanctuary of religion and virtue." At the conclusion of the Vice Chancellor's speech, the Marquess Camden and other noblemen and gentlemen of the Committee printed for themselves copies on vellum of the following inscription, inserted on the foundation stone laid in Nov. 1831.

IN HONOREM  
GVLIELMI PITT

HVTI  
VIRI . ILLVSTRIOS  
ÆQVA  
CVRATORES . PEX

HOC  
LAFIDEM . AVSP

IOANNES .  
ASSISTENTIVS .

HONORAB  
I  
TOTA . INE  
DECIMO . QVIV

GEORGIO . THACKERAY . S.T.P . COLL . REGAL . FRATRS.

ITERVM . PROCANCELLARIO.

This Copy of the Inscription for the Pitt Press was struck off by the Most Noble John Jeffrey Marquess Camden, on the 30th day of April, 1831; when his Lordship, as Chairman of the Pitt Committee, delivered up the key of this splendid building to the Rev. William Webb, D.D. Vice-Chancellor of this University.

A handsome cold collation was given by the Press Syndicate in their council room; the noble Lords and a party of forty were entertained at dinner by the Vice Chancellor in Clare hall, and on the following day at Trinity college. Of the building, which has been erected after the designs of Edward Blore, esq. F.S.A., we shall take an early opportunity to publish a description.

#### KING'S COLLEGE.

April 30. At the annual Court of Proprietors, it was reported that during

the past year there had been a considerable increase in the number of students, both of the junior and senior classes, compared with the preceding year: of the former the number was more than doubled, and the latter had augmented more than one-half. In the various branches of education there had been admitted in the past year 309 students, making a total, at the present time, of 934 students. After noticing a new appointment in a Professorship of Hebrew, and some other changes in the minor arrangement of the college, the Report proceeded to state

that the income derived from the students

ceived the grant of the site. The Council had, therefore, to renew their appeal to the public, in a confident hope that they may be enabled to fulfil their engagement, and, by finishing the river front of Somerset House, complete an edifice which would then be one of the most striking ornaments of the metropolis.

May 26. A distribution of prizes and certificates of honour among the Students of the Medical Classes took place, at which the Bishop of London presided. The reports were very satisfactory, with the exception of the class of Forensic Medicine. Mr. Rawson was the most distinguished student, having obtained no less than four prizes from various classes, as well as the first medal for general medical proficiency.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ment of the ordinary Courts of Law, the Council continued to exercise a *judicial* jurisdiction of a fourfold character: 1. It was a Court of Appeal; a branch of its authority now exercised by the House of Lords; 2. It exercised a *directory* authority, by means of orders which controlled the proceedings of the ordinary Courts in particular cases; 3. It had a jurisdiction over causes *not* determinable at the Common Law, out of which arose the equitable authority of the Chancellor; 4. It assumed a jurisdiction over causes properly determinable at the Common Law. The last-mentioned jurisdiction of the Council was that exercised in the Court of Star Chamber, and which was a subject of frequent contest between the Commons and the King until the minority of Henry VI. when the Parliament sanctioned the interference of the Council in those causes in which the complaint was against a person of great influence, or in which the suitor was too poor to obtain redress in the ordinary Courts. In the exercise of this authority the Council sat in "the Star Chamber, near the receipt of the Exchequer" at Westminster. Their occupation of this chamber can be traced from the reign of Edward III.; but the title of "the Court of Star Chamber" was not applied to the Council sitting there until the reign of Henry VII. This circumstance has given rise to the notion that the Star Chamber was a jurisdiction then newly erected. After stating these facts, Mr. Bruce proceeded to trace, step by step, the two-fold mode of proceeding in causes before the Council, the one *ore tenus*, the other by the exhibition of a written bill of complaint. This part of the paper was grounded chiefly upon a treatise written by William Hudson, esq. of Gray's Inn, a practitioner in the Court of Star Cham-

Society for the promotion of a knowledge of the ancient history of Germany; and editor of the history of the Hanse Towns, and other works, was elected foreign member of the Society.

John Bruce, esq. F.S.A. communicated an essay on the jurisdiction and practice of the Court of Star Chamber. All our superior Courts seem to have originated in the ancient Curia Regia, held in the King's Palace, before the King himself, and the members of his *consilium ordinarium*, commonly called "The Council." After the establish-

ber during the reign of James I. Several MSS. of this treatise exist in the British Museum, and elsewhere, and it has been printed, but rather incorrectly, by Hasgrave in his *Collectanea Jurid.* vol. ii. It appeared from this portion of the paper that, according to the phrase of Hudson, "Solicitors" were "now a sort of people unknown to the records of the Law," until the beginning of the 17th century, when they "set up a new profession." The processes of the Star Chamber might be served on any day and in any place. During the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII they were frequently served in church; and a case was mentioned in this paper, which occurred during the latter reign, and in which a person was committed to prison for contempt of the Star Chamber in drawing his sword upon a person who served him with a writ in the church of Esterford, in Essex. The custom of wearing swords during divine service was illustrated by a practice in Poland for the gentry to draw their swords during the repetition of the creed, by way of testifying their zeal for the faith. During the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. the number of the Council, who attended the sittings of the Star Chamber, was about forty, of whom seven or eight were prelates. The influence of the clergy seems to have been laudably exerted, in order to repress the tendency to barbarous punishments, by which this Court was disgraced. "Their song," says Hudson, "was ever of mercy;" and it is mentioned to the honour of Archbishop Whitgift, that he constantly maintained the liberty of the Free Charter, and for many years never gave sentence without mitigating in something the acrimony of those who spoke before him.

represent Henry the Seventh and his Queen Elizabeth; but there appears to be some reason to conclude that they are young portraits of Henry the Eighth and his first Queen, as the Saint which accompanies her figure is St. Katherine, and the pomegranate of Granada occurs. It is possible the main piece of the Crucifixion may be a few years anterior in date to the surrounding portraits, which increase the window to its present dimensions. Mr. Swaine is about to publish an engraving from his drawing, which is a most perfect fac-simile of the glass than those before published, in which the pictorial design only has been copied, without the accuracy of delineation which exhibits the structure and arrangement of the parts.

The Rev. Thomas Ricketts, F.S.A. exhibited some beads, fragments of glass, and Roman coins, recently found with small skeletons on the estate of Sir John Wylie, bore Smith, Bart at Blandford.

Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart. exhibited a large collection of corroded weapons, and other relics, excavated at Mildenhall in Suffolk. Among them are vessels of coarse earthenware, of the form of round bottles, and filled with Roman coins, adhering in a mass from corrosion. It is supposed these bottles were made for the purpose of carrying money.

May 23. Mr. Garney in the chair. Edward Wyndham, esq. exhibited a beautifully illuminated manual of the 15th century, given to the friars of Gillingham, by Lady Johanna Clifton, in 1450.

Thomas Willement, esq. F.S.A. communicated a deed conveying land from Hamo Bover to the Prior and Convent of Christchurch, Canterbury, in the year 1234, having a seal appendant of Richard FitzDering of Hayton.

G. F. Belz, esq. F.S.A. communicated a tracing of the inscription on a leaden plate found in the cathedral of Bruges in 1786, and which was the original coffin-plate of Gunildis, a daughter of the great Earl Godwin (by Githa, sister to King Canute), and a sister to the Queen of Edward the Confessor. The inscription is Latin, of considerable length, and circumstantially relates that, after the death of her brother King Harold, Gunildis took refuge in Flanders, and lived some years at St. Omer's; that she visited Denmark; and, having practised great piety and religious austerity, at length died at Bruges in 1087. Portions of a wooden coffin and of her bones were found with the plate in 1768, and the whole were carefully re-interred with an additional inscription; but in the year 1804 the church itself was entirely demolished, and the few relics of the Saxon Princess purchased by a tradesman for the sum of only three francs! This lady,

occurs in Domesday Book, as having been a landowner before the Conquest. Mr. Beltz remarked that several of the Anglo-Saxon princes are recorded to have repaired to the Court of Flanders, at Bruges, when in opposition to the prevailing powers in their own country. Queen Emma was there when her son Harold Godwinson sailed to England to take possession of the English throne in 1066; Earl Godwin fled thither in 1045 and 1046; and Earl Godwin himself took refuge at Bruges in 1061, at which time it probably was that his son Godwin married Judith, the daughter of Count Baldwin, and sister to William the Conqueror's Queen. Another Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Danish princess, whose history has been connected with Bruges, is Gnnilda, a daughter of King Canute, and by the name of Cunegunda, wife of Henry, son of the Emperor Conrad (himself afterwards the Emperor Henry III.) Of this lady a romantic story is related by William of Malmesbury, and followed by the other Norman and English historians, that, having been charged with adultery, a page, whom she had brought from England, prevailed in a duel against a man of gigantic stature, and that she thereupon demanded a divorce, adopted the veil at Bruges, and lived until 1042. Mr. Beltz took the present opportunity to show, at some length, that this tale is contrary to the accounts of the German historians, who relate that this Cunegunda died of a pestilence, on the shore of the Adriatic, in 1038, which was only two years after her marriage, and when she had scarcely attained her twentieth year, and was interred with imperial honours in Germany. This version of her history is confirmed by authentic records. The legend adopted by William of Malmesbury appears to have been a flying rumour belonging to the history of another Cunegunda, the wife of the Emperor Henry II.; whilst the religious part of her history is taken from that of Earl Godwin's daughter.

#### EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Since our last there has been a sale at Sotheby's of a small collection of Egyptian antiquities, principally found at Thebes and Abydos in 1818—1821. Notwithstanding the recent preceding sale at the same house (p. 236), the articles were considered generally to go at fair, and some at rather large prices. A small obelisk, in calcareous stone, brought 18*l.* 10*s.*; the better of the monumental tablets from 7*l.* to 9*l.* 10*s.* each; a small pyramid, with hieroglyphics, 7*l.* 10*s.*; the collection of Scarabei, 175 guineas. Some of the Papyri, though quite an inferior collection, brought from 10*l.* to

11*l.* A small Sphinx, about eleven inches long and eight high, in basalt, (engraved as a frontispiece to the catalogue) was sold for 115 guineas; and a set of four vases, in alabaster, for 25 guineas.

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some Roman station was situated hereabouts, the name of which perhaps has not reached modern times. About twelve years since, upwards of two hundred sepulchral urns were discovered by the side of the Roman road, and at a short distance from Limloe Hill. The most remarkable of these antiquities, with the burnt bones and ashes which they contain, have been carefully preserved by the Rev. Dr. Webb, Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge, in the library of that ancient College. They are certainly the most numerous and perfect collection of the kind that has ever been discovered in Britain. Drawings from the whole of the Litlington vases have been made by a lady of talent, and will shortly be communicated by our correspondent Mr. Kempe, to the Society of Antiquaries.

#### FRIARY AT BEVERLEY.

Extensive foundation of Beverley monastery recently opened, in digging bricks in a field adjoining called Friar lane), and belonging to Mr. . . . The cemetery was found upwards of three hundred years old. Many things have been found, such as daggers, keys, bottles, buckles, a beautiful rose noble of Edward II., several silver coins of the Richards and Edwards, with some of a much later date.



## SELECT POETRY.

WHAT SONG SHOULD BE.

By HENRY BRANDRETH.

SONG, to be good, should be  
 Like the bird of the vernal vale,  
 As it singeth, with voice all blithe and  
 free,  
 To the praise of the primrose pale,  
 Song, to be good, should have  
 The spell of the song of old,  
 To speak of the deeds of the mighty brave,  
 Of the knight and the baron bold.

On her at last he fixed his eye  
 In gaze of love and agony,  
 And thus broke forth: "The deed is  
 done."

She answered; "What hast thou to fear?"  
 And as she spake, with winning charm  
 She laid her hand upon his arm:  
 "The touch awaked him from his trance,  
 And looking round with troubled glance

With store of treasure, from afar  
 To levy troops and stir up war;

With bristling hair and tottering tread,  
 The fearful presence of the dead :  
 At every step I heard a moan,  
 In every breeze a dying groan :  
 I looked, yet dreaded to behold,  
 And shook with more than deadly cold.  
 Yet was I not by Heaven's decree  
 Condemned the grisly form to see,  
 No specter gilded thwart my way ;  
 But thus a voice was heard to say,  
 ' Shall there be blood and vengeance  
 For aught so slight as this ? —

Rode jubilant in wealth and state,  
 Danger and guilt seemed out of date, }  
 And all above was pomp and show.  
 But fear and anguish lurked below,  
 Nor in the field nor in the bower  
 They ever knew a tranquil hour ;  
 For memory cannot sleep, nor time  
 Pluck out the serpent tooth of crime.  
 Eight generations now were gone,  
 And the predicted ninth came on.  
 In rest and safety, power and fame,  
 They lived and flourished still the same,  
 And each to other said ; " At last  
 The bitterness of death is past.  
 Shrift, absolution, penance, gold,  
 Have checked the thunder ere it rolled, }  
 And now we may be blithe and bold :  
 The tournament and minstrel's lay  
 Shall celebrate our bridal day,  
 Games shall be held, and carol sung  
 By our descendants, old and young,  
 Till Eilysafadden's ample hall  
 Ring out with mirth and festival."  
 Their lineage, one and all, were met,  
 The harps were tuned, the tables set,  
 The banquet came, their hearts were high  
 With triumph and with revelry,  
 Loud acclamations rent the pile,  
 And even Cyveilioc seemed to smile,  
 When in a moment yawned the ground,  
 And without warning, without sound,  
 All sunk into the vast profound—  
 Where now the lake's blue waters tell  
 What judgment in that hour befel.

Overtou.

C. H.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 22.

Mr. *M. Attwood* brought forward a motion for a Committee to inquire into the distresses of the country, the causes thereof, and particularly into the effects of the "monetary system," as established by the measure of 1819, or "Peel's Bill." In support of the motion he spoke at great length, contending that distresses and demoralization had spread and were extending; that every interest in the country, landed, commercial, and trading, all were affected and crushed by the present state of the monetary system, and when that was the case, he asked, would the Reformed House of Commons, that House to which the people had so fondly looked for remedies for their distresses, refuse to inquire into the causes of the distresses that every where prevailed? An inquiry, he maintained, that did not include investigation into the state and effects of the currency would be a mockery to the people.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in reply, said that the question was neither more nor less than whether they were prepared to stand by a system in obedience to which all the contracts of the country had been for many years made. It was evident that if an alteration of the standard, as contemplated, were to take place, it might be made to work in this country; but, as we could not get other countries to alter the value of the sovereign, the consequence would be that gold would quit the country. He further declared that, as an honest man, he could not support the motion. If the calamity of acceding to such a motion could arrive, there would immediately be the most alarming state of things, for there would be forthwith a demand for gold surpassing any previous demands. He did not meet the motion with a direct negative, but moved a substantive amendment, declaring that any alteration of the currency that would have the effect of lowering the standard was inexpedient, and would be dangerous.—Mr. *Grave* supported this amendment, stating that he was of opinion, under all the circumstances, that change would be dishonest, and sanction the violation of contracts.—Mr. *Cobbett* approved of Mr. *Attwood's* motion, but only for the purpose of inquiring into the distresses of the people. On the motion of Sir *H. Milbourn* the question was adjourned; and after two nights' discussion, the House came to a division on Lord *Althorp's* resolution, declaratory of the inexpediency and danger

of altering the standard of value. The numbers were—Ayes 304; Noes 40; majority in favour of ministers 265.

April 23. Mr. *Slaney* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for enabling manufacturers and mechanics to form a joint stock fund, as a provision in case of necessity or old age. His object was that mechanics and manufacturers should be allowed to deposit their money, and form a joint fund in any savings' bank, government fund or private security, to provide against the want of employment.

Mr. *Grave* brought forward a motion on the subject of the BALLOT at elections; and after a lengthened speech on the necessity of its adoption, concluded by moving "that it is expedient that at all future elections of members to serve in parliament, the votes be taken by way of Ballot."—Lord *Althorp* opposed the motion. He did not think that the Ballot would destroy the legitimate influence of property; nor did he think that it would prevent bribery; he only thought that it would render bribery more difficult than it now was, and that was a strong reason for preferring that mode of taking votes to the present, but not so strong a reason as to induce him to advocate the change.—Sir *R. Peel* did not consider it advisable to abolish the system of canvassing; it would dis sever one of the links which bound the constituent body to their Representatives. The Ballot, while it would destroy the influence of property, wealth, and station, would prove useless, unless secrecy were preserved, and that, even by Jeremy Bentham's machinery, it would be morally impossible to secure. On a division there appeared—for the motion, 106; against it 211.

April 26. On the question of SUPPLY being brought forward, the Marquis of *Chandos* moved that in any reduction of taxation the interests of the agriculturists should be duly considered. His object was to have the same attention extended to the farmer as was conceded to the manufacturing and other interests.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* resisted the motion, and maintained that the revenue could not be safely reduced further than he had already proposed. After some discussion the House divided, when there were in favour of the resolution, 96; against it, 118.—Sir *M. Ashley* then proposed a reduction of the Malt Duty to 10s. per quarter; being a reduction of one half.—Sir *J. Sturges* resisted the motion, on the ground that the sum could

not be spared by the government.—Mr. *Brett* declared himself favourable to the total repeal, as calculated to force upon government a commutation of taxes.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opposed the motion, and maintained that the Malt Duty was absolutely requisite to the revenue. The motion was supported by Messrs. *Carlisle*, *M. Phillips*, *R. Palmer*, *Capt. Gordon*, Messrs. *O'Connell*, *Hume*, *Lloyd*, *Hodges*, and *Baring*, and Sir *R. Ferguson*; and opposed by Messrs. *Rathven* and *Barnard*, and Lord *J. Russell*. On a division, there were—for the motion, 162; against it, 152; majority against Ministers 10.

*April 29.* Lord *Althorp* rose to state the course which Ministers intended to pursue in consequence of the vote on the Malt tax. That resolution had placed Ministers under circumstances of great embarrassment; but that, in order to afford opportunity for the due consideration of this vote and its consequences, he intended, on Sir John Key's motion for a repeal of the house and window taxes, to move a resolution, by way of amendment, declaring that the deficiency in the revenue that would be occasioned by the reduction of the Malt Duty to 10s., and by the repeal of the Assessed Taxes, could only be met by substituting a tax on Property,—a change in the financial system that was at present inexpedient.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS. *April 30.*

Lord *FitzWilliam* rose to bring forward a series of resolutions relating to the CORN LAWS. The first resolution proposed had reference to the price of corn imported into this country in a particular period; the second resolution referred to the price of corn in those countries which were exporters of corn; the third referred to those countries which, like this country, were also importers of corn; the fourth resolution related to the total quantity of corn imported into this country under the Act which now existed, stating the rates of duty; the fifth resolution stated the same facts in a somewhat different shape, having reference to the different rates of duty at which certain proportions of the totals had been produced, the sixth resolution enumerated the annual average import, and the annual average revenue thereupon; and the subsequent resolutions stated the conclusions his Lordship had come to in his own mind,—that nothing was more injurious to those classes of the community engaged in the cultivation of the soil, than great and rapid fluctuation in the value of their commodities; and that the varying scale of duties imposed by the Corn Laws, operates frequently as a prohibition upon the import of foreign grain, and conse-

quently upon the export of British commodities.—On the suggestion of Earl *Grey* the question was postponed to the 14th of May.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Sir John Key moved for the REPEAL OF THE HOUSE AND WINDOW TAXES. He observed that the net amount of the house-tax for the year ending Jan. 1832, was 1,357,041*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*, of which sum considerably more than half was paid by the City of London and the suburban districts within the Bills of Mortality; and if the houses of industry in the three manufacturing and trading counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Somersetshire, were added to the metropolis, it would be found that, united, they paid more than three-fourths of the whole tax. The Hon. Member then contended that the house-tax was not an equal property-tax, and that it was an unfair and unjust tax upon the industry of the country. The Hon. member then said, that the repeal of the house and window-tax would not permanently deprive the revenue of any thing like its nominal amount; 280,000*l.* per annum, the cost of its collection, would be saved to the country. The Hon. member concluded by moving, "That such portion of the assessed taxes as related to the house and window-tax be repealed."—Lord *Althorp* rose to oppose the motion. In adverting to the late resolution of the House for the partial repeal of the Malt-tax, his Lordship observed that it would be impossible to grant so great a relief, as would result from the proposed reduction of the malt-tax, to one class of the people of this country, without conferring a proportionate degree of benefit on the other, and agreeing to the motion of the Hon. Baronet—a procedure which would totally disarrange the financial state of the country, and render a property and income-tax absolutely necessary. After stating his objections to the present motion, his Lordship proceeded to observe that he felt great regret at the necessity under which he laboured of appealing to the House to reconsider the proposition they had so recently adopted. However disagreeable it might be to him, and embarrassing to the House, he felt bound to give the House an opportunity of reconsidering the question. The following amendment was then proposed, "That the deficiency in the revenue which would be occasioned by a reduction of the tax on malt to 10s. the quarter, and by the repeal of the tax on houses and windows, could only be supplied by the substitution of a general tax on property and income, and an extensive change in our whole financial system, which would at present be inexpedient."

GRANT. *May, 1833.*

dient." After a lengthened discussion the House divided, when there were for Sir John Key's motion, 157; against it, 355.—Sir W. *Inglby* then moved for leave to bring in a Bill founded upon the resolution passed by the House relative to the malt-tax; on a division the numbers were—Ayes, 76; Noes, 238.

May 2. Mr. *Richards* brought forward a proposition for the extension of POOR LAWS to IRELAND. He argued that without some compulsory provision for the poor in that country, rapine and murder would continue to prevail, as they had prevailed in England after the suppression of the monasteries, and until the passing of the 43d of Elizabeth.—The *Cancellor of the Exchequer* moved, as an amendment, that a commission should be appointed to investigate the subject with a view to ascertain the best means of providing for the maintenance of the poor and necessitous in Ireland.—Mr. *O'Connell* seconded the amendment. After some further discussion Mr. *Richards's* motion was negatived, and Lord *Althorp's* amendment was agreed to.

May 3. Mr. *Calvert* proposed a series of resolutions for equalizing the operation of the STAMP DUTIES, which were opposed by Mr. *S. Rice* and Lord *Althorp*, and ultimately negatived by a majority of 250 to 26.

On the motion of Lord *Althorp* committees were chosen to inquire into the state of Agriculture, Commerce, and Shipping.

May 6. On the second reading of the JAHN CHURCH REFORM BILL, Mr. *Stanley* rose to defend its provisions, which he contended were calculated rather to sustain than to impair the interests of the Established Church.—Sir *R. Peel* approved of so much of the proposed measure as tended to remove abuses, but objected to those provisions which taxed the income of the clergy, which reduced the number of Bishops, and which affected, as he conceived, the rights of property, by appropriating a portion of the revenues of the Church to secular purposes. The Bill was also opposed by Mr. *Plumptre*, Colonel *Canolf*, and Lord *Castlereagh*. On a division, the numbers were—For the second reading, 317; against it 78;

May 8. The SAVINGS' BANKS ANNUITIES' BILL, and the DRAMATIC AUTHORS' BILL, were read a third time and passed.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, May 14.

Earl *Fitzwilliam* again brought forward his resolutions on the subject of the CORN LAWS. He spoke at great length in support of the resolutions, and characterized the present Corn Laws as framed for, and productive of, a modified scarcity of corn.—The Earl of *Alison* opposed the

resolutions, which, after some remarks from the Earl of *Winchester* and Lord *Wicklow*, were negatived.

In the House of Commons, the same day, Mr. *Stanley* brought forward the ministerial plan for the gradual extinction of COLONIAL SLAVERY. He commenced his address by a rapid enumeration of all the great interests involved in the question of Colonial Slavery, maintaining that the temporal interests of between seven and eight hundred thousand of His Majesty's subjects and their descendants, for ages yet unborn, depended on the vote of that night. In proceeding to the development of his plan, Mr. *Stanley* stated that it was intended to prepare the slaves for freedom by enabling them to claim as a right to be put in a situation to fit them for its enjoyment. This would be done by a resolution which apprenticed all slaves to their masters, delivering them at the same time from all vexatious emendments, and from every thing that could degrade them in their own estimation. They would thus become free, with the exception of being bound to labour for a certain number of years for the benefit of their employers. The quota of labour exacted from each slave would be seven hours and a half a day, or three-fourths of his time, the remaining fourth to be paid for according to a rate to be agreed on. Calculating the produce of sugar, rum, &c. to be one million and a half, there should be a loan to the West India proprietors of 15,000,000*l.* or ten years' purchase, to enable them to meet the depreciation of property; that the produce of one-fourth labour should be set apart to meet the loss of the master, and secure the emancipation of the slave; that, at all events, the proprietors' losses should be met by that labour, or by payment out of the revenue of the country—certainly not by the proprietors. But the question respecting the labour and the payment of interest he considered as open to modifications. He considered that the plan could not experience solid objections; that it would secure complete, peaceful, and safe extinction of slavery, and that it would alone establish religious freedom and uninterrupted instruction. During the twelve years' apprenticeship the slave was to be undisturbed in his worship and instruction, not exposed to degrading corporeal punishment; and to have his evidence received and his family respected.—Lord *Hewick* followed, contending that this plan would fail; that these preparations for emancipation only increased the difficulties; that they added to the idleness of the slave and to the severity of the masters; and that the disposition of Jamaica was preferable, as far as the

slave was concerned, to the ameliorated plans of Demerara. On the suggestion of Sir R. Peel the further debate was adjourned to the 30th of May.

May 16. Mr. Cobbett rose, and brought forward a resolution for the dismissal of Sir Robert Peel from the Privy Council, for having brought into the House of Commons a Bill, the tendency of which was to put an end to the legal tender of paper money.—Sir Robert answered the mover in a speech which was received with great cheering. Mr. Cobbett's charges were completely answered by references to his own writings, which at the period alluded to strongly advocated the measure he now condemned. On a division the motion was lost by a majority of 298 to 4; and it was afterwards resolved that it should not be entered on the journals of the House.

Sir Andrew Agnew moved that his Bill for the BETTER OBSERVANCE of the SABBATH be read the second time. On a division the numbers were, for the second reading, 73; against it, 79.

May 17. Mr. W. Whitmore brought forward a motion on the subject of the CORN LAWS. After some introductory remarks, the Hon. Member moved a re-

solution, declaring, in effect, that the present corn-laws, instead of producing an equitable price, and thereby a permanent good, had produced the contrary effect, and tended to cramp trade.—Mr. Hume claimed a free trade in corn, and moved an amendment, declaring that the corn which now might be imported, subjected to the graduated scale, should at all times be admissible on payment of a fixed duty, its amount to be hereafter named.—Mr. O'Connor, Mr. G. Heathcote, &c. having opposed any change, the Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted the motion, on the ground that to agitate the question now, when they should not have the opportunity of setting it at rest, owing to the quantity of other business before Parliament, would be the most unwise thing they could do. At the same time his Lordship said he was by no means an advocate of the present corn-laws; he thought they had not been so advantageous as the agriculturists considered them, and that the landowners and farmers ought not to set so much store by them. After an extended discussion, the House divided, and the numbers were, for the previous question, 305; against it, 206. The motion was therefore lost.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

April 25. The Gaol of Taun in Rosshire was consumed by fire; and two debtors, with the wife of one of them, perished. The criminal prisoners were released, and allowed to go at large.

April 23. The third triennial festival in commemoration of the natal day of our great dramatic bard, was celebrated at Stratford-upon-Avon by the Royal Shakspearean Club. This Club comprises amongst its members the most distinguished characters of the age, and received the special patronage of his late Majesty. The first celebration took place in 1827, and lasted three days, when, amongst other amusements, there was a splendid procession of characters from Shakspeare's plays. (See VOL. XCVII. i. 456.) On the present occasion a grand dinner was provided in Shakspeare Hall, the exterior of which was illuminated, and the statue of Shakspeare, presented by Garrick, in the niche fronting the street, was crowned with laurel. In the evening the new theatre, erected on the site of the garden where Shakspeare, by traditional report, planted the famous mulberry tree, was opened and well attended. On the following day various rejoicings took place. The third day concluded by a grand masquerade in Shakspeare Hall, and the characters,

principally from the works of the poet the company had met to celebrate, were ably sustained.

April 29. During a tremendous thunder-storm in the neighbourhood of Leeds, the spire of the beautiful new church at Kirkstall was struck with lightning, and shattered for fifteen feet; the roof was broken through, the organ and several pews injured, and damage sustained to the extent of 400*l.* or 500*l.*

The new parish church of West Tytherly, Hampshire, was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester, on the 19th April; and the church of Orcheston St. Mary, Wiltshire, which has been nearly rebuilt, was re-opened on the 10th of May, when Archdeacon Clarke preached.

May 2. The new Suspension-bridge at Shoreham was opened with a grand procession, at the head of which were the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl and Countess of Surrey, the Duke and Duchess of St. Alban's, Sir C. F. Goring, Sir J. W. Lloyd, Barta, &c. The keys of the old bridge were delivered to his Grace, after it had been locked up by the High Constable of Shoreham. The distance saved between the two fashionable and populous towns, Worthing and Brighton, is two miles. The bridge is

the work of Mr. W. Tierney Clark, the architect of Hammersmith and Marlow Bridges.

**May 9.** Forty-seven persons were killed, and many others seriously hurt, by an explosion in one of Lord Ravensworth's coal-mines, near Wreckington, co. Durham. The mine was considered to be unusually safe, and was worked with candles till the morning of the explosion; when some symptoms of bad air being observed, the under-viewer ordered the safety-lamp to be used. No evidence of the particulars of the accident was procured. There were twelve men among the killed; the remainder were boys. The pit in which the explosion took place is 126 fathoms deep.

The influenza, which is by no means so prevalent as it was in the Metropolis, has been rapidly spreading over the Country. According to the Liverpool papers, there were upwards of 10,000 ill with it in that town in one week. In Sheffield, Portsmouth, Birmingham, Leeds, York, Halifax, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dublin, the disease has been more or less prevalent. It appears to have been fatal only in some few cases.

#### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

**Royal Humane Society.**—*April 24.* At the 50th annual festival of this Institution, the Duke of Northumberland presented honorary medals to the Hon. Miss D. M. Eden, for saving a child, who had fallen into the water near Hampton Palace; to Captain Lallecap, R.N., for converting the warping buoys at Portsmouth to life preservers; to Lieut. Barnes, for saving the life of George Nelthrop, by jumping into two fathoms depth of sea, opposite Lump's Fort; to Lieut. Davis, for saving the lives of the crew of the sloop Dartmouth, when wrecked off Rye Old Pier Head; to Lieut. Finlayson; Mr. Mant, R.N.; Mr. Higginson, R.N.; Mr. Johnson, R.N.; Mr. Dumaresque, R.N.; and to Mr. Moore, R.N. The sum of 1,000*l.* was collected.

**Horticultural Society.**—*May 1.* A meeting of the members of this society was held in Regent-street, when the report was read, which stated that the income for the year had been 5,597*l.* and the expenditure, 4,953*l.*, leaving a balance of 644*l.* in the hands of the society. The first exhibition in the gardens of the society took place on the 25th of May.

**National Society.**—*May 1.* This society held their general meeting at the Church-building Society's office, St. Martin's place; present, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Chester, Hereford, and Bangor; Lord Ken-

yon; Archdeacon Cambridge, Archdeacon Watson, &c. The schools of nine places were received into union; and grants, amounting in the whole to 735*l.* voted in aid of building school rooms on 13 different applications. The examination of the central schools, Sanctuary, Westminster, and the general annual meeting of the society, also took place on the 23d instant.

*April 27.* A numerous and highly respectable meeting of noblemen and gentlemen was held at the Thatched House Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee on the state of the subscription in aid of preserving the Abbotsford estate, with its library and antiquarian collections, in the family of the late Sir Walter Scott, when it appeared that 17,000*l.* would still be required to effect that desirable object.

*May 10.* A meeting of West India proprietors was held, to consider the propositions of Government for the emancipation of the Negroes. The impression of the meeting was, that if the plan is executed, the Colonies must cease to be cultivated; that it is one of spoliation of property, and calculated to make Foreign Slave Colonies flourish at the expense of our own.

*May 13.* The committee of the self-styled National Union of the Working Classes having called a meeting to be held on Monday morning in Cold Bath Fields, "to adopt preparatory measures for holding a National Convention, as the only means of obtaining and securing the rights of the people," a notice was issued on the 11th from the Home Office, warning all persons from attending such illegal meeting, and giving notice, that those who took part in such meeting would be apprehended. Notwithstanding this, a crowded assembly, a body of the Union, with "Death or Liberty" banners, &c. attended—a chairman was appointed—and the business was proceeding, when about 1,700 of the police, in military order, completely surrounded the actors and spectators of the scene, and commenced a general and indiscriminate attack on the populace, inflicting broken heads alike on those who stood and parlayed, and those who endeavoured to retreat. In about twenty minutes the ground was cleared—although the adjoining streets continued to be crowded with people. The committee, banners, placards, &c., were captured. In the affray, one policeman was killed, and two wounded with daggers. A Coroner's inquest sat on the body; and after a laborious investigation of four days, were of opinion, that the police had acted with much illegal violence, and, contrary to the recommendation of the Coroner, returned a verdict of "Justifiable homicide."



## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

## COVENT GARDEN.

*April 6.* The Easter piece was a serio-comic legendary fairy tale, called *The Elfin Sprite and the grim Grey Woman*. The plot, as usual, was very nonsensical; but the scenery was splendid, and the machinery and tricks skilfully managed.

*April 24.* A new play, from the pen of Mr. Sheridan Knowles, author of the *Hunchback*, entitled *The Wife, a Tale of Mantua*. It is full of dramatic interest; and the language is generally forcible and poetical. The scene of the plot is laid in Mantua, and the heroine is an orphan Swiss girl, who had been long affianced

to a Mantuan prince, the object of her affections. The piece was completely successful, and announced for repetition amidst universal applause.

In consequence of the declining state of Covent Garden, the manager has been compelled to close the theatre. The performers, however, on the 9th of May opened the Olympic theatre, with Mr. Knowles's play of the "*Wife of Mantua*," where they have met with tolerable success.

It appears that *DRURY LANE* is in little better condition than its sister rival; for there appears neither spirit in the management, nor novelty in the performances.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

## GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

*April 10.* Capt. R. H. Wynyard, 58th regt. to be Esquerry to the Duke of Cambridge.

*April 26.* Vice-Adm. Sir Pulteney Malcolm, to be G.C.B.; Rear-Adm. Thos. Harvey and Rear-Admiral Richard Hussey Hussey, to be K.C.B.

*April 29.* Lord Belhaven to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the Assembly of the church of Scotland.

*April 30.* Thomas Shiffner, esq. to be a Groom of his Majesty's Privy-chamber in ordinary.—58th foot, Major Norman Pringle, to be Major.

*May 1.* Knighted, John Wm. Jeffcott, esq. Chief Justice of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Sierra Leone.

Henry Greville, esq. to be a Gentleman-usher quarterly waiter to his Majesty.

*May 2.* Viscount Granville, created Baron Leveson, of Stone, co. Stafford, and Earl Granville.

*May 3.* Brevet to be Major, Capt. W. Tudor and Capt. Thos. Fitz-Gerald.

Rev. Hugh Ker, Rector of Norton, Salop, to take the surname and arms of Cockburn, in addition to that of Ker.

Mr. Magnus Whitton Andrews, to be her Majesty's Apothecary in Ordinary.

*May 7.* 68th foot, Capt. J. Blood, to be Major.

*May 8.* Roderick MacLeod, esq. to be Lieut. and Sner & Principal of the shire of Cromarty.

*May 10.* 60th foot Major Hugh Stafford Northcote, to be Major.

*May 17.* Lieut.-Col. J. H. Belli, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

John Dilke, of Packwood House, co. Warwick, esq. to take the surname and bear the arms of Fetherston.

*May 20.* Thos. Wm. King, gent. to be Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms.

Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Alex. Duff, to be G.C.H.

## MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

*Cardaroon.*—Hon. Sir Charles Paget reported duly elected, vice O. J. E. Nanny, esq.

*Coleraine.*—Wm. Taylor Copeland, esq. Alderman of London, reported duly elected, vice Sir J. P. Bursford.

*Galway.*—Martin Joseph Blake, esq. duly elected, vice L. MacLachlan, esq.

*Inverness.*—Chas. Leanoz Cumming Bruce, esq.

*Salisbury.*—Hon. D. P. Bouvier, duly elected, vice Wadham Wyndham, esq.

*Westminster.*—Lieut. Col. De Lacy Evans.

*Worcester co. (Western Division).*—Henry Jeffrey

Winnington, esq.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. Waddington, Preb. in Chichester Cath.

Rev. J. Bowman, Forinby P. C. Lancashire.

Rev. H. Browne, Barnley R. Sussex.

Rev. E. F. Fuller, Chelvington R. Sussex.

Rev. J. Jones, Llanabanan R. Denbigh.

Rev. H. Latham, Salmeiston V. Sussex.

Rev. J. Littlewood, Thorneyburn R. Northumb.

Rev. C. Lord, Uffington R. Berks.

Rev. W. Mason, Normantda V. Yorkshire.

Rev. F. Merewether, Allensmore and Clebonger V. Hereford.

Rev. T. Mills, Northborough R. co. Northamp.

Rev. W. G. Moore, Stuxwold V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. C. Nesfield, Stratton St. Margaret P. C. Wilts.

Rev. H. Parsons, Upton St. Leonard's P. C. Glouce.

Rev. B. J. Phipps, St. John's R. and St. Mary's P. C. Devizes, Wilts.

Rev. A. Proctor, Ainston P. C. co. Northumb.

Rev. T. T. Roe, Swerford R. co. Oxford.

Rev. E. Tippet, Allen V. Devon.

Rev. — Ven St. Peter's V. Kent.

Rev. M. H. Vernon, Loominster V. Sussex.

Rev. W. Wallinger, St. Mary's P. C. Sussex.

Rev. G. A. Whitaker, Mendham V. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Wise, Lillingdon and Marston V. co. Warwick.

## CIVIL PREFERMENT.

John Cotton, esq. and Lieut. Col. Patrick Vane Agnew, C.B. elected Directors of the R.I.C.

Rev. J. R. Major, Head Master of Stamford Free School, co. Lincoln.

Mr. W. Strutt, Head Master of Wolverley Free Grammar School, co. Worcester.

## BIRTHS.

*April 13.* Lady Caroline Moxe, a son.—18. At Canonteigu, the Right Hon. Viscountess Esmouth, a son.—At Ealing, the wife of the Rev. H. W. Simpson, Vicar of Horsham, Sussex, a dau.

—21. At the Abbey House, Glastonbury, the wife of T. Porch, esq. a son and heir.—In Devonshire-place, the wife of Lieut. Colonel White, a dau.—22. At the Priory, Shornham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Somerset, a dau.—At Dyrham Rectory, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. William Scott Robinson, a son.—23. In Green-street, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Hobhouse, a son.—At Ingestre Rectory, Staffordshire, the Hon. Mrs. Talbot, a dau.—25. At Losely Park, Surrey, the wife of James More Molyneux, esq. a son and heir.—27. At Earl's Terrace, Kensington, the wife of Dr. Charles Inchea, R.N. a son.—28. In Sussex Place, Regent's Park, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Fletcher, a son.—At Brestwood, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Newbolt, a son.—29. At Houlton, the wife of Rev. Maywood Tucker, a son.

—31. At Richings Lodge, the wife of Capt. Tyler, R.N. Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent, a dau.



## OBITUARY.

## EARL OF CARMARVON.

April 16. In Grosvenor-square, aged 80, the Right Hon. Henry-George Herbert, second Earl of Carnarvon (1793), and Baron Porchester, of High Clere in Hampshire (1780); High Steward of Newbury; a Vice-President of the Horticultural Society, &c.

His Lordship was born June 3, 1773, the eldest son of Henry the first Earl, by the Hon. Elizabeth-Alicia-Maria Wyndham, sister to the present Earl of Egmont. In May 1794 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Cricklade, which he continued to represent until his succession to the peerage, on the death of his father, June 3, 1811.

His Lordship started in political life as the friend of Mr. Fox, and participated in all the movements of the party of the present Premier. From this circumstance no small surprise was excited at his being overlooked by Earl Grey when forming his administration; and that the disappointment was severely felt by Lord Carnarvon, was apparent from the bitter opposition of his Lordship to the measures of the Reform ministers. It has been stated in explanation, that for some time previous to the sudden breaking up of the Duke of Wellington's administration, Lord Carnarvon had been lost to his political friends, being in such a state of health as left scarcely any hope of his recovery; Lord Carnarvon spoke against the Reform Bill on the fourth day of the debate, in Oct. 1831.

His Lordship combined, with talents of the highest order, and eloquence clear and convincing, and a moral courage which no dangers or difficulties could daunt. In private life he was esteemed and beloved by men of every class of opinion.

His Lordship married April 26, 1796, Elizabeth-Kitty, daughter of Col. John Dyke Acland, by Lady Harriet Fox-Strangways, daughter of Stephen first Earl of Ilchester. Her Ladyship was sister and heiress to Sir John Dyke-Acland the eighth Baronet, and cousin-german to the present Sir Thomas Dyke-Acland the tenth Baronet. She died March 3, 1813, having had issue two sons and three daughters: 1. Lady Harriett-Elizabeth, married in 1819 to the Rev. J. C. Stapleton; 2. Lady Emily, married in 1823 to Philip Pusey, esq., late M.P. for Chippenham; 3. the Right Hon. Henry-John George, now Earl of Carnarvon, late M.P. for Wootton Bassett, and well known both by his parliamentary and literary labours; his Lordship was born in 1800, married in 1830 Henrietta-Anne, eldest daughter of the late Lord Henry Molyneux-Howard, and niece to

the Duke of Norfolk, and has a son, now Lord Porchester, born in 1831; 4. the Hon. Edward-Charles-Hugh Herbert, late M.P. for Callington; and 5. Lady Theresa, who died in 1815, in her 12th year.

The Earl's remains were interred at Berclere, Hampshire. The funeral procession consisted of four mourning coaches, in which were the Hon. Edward Paget, his sons-in-law Philip Pusey, esq. and the Rev. J. C. Stapleton, the Earl of Tyrconnell, Sir Thomas Acland, &c., six private carriages, sixty of his Lordship's tenantry on horseback, and thirty of the domestics. The pall-bearers were Sir John Pollen, Sir James Fellowes, Colonel Page, Dr. Shepherd, Mr. Arbuthnot, Rev. Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Calvert, and Mr. Hemstead.

## EARL OF LANDAFF.

March 12. At his house in Merrion-square, Dublin, aged 65, the Right Hon. Francis-James Mathew, second Earl of Landaff (1797), Viscount Landaff (1793), and Baron Landaff, of Thomastown, co. Tipperary (1783), K. P.

The family of Mathew, which by the decrease of this nobleman has disappeared from the roll of the peerage of Ireland, derived its descent from David ap Mathew, a standard bearer to King Edward the Fourth, whose monument remains in the cathedral of Landaff. It first removed from Glamorganshire to the county of Tipperary, in the reign of Charles the Second; in consequence of the marriage of George Mathew, esq. with the widow of Thomas Butler, Viscount Thurles, by which the estate of Thurles came into the possession of the family of Mathew. His great grandson, George Mathew, esq. LL.D. was remarkable for his extraordinary hospitality, having fitted up a splendid mansion at Thomastown as a public hotel, with forty sleeping apartments, desiring his visitors to consider themselves as perfectly free from any of the restraints of a private house as they would at a public inn (see a curious account of this in Sheridan's *Life of Swift*, p. 356). The grandfather of the Peer now deceased was the representative of a junior branch seated at Annfield, but succeeded to both the estates of Thomastown and Thurles. His son had been for many years one of the representatives in parliament of the county of Tipperary, when he was first raised to the dignity of a peer in 1783.

The late Earl was born Jan. 20, 1768, the eldest of the first Earl's three sons, by his first wife Ellis, second daughter of James Smyth, esq. who was the second

son of Edward Smyth, Bishop of Down and Connor, by the Hon. Mary Skeffington, daughter of Clotworthy 2d Viscount Massareene. He was elected to the Irish parliament for the county of Tipperary in 1790, and continued one of its representatives until he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, July 30, 1806. He was nominated a Knight of St. Patrick, Oct. 7, 1831.

His Lordship married, July 10, 1797, Gertrude, second daughter of the late John Latouche, esq. of Harristown, co. Kildare. Her Ladyship survives him, having never had any children. The Earl's younger brothers both died unmarried; Lieut.-General the Hon. Montagu Mathew, for sometime M.P. for co. Tipperary, died March 20, 1819; and the Hon. George Tobias Skeffington Mathew, March 10, 1832. His Lordship's only sister is his heir-at-law.

#### VISCOUNT MOUNTMORRES.

*April...* In Merriam-square, Dublin, aged 76, the Right Hon. Francis-Hervey de Montmorency, third Viscount Mountmorres (1763) and Baron Mountmorres, of Castlemorres, co. Kilkenny (1756), and tenth Baronet of Knockagh, co. Tipperary, 1631.

His Lordship was born Sept. 1, 1756, the second son of Hervey the first Viscount, and the elder son by his second marriage with Mary, eldest daughter of William Wall, of Coolnamucky castle, co. Waterford, esq. (by the Hon. Mary Ponsonby, daughter of William 1st Viscount Duncannon,) and widow of John Baldwin, esq. He succeeded his half-brother Hervey-Redmond, Aug. 17, 1797; and subsequently, by royal licence, had relinquished the name of Morres for that borne by his remote ancestors in the kingdom of France.

His Lordship married, April 24, 1794, Anne, daughter of Joseph Reade, of Castle Hoyle, co. Kilkenny, esq. and by her Ladyship, who died April 21, 1823, had issue one son and three daughters: 1. the Right Hon. and Rev. Hervey now Viscount Mountmorres, born in 1796, and married in 1831 to Sarah, daughter of William Shaw, esq. by whom he has a son and heir; 2. the Hon. Anne; 3. the Hon. Mary; and 4. the Hon. Juliana, married in 1830 to Humphrey Michell, esq.

#### LORD FOLEY.

*April 15.* In Bruton-street, aged 52, the Right Hon. Thomas Foley, 3d Baron Foley, of Kidderminster, co. Worcester, a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire, Recorder of Droitwich, and Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

His Lordship was born Dec. 22, 1780,

the only son of Thomas the second Lord Foley, by Lady Henrietta Stanhope, aunt to the present Earl of Harrington. He succeeded to the peerage at the age of thirteen, on the death of his father July 2, 1793. On entering upon his senatorial duties, he remained true to the whig principles of his family. In 1808 he voted in favour of a committee on the Irish Roman Catholic petition; and he afterwards supported the bill for their relief. He also voted in favour of Parliamentary Reform.

His Lordship was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire on the death of the late Earl of Coventry, in April 1831; and Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners on the resignation of Viscount Hereford.

His Lordship married, Aug. 18, 1806, Lady Cecilia-Olivia-Geraldine FitzGerald, sister to the present Duke of Leinster; by whom he has left issue four sons and four daughters: 1. the Hon. Cecilia-Olivia; 2. the Right Hon. Thomas-Henry now Lord Foley, born in 1808, late M.P. for the Western division of Worcestershire; 3. the Hon. Geraldine-Augusta; 4. the Hon. Augustus-Fredrick, a Lieut. in the grenadier guards; 5. the Hon. Georgiana-Louisa; 6. the Hon. St.-George-Gerald, Ensign in the 53d foot; 7. the Hon. Adelaide-Georgiana-Fredricka; and 8. the Hon. Fitz-Gerald-Algernon-Charles, born in 1823.

His Lordship, whose health had always been delicate, was a victim to the prevalent influenza. It is supposed that his death will be the most formidable blow to the Insurance offices since the demise of the two senior members of the present Royal family; as his life was insured for 200,000*l.* His remains were removed from London on the 22d April, for interment in the family vault in Worcestershire.

#### SIR JAMES LANGHAM, BART.

*April 14.* In Langham-place, aged 86, Sir James Langham, the tenth Baronet, Cottesbrooke, Northamptonshire (1660).

He was born Aug. 21, 1776, the third and youngest son of Sir James the 7th Baronet, M.P. for Northamptonshire 1794-1790, by Juliana, sister and sole heiress of Thomas Musgrave, of Old Cleve in Somersetshire, esq. He succeeded to the title on the death of his nephew Sir William Henry Langham, May 12, 1812; and served the office of Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1816.

Sir James Langham married, May 20, 1800, Elizabeth, sister to Sir Francis Burdett Bart. M.P. for Westminster, and daughter of Francis Burdett, esq. by Mary-Eleanora, second daughter and co-heiress of William Jones, esq. of Ramsbury Manor in Wiltshire, whose elder

elester Elizabeth had been the wife of Sir James Langham's uncle William, who took the name of Jones, and was created a Baronet in 1774, but died without issue in 1791. By this marriage Sir James had issue seven sons and four daughters: 1. Eliza-Juliana; 2. Sir James Hay Langham, who has succeeded to the title; he was born in 1802, and married in 1833 the Hon. Margaret-Emma, eldest daughter of Lord Kenyon, who died in the following year; 3. Frederick, who died an infant; 4. Herbert; 5. Frederick-Musgrave, who died in 1832, aged 25; 6. Henry-Burdett; 7. William-Samwell; 8. Marianne, who died in 1832, in her 19th year; 9. Frances-Henrietta, who died in 1817, in her first year; 10. Henrietta; and 11. Richard-Newman, who died an infant.

#### SIR CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON.

April 21. In Wimpole street, Cavendish square, in his 67th year, the Right Hon. Sir Christopher Robinson, D.C.L. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

He was the son of the Rev. Christopher Robinson, D.D. Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, Rector of Albury, Oxfordshire, and of Witham, Berks, and of whom a brief notice appeared on his death in 1802, in our vol. LXXII. p. 184.

Dr. Robinson was a member of the same college, where he graduated M.A. 1780, D.C.L. 1796. He was appointed King's Advocate, and knighted Feb. 6, 1805; and in that capacity, and as the leading counsel in the Admiralty Court, he was engaged in nearly all the prize causes and captures of the time. He afterwards obtained in succession the offices of Chancellor of the diocese of London, Judge of the Consistory Court, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, each on the resignation of Lord Stowell; and he fulfilled the duties of the last office with the greatest assiduity and ability until within a few days of his death.

He published, A report of the judgment of the High Court of Admiralty on the Swedish convoy, pronounced by Sir Wm. Scott, June 11, 1799. Reports of Cases argued and determined in the High Court of Admiralty, 6 vols. 8vo. 1799-1808. A translation of the chapters 273 and 287 of the *Consolato del Mare*, relating to Prize Law, 1800. *Collectanea Maritima*, being a collection of public instruments tending to illustrate the history and practice of Prize Law, 1801.

Sir Christopher Robinson became a widower, August 27, 1830. His remains were interred at St. Benet's, Doctor's Commons. His son, Wm. Robinson, esq. D.C.L. was admitted of the College of Advocates, Nov. 3, 1830.

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#### JOHN BLACKBURNE, Esq.

April 19. In Park Street, Westminster, in his 79th year, John Blackburne, esq. F.R.S., of Hale Hall, Lancashire, formerly for forty-six years Knight in Parliament for that county.

Mr. Blackburne was born at Hale, Aug. 5, 1754, being descended from an ancient family seated at Orford in the same county, of which a pedigree will be found in Gregson's *Lancashire Fragments*, p. 200. His father, Thomas Blackburne, esq. married Miss Ireland Green, the elder daughter and coheir of Isaac Green, esq. of Childwall, by Mary, sister and heiress of Ireland Aspinwall, esq. the representative of the very ancient Lancashire family of Ireland, of which also a pedigree is printed in Gregson's *Fragments*, pp. 216-219.

Mr. Blackburne lost his father in 1768. He served the office of Sheriff of Lancashire in 1781. At the general election in 1784 he was elected to parliament for the county of Lancaster, as the successor of Sir Thomas Egerton, Bart. who was then created Lord Grey de Wilton. He was re-elected on every subsequent occasion for nearly half a century; and having represented the county in ten parliaments, retired at the dissolution in 1830. Though not distinguished in debate, his attention to the interests of his constituents was invariably assiduous; and many years ago his portrait, with that of his colleague Colonel Thomas Stanley, was placed in the County Sessions hall at Lancaster.

Mr. Blackburne married, at Beth, April 19, 1781, Anne, dau. of Samuel Robbards, of Shepton Mallet, esq. by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters. The former are. 1. John Ireland Blackburne, esq. late M.P. for Newton, Lanc. He was born in 1783, and married his cousin-german Anne, daughter of William Bamford, esq. of Bamford, and Anne Blackburne, by whom he has issue; 2. the Rev. Thomas Blackburne, M.A.; 3. Gilbert Robbards. The daughters. 1. Mary, married in 1803 to the late George John Legh, esq. of High Legh Cheshire, who left her his widow, with a numerous family, March 17, 1832, (see our last volume, part i. p. 367); 2. Anna, married to Major Edwin Corbet, of Dornhall, Cheshire, and has issue; 3. Elizabeth; 4. Harriet.

#### F. J. BROWNE, Esq.

March 29. At Weymouth, aged 79, Francis John Browne, esq. of Frampton, Dorset, formerly for twenty-four years Knight in Parliament for that county.

Mr. Browne was the representative of a family seated for many generations at Frampton, of which a pedigree is printed in the *History of Dorsetshire*, (edit. 1796)

vol. i. p. 383. He succeeded his father in his estates in 1777, and served the office of sheriff of Dorsetshire in 1783. At the general election in the following year he was chosen one of the Knights of the shire; and he retained that seat during five parliaments, until the dissolution in 1806. His line of politics was generally that of the Whigs. His portrait, with that of his colleague Wm. Morton Pitt, esq. is now preparing for publication. He continued during life one of the most active and useful magistrates in the county, distinguished alike for his eminent public services, and the virtues and charities of private life.

Mr. Browne married, Aug. 11, 1796, Frances, second daughter of the Rev. John Richards, of Long Bridy in Dorsetshire, by whom he had no issue. His remains were conveyed to the family vault at Frampton, and it is supposed that that beautiful domain (of which there is a fine engraving in the History of Dorsetshire) has been bequeathed to Gen. Sir C. Grant, Bart. in whose house at Weymouth Mr. Browne expired.

#### LT.-COLONEL J. T. FANE.

March 23. At St. Omer's, aged 49, John Thomas Fane, esq. of Baltonsbury, Somerset, a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and a Clerk of the Privy Seal; nephew to the Earl of Westmoreland, K.G. and to the Countess of Londale.

Colonel Fane was born April 27, 1790, the elder and the only surviving son of the Hon. Thomas Fane, who died in 1807, by Miss Anne Lowe. He entered the army in 1807 as a Lieut. in the 25th foot, exchanged to the 18th dragoons in 1809, was made a Captain in 1810, and Captain in the 67th foot in 1811. He served in Spain and Portugal, and in 1813 was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Skerrett. In Dec. 1814 he was appointed Major in de Meuron's regiment; and in 1819 of the 61st foot.

At the general election of 1812 he was returned to Parliament as one of the members for the borough of Lyme Regis, of which the family of the Earls of Westmoreland had been patrons for upwards of a century, and he continued to sit for that borough until its disfranchisement in 1832. He was appointed one of the Clerks of the Privy Seal in 1814.

Major Fane attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1821. For some time he served as Inspector of Militia in the Ionian Islands; and he was latterly on the half pay of the 22d dragoons.

He married, Aug. 10, 1816, Marianne-Shrimpton, eldest daughter of John Mills Jackson, esq. by whom he had an only son, Augustus-John, born in 1817.

#### C. J. FYNES-CLINTON, Esq.

April 11. At Leamington, aged 40, Clinton James Fynes Clinton, esq. M.A. barrister at law, of Lincoln's Inn.

Mr. Clinton was born Dec. 13, 1799, the second son of the late Rev. Charles Fynes-Clinton, D.C.L. Prebendary of Westminster, and Rector of St. Margaret's in that city, who was the lineal descendant and representative of Sir Henry Clinton, alias Fynes, a younger son of Henry 3d Earl of Lincoln (ob. 1616), and a notice of whose life and character was published on his death in 1827 in our vol. xcvi. li. 370.

Mr. Clinton was educated at Westminster school, and was thence elected a Student of Christ Church in 1811. He was placed in the first class in *Humanioribus* in Michaelmas term 1814; and afterwards proceeded to the degree of M.A. From his early youth he applied himself to the study of the law; rejecting the customary abridgments, and pursuing his investigations to the fountain-head; nor did his ardour in this laborious employment desert him to the last. He generally travelled the Midland circuit; and there was a general feeling of regret on his loss both with the Bench and in the Court.

In 1826 Mr. Clinton was returned to Parliament for Aldborough in Yorkshire, which he continued to represent in three Parliaments until its disfranchisement by the Reform Act in 1832. Though his politics were strongly conservative, yet his speeches in the House were delivered with a discreet and gentlemanly feeling which gained him universal respect.

In Nov 1827 Mr. Clinton was appointed Recorder of Newark. He was also deputy to the Duke of Rutland and Earl Brownlow, the Recorders of Grantham and Boston.

His latter days were entirely engrossed by a diligent perusal of the Sacred Scriptures; in which he found his best support and comfort at his departing hour.

"He wisely judged the book of God the best."

He married May 7, 1825, Penelope, second daughter of Sir William Earle Welby, Bart. by whom he has left issue a son and four daughters: 1. Henry; 2. Anna-Maria-Penelope; 3. Caroline; 4. Mary-Katherine; and 5. Emma-Wilhelmina.

#### JAMES STUART, Esq.

April 6. At the residence of his brother Major Stuart, Hillingdon Grove, near Uxbridge, James Stuart, esq. a Director of the East India Company.

Mr. Stuart entered the Civil Service of the Honourable Company in 1791, and for some years subsequently was em-



played in the Revenue and Judicial offices immediately under the Government at the Presidency of Fort William, and in these situations had the honour and advantage of attending the Councils of that illustrious and revered nobleman, the Marquis Cornwallis. In 1796 he was appointed to the situation of Deputy Register to the Nizamut and Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, or Court of highest Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction for the territory subject to the Bengal Government. In 1797, Mr. J. H. Harrington, the Register of the Court, having been constrained to make a voyage to sea for the benefit of his health, Mr. Stuart, at that early period of his service, enjoyed the honourable distinction of being called to fill that high and arduous office during Mr. Harrington's absence; and was so fortunate as to discharge the duties of it to the satisfaction of his superiors, as appears by a flattering testimony of their approbation, recorded on the proceedings of the Government.

His health was, however, so much impaired by the labour and anxious responsibility incident to the office, that he was under the necessity of proceeding to England, in May 1799.

Mr. Stuart returned to Bengal at the commencement of 1801; and was soon afterwards appointed to officiate as Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, which office he quitted on being appointed Register to the Nizamut and Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

In 1804 he was nominated to the office of Judge and Magistrate of the District of Agra. He quitted Agra in February 1805, on his being nominated to the office of Judge and Magistrate of the great and populous city of Benares, well known as the chief seat of the religion and learning of the Hindoos. His services in this situation gave so much satisfaction to the inhabitants, that an address expressive of their sense of his humble endeavours to promote their welfare, was transmitted by them to the Government, after Mr. Stuart had quitted the city.

In February 1808 Mr. Stuart was appointed third Judge of the Court of Circuit and Appeal for the division of Benares. While in that Court he made a report to the Government, on the system for the administration of the police, and civil and criminal justice of the country, which was thought worthy of being placed among the documents printed in the Appendix to the 5th Report presented to Parliament in the Year 1812, by a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Internal Administration of British India, and was cited with approbation by the Court of Directors in a dispatch relating to the same matter, addressed by them to the Supreme Government, under date the 9th of November 1814.

In 1811 Mr. Stuart was appointed second member of the Council of the College of Fort William, and was removed from the Benares Court of Circuit to the Nizamut and Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. He remained several years in that office, and was in February 1817 selected by the Honourable Court of Directors, to fill a seat in the Supreme Council of Bengal. His service in the Supreme Council continued from 1817 to 1822, an interval memorable for great military and political events, which enabled him, not only to become well acquainted with the affairs of the Bengal Presidency, but to acquire a comprehensive knowledge of the general state and political relations of the whole of India. His public and private conduct secured him the good-will and favorable opinion both of the British and the Native communities of the Bengal Presidency; in testimony of which, on his embarkation for Europe, the British inhabitants of Calcutta did him the honour to offer him a public entertainment, and after his departure a respectable portion of the natives resident in that city forwarded to the Bengal Government an address to Mr. Stuart, which was transmitted to the Court of Directors in England for communication to him.

In 1824 Mr. Stuart came forward as a candidate for the office of Director, to which post he was elected in 1827.

In 1824 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Huntingdon; for which he was re-elected in 1830 and 1832, and retired in 1831.

#### COLONEL BAILLIE, M. P.

April 20. In Devonshire place, aged 60, John Baillie, esq. of Lays, Iwerne-shire, M. P. for the Iwerne district of burghs, a Director of the East India Company, and a Colonel on the Bengal establishment.

Col. Baillie was appointed a cadet in 1790, and arrived in India in Nov. 1791. He received the commission of Ensign in 1793, and of Lieutenant in 1794. In 1797 he was employed by Lord Teignmouth to translate from the Arabic language an important work on the Mahomedan law, compiled by Sir William Jones. On the first formation of the college of Fort William, about 1800, he was appointed Professor of the Arabic and Persian languages, and of the Mahomedan law, in that institution. Although engaged in the duties of this office, Capt. Baillie, with a degree of public spirit highly honourable to his character as an officer, offered his services as a volunteer in the field, soon after the commencement of the war with the confederated Maharratta chieftains in 1802, and proceeded to join the army then employed in the



stage of Agra. At that time the precarious situation of affairs in the province of Bundelcund, requiring the superintendence of an officer qualified to conduct various important and difficult negotiations, on which depended the establishment of the British authority in that province, he was appointed Political Agent. The duty which devolved upon him on this occasion was of the most arduous description; it was necessary to occupy a considerable tract of hostile country, in the name of the Peshwa; to suppress a combination of refractory chiefs, and to conciliate others; to superintend the operations both of the British troops, and of their native auxiliaries; and to establish the British civil power, and the collection of revenue, in a province menaced with foreign invasion, and disturbed with internal commotion. Within the short space of three months, these objects were accomplished by the zeal and activity of Capt. Baillie; and it was stated as the opinion of the Governor-general in Council, in a Letter to the Court of Directors, that on occasion of the invasion of the province by the troops of Ameer Khan, in May and June 1804, "the British authority in Bundelcund was alone preserved by his fortitude, ability, and influence." His services were continued in the capacity of a member of the commission appointed in July 1804, for the administration of the affairs of Bundelcund; and he continued engaged on this important service until the summer of 1807. He thus effected the peaceable transfer to the British dominions of a territory yielding an annual revenue of eighteen lacs of rupees (£25,000*l.* sterling) with the sacrifice only of a Jaghire of little more than one lac of rupees per annum; and finally placed the authority and relations of the British government in Bundelcund in a condition to admit of the affairs of the province being conducted on the ordinary system of administration established in other parts of the Hon. Company's dominions.

In July 1807 the Government had an opportunity of rewarding Capt. Baillie's eminent services, by appointing him to the office of Resident at Lucknow, where he remained until the end of 1813. He was promoted to the rank of Major in the Bengal army in 1811, and Lieut.-Colonel in 1815.

After returning to England, he was in 1820 elected to Parliament for the borough of Hedon, for which he sat during two Parliaments until the dissolution of 1830. In that year he was returned for the burghs of Inverness, &c. and rechosen in 1831 and 1832. He was elected a Director of the East India Company May 28, 1833.

#### RALPH RIDDELL, Esq.

March 9. In his 68*th* year, Ralph Riddell, esq. of Felton Park, Northumberland.

The early part of the pedigree of the Riddells of Northumberland is still in some degree in a ravelled state. They are, however, descended from Jordan Ridel, brother of Galfred Ridel, Baron of Biaye, which Jordan acquired the estate of Tilmouth on the Tweed, in the beginning of the reign of Edward the First. Mr Riddell of Felton Park was descended from a stock formerly seated at Gateshead and Cheseburn Grange, Fenham; but who sold Fenham to the Ords and purchased Swinburne Castle. His grandfather was eldest brother of Ralph Riddell, ancestor of the present Riddells of Cheseburn-grange, and married Elizabeth-Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Edward-Horley Widdrington, by which alliance the family obtained the estates of Horley and Felton. Mr. Riddell had two elder brothers, both of whom married, but neither of them left any surviving issue.

The family have been very steady and uniform adherents to the Romish faith; and on that account have not figured in any of the high offices of the County. Mr. Riddell himself was passionately fond of rearing and training race-horses, and eminently successful on the turf; yet he was no gambler, but of very steady and retired habits, to which deafness probably gave him something more than a natural relish. He was exceedingly kind and liberal to the poor. His horses perhaps won more gold cups than those of any other gentleman; Dr. Syntax was long upon the turf, and won twenty gold cups; X.Y.Z. won nine; and Don Carlos one: the last of these went to Russia.

Mr. Riddell married, March 23, 1801, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Blount, of Maple Durham in co. Oxon, esq. by whom he has left issue 1. Thomas Riddell, esq. of Swinburne Castle, married Oct. 14, 1827, to Mary, daughter of Wm. Throckmorton, of Coughton, Warwickshire, and has issue Thomas-William-Charles Riddell, born Oct. 14, 1828, and other children; 2. Edward Widdrington Riddell, an officer in the 10*th* Hussars, married at Boreham, Essex, July 1, 1830, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Thomas Stapleton, of the Grove, Richmond, Yorkshire; 3. William; 4. Henry; 5. Charles; besides one daughter Eliza, now living; and Juliann-Frances, and Louisa, both of whom died young.

#### REV. JOHN DEAN, D.D.

April 12. At his lodgings in St. Mary Hall, after a short illness, aged 68, the Rev. John Dean, D.D. Principal of

St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and Rector of Oulde in Northamptonshire.

Dr. Dean was a native of Manchester: he was educated in the Grammar school of that town, under the then well-known Charles Lawson, esq. M.A. from whence he removed to Brasenose college, Oxford, in January 1791, and was elected a Somerset scholar of that house, Oct. 2, 1792. He took the degree of B.A. October 10, 1794, and on the 19th of November in the following year (1795) was chosen a Fellow of Brasenose. He became M.A. June 14, 1797, and soon after was appointed by Bishop Cleaver, (who very early remarked his talent and always held him in the highest estimation) one of the tutors of the college, a situation which he filled in conjunction with his friend Dr. Hodson, the late Principal, for nearly twenty years. It was during this interval that he was private tutor to the sons of the Bishop of St. Asaph, for one of whom he held, for a short time, a stall at St. Asaph, together with the prebendaryship of that Cathedral and the sinecure Rectory of Corwen. In 1805 and 1806 he was one of the Public Examiners of the University, and in 1807 was nominated a select Preacher. In the same year also he filled the office of senior Proctor, his colleague being the present Bishop of Llandaff, then a Fellow of Oriel. On the 29th of April 1808 he proceeded to the degree of Bachelor in Divinity, and continued as a tutor and senior Fellow of Brasenose till 1815, when he accepted the college living of Oulde, then vacant by the death of Mr. Wright, and shortly after, upon Dr. Pett's becoming Canon of Christ Church, was nominated Principal of St. Mary Hall, by Lord Grenville, the Chancellor of the University.

Dr. Dean was a man of excellent natural abilities, improved by early application. He was an admirable classical scholar and a sound divine. In conversation he possessed a ready flow of wit and humour, was a keen disputant, and not averse to literary and political discussion. Never, however, was he known to utter an ill-natured remark, nor, how muchsoever pressed and apparently warm in argument, could he be tempted to forget his natural kindness of disposition, nor provoked to wound the feelings of his antagonist. It was not possible to be in his company, and not to admire his talent, nor to perceive that, by his acquirements he was a well informed and accomplished scholar, and in his ideas the perfect gentleman. Dr. Dean's benevolence knew no bounds. It would have been well for him, indeed, had he possessed more discretion and less generosity; for it is feared, that in his anxiety to administer to the comforts of

those who considered they had claims upon him, he oftentimes distressed himself without affording the intended benefit to others—to those who, from the facility with which they found their applications granted, became careless of using their own exertions, and continued to rely upon that helping hand, which nothing but death could close against their importunities.

Dr. Dean was buried in the chancel of St. Mary's Church on the 17th of April. He was attended to the grave by his two nephews, by the Principal and Senior Fellows of Brasenose, by the Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, and a few of his old pupils, who were all anxious to pay the last tribute of respect to one whom living they sincerely loved, and dead they deeply lamented.

#### SAMUEL DREW, M.A.

March 29. At Helston, Cornwall, aged 68, Mr. Samuel Drew, M.A. a distinguished metaphysical writer.

From an interesting autobiographical sketch which this gentleman wrote in 1803, at the request of the Rev. Mr. Polwhele, (and which is printed at length in Polwhele's History of Cornwall, vol. v. p. 199; and in his Biographical Sketches of Cornwall, vol. 1. pp. 98—102,) we gather the following particulars of Mr. Drew's early history, which in some of its features strongly resembles that of the late distinguished editor of the Quarterly Review; who, it will be recollected, rose from the same humble occupation of a shoemaker in the contiguous county of Devon, and also gave the world an account of his youthful hardships.

Mr. Drew was the son of a common labourer at St. Austell; and such was the poverty of his parents that, though they were not insensible of the importance of education, they could only send their children to school for a very short period. During his mother's life-time, and with her assistance, he was able to read easy words; and with the instruction of his elder brother, who had been a little while with a writing master, he learnt to form the letters of the alphabet. At the age of six years he was taken from school, and sent to work at a mill, where tanners refined their ore, his wages being only two-pence a day. When rather more than ten years old, his father bound him an apprentice for nine years to a shoemaker, in the adjoining parish of St. Blazey.

During his apprenticeship Mr. Drew had occasional access to a little publication, which was then popular in the western counties, called Goadby's Weekly Entertainer. The narratives and anec-

books which it contained interested him; and their perusal prevented him from losing the little ability to read which he had acquired in his infancy; but the art of writing he appears at this time to have nearly lost. The treatment he received while a apprentice being such as his disposition could not brook, he left his master when about seventeen, and refused to return. His father compounded for the residue of the term, and procured him employment and further instruction in his business, at Millbrook, near Plymouth, in which place and neighbourhood he continued about three years. At the close of the year 1784, or commencement of 1785, when about twenty years of age, he came to St. Austell, to conduct the shoe-making business for a person who was occasionally a bookbinder. With this employer he remained above three years; and then commenced business in that town on his own account.

It was shortly after Mr. Drew had taken up his residence in St. Austell, that he was the subject of those religious impressions, which induced him to become a devout Christian; and the same gracious influence which first led him to self-examination, appears to have been the means of forming those studious habits, and that resolution to grapple with the difficulties of his situation, which were the foundation of his future celebrity. His parents had been Wesleyan Methodists; but previously to his entering on his 31st year, he had evinced no serious feeling. He had gained a reputation among his shopmates and acquaintances for keenness of argument and quickness at repartee; but to the important matters of personal piety he had shown a degree of repugnance and aversion.

In the year 1784-5, the late Dr. (then Mr.) Adam Clarke was appointed to the East Cornwall Methodist Circuit, of which St. Austell was the central station, and the residence of the preachers. The address of Mr. Clarke and his colleagues aroused Mr. Drew's attention to the subject of religion; and the conviction was deepened by the illness and death of his older brother, who was then twenty-two years of age. To the circumstances connected with his brother's decease Mr. Drew was a witness; and the effect was so powerful, that in a very few weeks he had united himself with the Methodists, and engaged with his accustomed energy in their public labours. His abilities being appreciated by Mr. Clarke and his coadjutors, they were soon called into exercise; and within a brief period he was appointed to the charge of a class, and employed as a local preacher. In the latter capacity he continued to labour until a few months before his decease.

The occasional perusal of books which were brought to the shop of his employer to be bound, awakened Mr. Drew to a consciousness of his own ignorance. Every moment he could snatch from sleep and labour was now devoted to the reading of such books as his limited finances placed within his reach. At this outset of his literary career he found it necessary, while reading, to keep a dictionary constantly at hand. The process was tedious, but it was unavoidable; and the difficulty lessened at every step. The religious bias which he had received tended to give a theological direction to his studies; and from the apparently accidental inspection of Locke's *Essay on the Human Understanding*, he acquired a predilection for the higher exercises of the mind.

In April 1791 Mr. Drew married, being then in a creditable way of business. He was not yet an author, but had obtained a name for skill and integrity as a tradesman, and was held in respect by his neighbours.

In the year 1798 he first laid the foundation of his *Essay on the Human Soul*; and it was while this *Essay* was in its infant state, that a young gentleman put into his hands the first part of Paine's *Age of Reason*, thinking to bring him over to the principles of infidelity. The sophistry of Paine's book Mr. D. readily detected; and committing his thoughts to writing, he published them in 1799. The little work was favourably received by the public; and it procured for its author the steady friendship of the Rev. John Whitaker, the celebrated Cornish antiquary; and Mr. Drew had the satisfaction of knowing that it was the means of leading the young gentleman who put the *Age of Reason* into his hands to renounce those deistical principles to which he had hoped to proselyte Mr. Drew, and to embrace, with full conviction, the doctrines of Christianity. The *Remarks on Paine* having been several years out of print, were republished, in duodecimo, with the author's corrections and additions, in 1810.

Soon after the publication of the "*Remarks*," he sent to the press an *Elegy on the Death of a respectable tradesman of St. Austell, who was drowned at Wadebridge, in Cornwall*. This was a piece of mere local and temporary interest, and it was his only metrical publication. About the same period, Mr. Drew appeared as a controversial writer, in his "*Observations on Mr. Polwhele's Anecdotes of Methodism*."

The appearance of the "*Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul*," in 1808, (to which Mr. Drew is chiefly indebted for his reputation as a metaphysician,) brought him into notice

able notice beyond his native county. This book was dedicated to the Rev. John Whitaker, whose patronage had, in a great measure, drawn him forth from obscurity. A copy of the work reaching Bristol soon after its appearance, Mr. Richard Edwards, then a bookseller there, wished to possess the copyright. It was sold to him for a very trifling sum; but Mr. Drew lived to resume and again to dispose of it, with his latest emendations, to Messrs. Fisher, Son, and Jackson, of London, by whom the fifth English edition has recently been published. The work has also gone through four editions in America, and has been translated into French, and published in France.

During these literary pursuits, Mr. Drew regularly and constantly attended on his business; was accustomed to set down his thoughts in his shop during the day, and to analyse and arrange them in the midst of his family at night. The favourable reception which had been given to the *Essay on the Soul*, prompted the author to further mental exertion. His thoughts, by a natural process, passed from a consideration of the Soul to that of the Body; and a determination to investigate the evidences of a General Resurrection was the result. From this investigation, the subject of Personal Identity was inseparable; and on these topics he recorded his thoughts till the end of 1805. At this time, he took a survey of his work, but was so much dissatisfied with it, that he threw the whole aside as useless, and half resolved to touch it no more; nor did it appear in print till 1809. It was then, like the *Essay on the Soul*, published by subscription, and the copyright sold to Mr. Edwards. A second edition of this treatise appeared in 1829.

In May, 1805, he entered into an engagement with the late Dr. Thomas Coke, which wholly detached him from the pursuits of trade. Hitherto literature had been the employment of his leisure hours; from this time, it became his occupation. About two years previously to this, Mr. Drew had undertaken, in a course of familiar lectures, to instruct a class of young persons and adults in English Grammar and Composition. A similar course of lectures, with the addition of Physical Geography and Astronomy, was delivered by him in 1811. These periods are associated with pleasurable feeling in the memory of all his pupils; for in his mode of instruction, knowledge was presented in its most attractive form.

In the year 1811, an advertisement appeared in several newspapers, announcing that a gentleman deceased, had appointed by his will, that a premium of

1200*l.* should be paid for the best treatise, and 400*l.* for the treatise next in merit, on "the Evidence that there is a Being, all-powerful, wise, and good, by whom every thing exists, and particularly to obviate difficulties regarding the Wisdom and Goodness of the Deity; in the first place, from considerations independent of written Revelation; and, in the second place, from the Revelation of the Lord Jesus; and from the whole, to point out the inferences most necessary for, and useful to, Mankind." For these premiums, Mr. Drew, at the urgent solicitation of several persons, became a competitor, though an unsuccessful one. He concluded, nevertheless, on publishing a book which had cost him so much laborious thought; and, after submitting his manuscript to the inspection of Professor Kidd, of Aberdeen, and Dr. Olinthus Gregory, of Woolwich, and availing himself of their valuable suggestions, it was printed, in 1800, in 2 vols. 8vo. This performance, which Mr. Drew himself considered as by far his best, obtained for him additional reputation; and, in connection with his preceding *Essays*, it procured him the distinction of M.A. from the University of Aberdeen.

Previously to the publication of his treatise on the Being and Attributes of God, Mr. Drew appeared as the biographer of his friend, Dr. Coke. This *Life* was published by the Methodist Book-room in 1816, in an octavo volume; and before its appearance, he had undertaken the compilation of a *History of the county of Cornwall*, in two quarto volumes. This was not a work of his own suggestion, or one in which he had any personal interest beyond his literary reputation. It was the speculation of a provincial bookseller, who had already published a prospectus of the work, as coming from the pen of Mr. Fortescue Hutchins. That gentleman died before he had got beyond the dedication; and Mr. Drew, as his successor, found himself thrown entirely upon his own resources. This work occupied his attention during the greater part of two years; but is chiefly rewritten from the *Magna Britannia* of Messrs. Lyons. The publisher becoming bankrupt before its completion, Mr. Drew suffered a heavy pecuniary loss; and the public had to wait till 1824, before the concluding portion made its appearance from the press.

Mr. Drew's various works introduced him to the notice, and procured for him the friendship, of several distinguished individuals. They also served to strengthen the intimacy, and keep alive a reciprocity of feeling, which existed between himself and the late learned Dr. Adam Clarke, with whose early recollections, as a uni-

nister, Mr. Drew was associated, and with whom he long maintained a correspondence. In the beginning of 1819, when Messrs. Nuttall, Fisher, and Co., of Liverpool, were about to establish the Imperial Magazine, Mr. Drew, at the recommendation of Dr. Clarke, was engaged as its editor. This led to his removal from St. Austell to Liverpool, and from thence to London, where he continued to discharge the duties of that situation until the beginning of March 1833. He also superintended all the works issued from the Caxton Press; and the proprietors of that establishment bear honourable testimony to his abilities, his industry, and his moral worth.

Mr. Drew led a very regular and temperate life; his health was remarkably good, and his body, like his mind, vigorous and active. The first shock which his constitution appeared to receive, was from the sudden death of his wife at Helston, on the 19th of August, 1828; and from that period he became a stranger to sound repose. Yet his daily avocations were followed as usual, and no symptoms of decay were apparent until the autumn of 1832. He then resolved to return to Cornwall, to spend the evening of his days; but attended to the duties of his office until Saturday the 2d of March, the last day of his 68th year. On Monday the 11th of that month, he left London, attended by his son and daughter, and reached Helston (whither he wished to go, that he might be under his daughter's care,) on Friday the 15th. On Friday the 29th he died; and on the following Tuesday his remains were laid, where he had wished them to be deposited—beside the mouldering body of his beloved wife. Mr. Drew had seven children, who were the objects of his most affectionate regard. One died in infancy; the youngest son and daughter reside in London; the eldest daughter and three sons, in Cornwall. Their father lived to see them all married.

Those who would estimate Mr. Drew's mental powers, should bear in mind the difficulties which he surmounted. From education he derived no assistance. His youth was passed in ignorance and poverty; and he was twenty years of age before he began to read, or to think. Yet before he attained the meridian of life, he had accumulated a vast fund of knowledge. Nor was that knowledge limited to the subjects on which he wrote: it extended to various branches of science; and there were few topics of speculative philosophy with which he was unacquainted. He was an acute reasoner, and a close and laborious thinker; but he never forgot that, the human capacity being limited, discussion beyond a point becomes perplexing and

unprofitable. Though it was in abstract investigation that his superiority to most other men was conspicuous, yet he was also well versed in the lighter pursuits of literature.

His kindness and benevolence were unceasing; and they prompted him to repeated acts of unostentatious charity. His affability, after he had been raised in the scale of society, rendered him as accessible to his old acquaintances, as when he was their daily companion. His playfulness of manner, and inexhaustible store of anecdotes, made him the delight of children; and he was just as well pleased as they, to join in their pastimes. His tenacious memory, and natural vivacity, rendered his conversation exceedingly interesting; and his company was courted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Though Mr. Drew was altogether Arminian in his creed, yet his superior understanding raised him above the contracted vision of sectarianism; nor was the charge of bigotry ever laid at his door. As a preacher he was never indebted to the graces of oratory; yet his powerful reasonings, and energetic delivery, generally commanded the attention and assent of his hearers. He possessed a remarkable facility of illustration, the force of which was always felt, even by those who were unable to follow his train of thought. His discourses were formerly deemed too metaphysical for the pulpit; but, in his latter years, without losing their characteristic distinction, they had become decidedly experimental and practical.

Mr. Drew's portrait has been lately published in the Imperial Magazine.

#### G. W. MARRIOTT, Esq.

FEB. 1. At Sydenham, Kent, aged 55, George Wharton Marriott, esq. B.C.L. of the Middle Temple, barrister at-law, Chairman of the bench of Middlesex Magistrates, and Chancellor of the diocese of St. David.

Mr. Marriott was the son of the Rev. Robert Marriott, LL.D. Rector of Cotesbach in Leicestershire, and lord of that manor, and brother to the Rev. Robert Marriott, the present Rector. He was a member of All Souls college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.C.L. in 1804. He succeeded Bishop Beadon as Chancellor of the diocese of St. David in 1824. He acted for many years in the commission of the peace, and for the last five years as one of the Magistrates of the Queen-Square Police-office; until, on the resignation of Mr. Conat, he was recently elected Chairman of the County Sessions. From his deep knowledge of the law, and his mildness and urbanity of manner, his death is considered a great public loss.



Mr. Marriott was characterized by a deep and fervent piety. In 1817 he edited and reprinted: 1. "A Treatise full of Consolation for the Afflicted;" 2. "Unbelief of St. Thomas," &c. two tracts written by Dr. N. Bownde in the beginning of the 17th century, and which Mr. Marriott considered calculated to serve the cause of the purest practical Christianity. (See vol. LXXII. 489, 503, 507.) He was the author of the long memoir of the Rev. Dr. Gaskin, printed in our vol. XCIX. ii. 183, 280, 643. He married, Sept. 22, 1807, Selina-Anne, only daughter of the Rev. Fitzherbert Adams, Rector of Ulcomb in Kent.

#### CAPTAIN RICHBELL, R.N.

April 26. At his office in High-street, Wapping, aged 70, Thomas Richbell, esq. a Post Captain R.N. resident Magistrate of the Thames Police office.

Captain Richbell entered the Navy at the age of nine years, under the care of his uncle Lieut. Edward Woodnoth, and served with his present Majesty in the West Indies. For the gallantry and bravery he displayed in several actions and hazardous engagements, he was successively promoted to the rank of Midshipman, Lieutenant 1780, (before attaining his eighteenth year), Commander 1789, and Post Captain 1802. In the year 1792 or 1793, he was appointed regulating Captain of the Volunteer and Imprisonment department, in the metropolis, and to the charge of the *Enterprise* tender ship off the Tower; and until the close of the war he performed the onerous duties of his office to the satisfaction of the government. He continued in this situation until the beginning of the year 1817, when he was appointed by Lord Sidmouth, then Home Secretary, to the office of a Thames-pollce Magistrate, with the privilege of retaining his half pay. He has left a widow, who has been for some time labouring under a severe indisposition, and a son and daughter under age, to deplore the loss of a kind husband and most affectionate father. Captain Richbell was a gentleman of very frugal habits, and his property, which consists of freehold and leasehold estates, and money in the funds, is said to be very considerable. Several of the productions of his pencil have been exhibited at the Royal Academy.

Capt. Richbell's remains were interred on the 2d of May, in the vault beneath the parish church of Wapping. The hearse, drawn by four horses, was followed by three mourning coaches, containing the deceased's son, a youth aged 14, Mr. Drinkald, a Ruler of the Waterman's Company, and Mr. Baxter, the executor, &c. &c. *Geor. May, 1833.*

Mr. Broderip, one of the Thames Police Magistrates, Mr. Symons, the Chief Clerk, Captain Cook, R.N., Dr. Hanks, and Dr. Blake.

#### MURDOCH ROBERTSON, Esq.

March 12. At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 61, Murdoch Robertson, esq. one of the oldest Masters in the Royal Navy.

He served at the occupation of Toulon as Midshipman of the *Robust*, Capt. Elphinstone (afterwards Lord Keith), who when Governor of the town appointed him his *Aid-de-Camp* on shore. He shortly after, as a volunteer, assisted to man *l'Aurore* frigate (lately captured from the enemy) which was sent to cannonade some forts on the coast, and highly distinguished himself in that service. At this period he was induced to accept a Master's warrant, offered him by Capt. Isman of *l'Aurore*, at a younger age than had ever been known, but which prevented his further rise in his profession.

In 1800, when commanding the boats of the *Messenger*, in cutting out some vessels in the West Indies, he received a musket ball in the shoulder, which was not extracted until his return nineteen weeks afterwards, in England.

In 1807 he was Master of the *Blanche* frigate, when she captured, after a sanguinary action, the French frigate *la Guerriere*. The late Sir Thomas Lewis, who then commanded the *Blanche*, was much impressed with Mr. Robertson's gallantry on this occasion, and attributed to the masterly style in which he manœuvred the ship the great slaughter that took place in *la Guerriere*, and the comparatively small loss sustained in the *Blanche*; so that he shortly recommended him for a Lieutenancy; but which was refused by the present Lord Grey, then First Lord of the Admiralty, on the ground that Mr. Robertson's services were too valuable in the post which he held.

He has left two sons in the naval service, one a Lieutenant, and the other eligible for the same rank.

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

At Lymington, Devonshire, the Rev. James Burgmann, B.A. of Trin. coll. Ox. son of Sir George Burgmann.

At Theobalds, Cheshunt, the Rev. John Bruce, D.D. Vicar of Stotfold, Beds. He was formerly a Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1811, as 6th Wrangler, M.A. 1814; and was presented to his living by that Society in 1824. He was the author of "*Cards of Euclid*," containing the Propositions and Figures in-

longing to the Propositions in the first six and eleventh Books of Euclid's Elements," printed with a view to save tutors and students the time and trouble of constructing the figures in lecture-rooms; and also published in a small volume.

At Trewyllan hall, the Rev. *T. J. Davies*, for thirty years a magistrate for the county of Montgomery.

Aged 73, the Rev. *John Ellis*, Vicar of Llanbadrig, Anglesey, Llangandimell, and Llanekerry Druidion, co. Denbigh. He was presented to the first by Lord Chancellor Eldon in 1813, and collated to the last in 1830 by Dr. Luxmoore, then Bishop of St. Asaph.

At Tan'rallt, aged 82, the Rev. *Thomas Ellis*, Rector of Llanfachreth, Anglesey, and Treasurer of Bangor Cathedral. He was collated to the rectory in 1788 by Dr. Warren, then Bishop of Bangor, and to the Treasurership in 1805 by Bishop Cleaver.

Aged 76, the Rev. *John George Gibson*, Rector of Llanthwy Skirrid, Monmouthshire, and St. David's, co. Montgomery; and Curate of Holybourne, Hants. He was presented to his Welch livings in 1799 by John Wilmot, esq.

The Rev. *Edward Griffin*, M.A. Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, and Rector of St. Stephen's, Ipswich. He was of Trinity coll. Camb. M.A. 1791, was presented to St. Peter's, Ipswich, in 1801, and to St. Stephen's in 1815.

At Ruthin, aged 69, the Rev. *John Jones*, M.A. Rector of Bottwog.

At Ballymacash, co. Antrim, aged 85, the Rev. *Philip Johnson*.

The Rev. *William Lawson*, Vicar of Kirkby Malzeard and Masham, Yorkshire, and for many years Commissary of the Peculiar of Masham. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1774, as 6th Senior Optime, M.A. 1777, and was presented to Kirkby Malzeard, to which the town of Masham is a chapelry, by that society in 1817.

The Rev. *Thomas Layton*, Vicar of Chigwell, and Rector of Theydon Bois, Essex. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1773, M.A. 1776; and was presented to both his churches in 1803; to Chigwell by the Prebendary of Pancras in the Cathedral of St. Paul's, and to Theydon Bois by R. W. Hall Dore, esq.

At Climping, Sussex, aged 82, the Rev. *Thomas Menaragh*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1787 by Eton College.

Aged 69, the Rev. *George Okeil*, M.A. Perpetual Curate of Witton, Cheshire, to which chapelry he was presented in 1818 by the late Lord de Tabley.

The Rev. *John Poole*, Rector of Cliburn, Westmorland, and Perpetual Ca-

rate of Plumpton, near Penrith. He was collated to the former in 1802, and to the latter in 1803, by Dr. Vernon, then Bp. of Carlisle.

Aged 85, the Rev. *J. Reed*, Perpetual Curate of Rockliffe, near Carlisle, to which he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle in 1780. He and his predecessor had held the cure for the extraordinary period of 112 years.

Aged 77, the Rev. *Thomas Thomas*, formerly Vicar of Ewias Harold, Herefordshire.

The Rev. *Washbourne Uvedale*, Vicar of Kirmond, and Perpetual Curate of Markby, Lincolnshire. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. where he took the degree of B.A. in 1800, as 6th Junior Optime; was presented to Markby in 1808 by Mr. Manningberd, and to Kirmond in 1825 by the late Edm. Turnor, esq.

March 19. The Rev. *George Holdsworth Louthier Gretton*, Vicar of Allensmore and Clebonger, Herefordshire. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1800, M.A. 1805; and was presented to his livings in 1829 by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

March 19. At Stratton St. Margaret, Wilts, aged 51, the Rev. *John Salter*, Rector of that parish, and a Prebendary of Salisbury. He was of Exeter coll. Oxf. M.A. 1806; was presented to Stratton in 1808 by Merton coll. Oxon, on the nomination of Dr. Fisher, then Bishop of Salisbury, and collated to the prebendal stall of Winterbourne Earls, by the same prelate, in 1814. He was also for many years Perpetual Curate at West Teignmouth in Devonshire.

March 20. The Rev. *Charles Halsted*, of Hood House, near Burnley, Lancash.

March 22. At Landkey, Devonshire, aged 63, the Rev. *Nicholas Dyer*, Perpetual Curate of that chapelry, and of Swynbridge. He was presented to the latter in 1787 by the Dean of Exeter.

March 26. At Great Henpy, Essex, in his 70th year, the Rev. *Claude Jamieson Carter*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1810 by N. Barnardiston, esq. He was seized with apoplexy in the pulpit just after announcing the text of his Sunday's afternoon sermon; and died about the same hour two days after.

In the house of Col. Moreton, at Tortworth, Gloucestershire, the Rev. *Peter Hewker*, Rector of Woodchester, and a magistrate for that county. He was of Pemb. coll. Oxf. M.A. 1797, and was presented to Woodchester in 1809 by Lord Ducie.

March 29. At Leira, co. Leic. aged 55, the Rev. *Joseph Wilton Parnery*, Rector of that parish, and of Clowne, co. Derby. He was presented to Leira in 1808 by



the Countess de Grey, and to Clowne in 1823 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

*April 1.* At Merstham, Surrey, aged 72, the Rev. *Martin Benson*, Rector of that parish, Minister of Tunbridge Wells chapel, and joint Registrar of the diocese of Gloucester. He was of Jesus college, Camb. B.A. 1782, as 10th Junior Optime, M.A. 1785; and was collated to Merstham by Archbishop Moore in 1791. He published a volume of Sermons, 8vo, 1794; a Sermon on the duties and obligations of the Military character, preached before the Tunbridge Wells Volunteers, Oct. 2, 1803; and a Sermon preached at Tunbridge Wells on occasion of the Jubilee, Oct. 22, 1809.

## DEATHS.

### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

*March 29.* In Parliament-street, of apoplexy, having attended his place a few hours before in the House of Commons, *George Kinloch*, esq. of Kinloch, M.P. for the new borough of Dundee. This gentleman was in 1819 prosecuted by the Government for having spoken too freely on political subjects, and, having in consequence fled to France, was proclaimed a rebel and an outlaw at the Cross of Edinburgh Dec. 24 that year. It was a singular coincidence that, on the same day of December 1832, he was by the same sheriff proclaimed the representative of the town of Dundee.

*April 7.* Aged 24, *Jane*, wife of Mr. Alfred Clint, of Portland-terrace, Regent's-park.

*April 10.* In Bedford-square, aged 10 months, *Henrietta-Duke*, infant dau. of Mr. Justice Patteson.

*April 13.* Lieut. *Thos. Hislop*, Madras cav.

*April 15.* At Chelsea, Capt. *Henry Ashe*, late of 16th Foot, formerly Adjutant of the Wilts Local Militia.

In Keppell-st. aged 71, *Henry Barnett*, esq. late of Chippenham.

*April 17.* Aged 25, *Caroline-Howard*, wife of Charles Fitzwilliam White, esq. of the House of Commons.

*April 18.* In Clifford-st. in his 4th year, *Henry-Pointer*, youngest son of William B. Burne, esq. of Shobrooke, Devon.

*April 19.* Aged 65, *John Field*, esq. veterinary surgeon, 2d Life Guards.

*April 20.* In the house in which he was born, aged 78, *Wm. Payne*, esq. of Bell-yard, Temple-bar.

*April 21.* In a cabriolet, of spasm of the heart, aged 33, *Marcus Tierney*, M.D. of Warwick-street, a native of Scotland.

In Gloucester-st. Queen-sq. *Sophia*, wife of C. Courtail, esq.

*April 22.* At an advanced age, Mrs.

Bishop, mother of Mr. H. R. Bishop the composer.

In Upper Baker-st. aged 81, *Robert Powell*, esq. Groom of his Majesty's Privy Chamber. He was formerly in the Warwick Militia, and retired in 1812 with the unusual compliment of Captain by Brevet, in consideration of his many years' service as Paymaster to the regt.

In his 70th year, *Thomas Neale*, esq. of Upper Bedford-place.

In Pentonville, aged 67, *Johnson* the informer, who during twenty years practice, had derived several thousand pounds from his informations and compromises with coach proprietors, victuallers, pawnbrokers, &c.

*Everilda*, wife of the Rev. Robt. Linger Burton, M.A. Vicar of Holy Cross, Shrewsbury.

*April 23.* Aged 64, Capt. *John Carter Barrett*, formerly of 98th Reg.

At Camberwell, aged 72, *Wm. Vale*, esq. formerly of Fleet-street, citizen and barber, and for many years Deputy Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without.

*April 24.* At Nottingham-place, aged 48, Mrs. *Jane Affleck*.

At Wycombe Lodge, Kensington, the Right Hon. the Marchioness dowager of Lansdowne. She was the widow of Sir Duke Giffard, Bart. when married to John-Henry second Marquis of Lansdowne, May 27, 1805, and was left his widow without issue Nov. 15, 1809.

At Highbury-terr. *Thos. Eldrid*, esq.

*April 25.* At Twickenham, aged 77, *Anne*, widow of John Hickman Barrett, esq. and niece to the celebrated John Wilkes, esq.

In New-street, Spring Gardens, aged 40, the Hon. *Anne-Jane*, wife of Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, esq. of Kitley, Devon, and sister to Lord Rodney. She was the ninth child but only daughter of George 2d Lord Rodney, by Anne, 2d dau. of Rt.-Hon. Thos. Harley; and was married Jan. 22, 1824. Her body was taken to Yealmspton in Devonshire for interment.

In Devonshire-st. Portland-pl. aged 75, *Charlotte*, relict of G. Smith, esq.

In Portman-st. the Rt.-Hon. *Anne*, dowager Lady Sommers. She was a dau. of Reginald Pole, esq. by Anne, dau. of John Francis Buller, of Morval in Cornwall, esq.; became the second wife of Charles first Lord Sommers, May 20, 1772, and was left his widow Jan. 30, 1806, having had one dau. now the widow of the Rev. Philip Yorke, and two sons.

*April 27.* In Fowke's-buildings, Tower-street, aged 87, *A. Arbuthnott*, esq.

At Webb's Hotel, Piccadilly, of influenza, *William Palmer*, esq. M.D. late of Southampton, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Palmer, of Yarcombe.

*April 28.* At Doughty-st. aged 75, M. Cooke, esq. of Colchester, Essex.

In Berkeley-sq. aged 77, Wm. Inman, esq.

*April 29.* At East Dulwich, aged 73, J. Randell, esq. of Queenhithe.

Louisa, dau. of Sir Chas. Des Voeux, Bart.

*April 30.* At the house of her brother-in-law Jonathan Key, esq. (uncle to Ald. Sir John Key, Bart.) Hampstead, Helen, dau. of the late Lionel Lampet, esq. of Bridgnorth.

*Latest.* Maria, daughter of George Durant, esq. of Tong Castle, Staff.

At Blackheath, aged 30, Mr. Samuel Bentham Cudlip, artist.

*May 1.* At Hampstead, Lieut.-Col. Redmond Browne, formerly of 5th drag. He was appointed Cornet of the 2d regt. of horse 1780, Lieut. 1784, Major 5th dragoons 1793, Lieut.-Col. 1796.

*May 3.* Caroline-Exam, youngest dau. of George Scholey, esq. Alderman of London, of Clapham Common and Hutton Hall, Essex.

*May 4.* Aged 37, Eliza, wife of Mr. J. Cochran, bookseller, Strand.

*May 6.* In Suffolk-st. Major Crichton, of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

*May 7.* Aged 69, Thomas Tebbutt, esq. of the Polygon, Somerstown, many years the highly respectable Steward of the Manor of Hackney.

At North End, Fulham, aged 68, Edward Talfourd, esq.

Aged 76, T. Westby, esq. of Tunbridge-place, Euston-square.

*May 8.* At Camberwell-grove, aged 85, Ann, widow of Robert Curling, esq.

At Sussex-place, Regent's-park, in his 60th year, Robert Ludgate, esq. a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the co. of Buckingham.

Sarah-Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. John Horton, Curate and Afternoon Lecturer of St. George, Southwark.

In her 80th year, Elizabeth, widow of Sir Philip Hales, the fifth and last Baronet of Beaksbourne in Kent. She was the dau. and heiress of Thomas Smith, of Keyworth, Notts. esq. was married in 1795, and had issue a dau. On the death of Sir Philip the title became extinct.

*May 17.* In Finsbury-square, in his 76th year, John Capron, esq.

*BEAKS.*—*April 25.* Constance-Margaret, third daughter of the Rev. James Hitchins, Vicar of Wargrave.

*April 28.* At Winkfield, aged 67, Patience, wife of Jeremiah Pilcher, esq.

*CAMBRIDGE.*—*May 16.* At Meldreth, aged 51, W. Mortlock, esq.

*CORNWALL.*—At Ladock, Mr. John Thomas, aged 101 years. He had been a soldier, sailor, husbandman, and marine.

*March 27.* At Mylor, near Falmouth,

aged 38, Capt. Thos. V. W. Weston, unattached.

*CUMBERLAND.*—*May 8.* At Stone House, aged 77, Mary, widow of Richard Graham, esq.

*DEVON.*—*April 20.* At Lymington, aged 66, Amelia, widow of Thomas Monteath, esq. of Jamaica.

*April 23.* At Lynton Cottage, Wm. Ayshford Sandford, esq. of Nyncehead Court, Somersetshire, and father of Edward Ayshford, esq. M.P. for West Somerset.

At Devonport, Sidney Swiney, esq. Purser, R.N. (1779).

*April 24.* In his 73d year, John Yarde, esq. of Trowbridge House.

*April 24.* At Ashwater, aged 63, S. Cory, esq. of Holsworthy, M.D.

*April 25.* At Devonport, aged 56, Robert Randle, esq.

*Latest.* Aged 85, Margaret, widow of T. B. Darracott, esq. Alderman of Plymouth, and brother of Lieut. Thomas Burdwood, R.N.

At Haslar hospital, Lieut. Greenway, R.N.

*May 7.* At Devonport, at the residence of his brother-in-law Daniel Little, esq. aged 74, Lieut.-Gen. Watkin Tench, late Colonel-Commandant of the Plymouth division of Royal Marines, appointed 1st Lieut. 1778, Captain 1782, Major in the army 1794, Lieut.-Col. in 1798, Lieut.-Col. in R. Mar. 1804, Colonel in the army 1808, Colonel-Commandant en second in R. Mar. 1809, Major-General 1811, and Lieut.-General 1821.

*May 7.* At Exeter, aged 41, William Templer, esq.

*ESSEX.*—*April 24.* At Chigwell, William Dent, esq.

*April 25.* At Margaretting, aged 25, Sarah, second dau. of the Rev. William Jesse.

*May 3.* At Little-heath, aged 55, W. Jarvis, esq.

*GLOUCESTER.*—*April 17.* At Clifton, aged 20, Arthur Surtees, esq. 14th light dragoons, son of the Rev. John Surtees, esq. Prebendary of Bristol, and Rector of Banham, Norfolk.

*April 20.* At Cheltenham, Martha, wife of Colonel Bromhead, second dau. of the late Robert Barclay, esq. of Bury Hill.

*April 21.* At Bristol, aged 89, the widow of the Rev. Dr. Ford, Vicar of Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, who died in 1821 (see his memoir in our vol. xci. i. 565.)

*HANTS.*—*March 15.* At Southsea, aged 40, Capt. Charles Eyre, unattached, late of the 1st Royals.

*March 16.* At Farcham, retired Commander Jacob Silver, R.N. (1829.)

*May 2.* At Portsmouth, aged 76,

**William John Madden, esq. Capt. Royal Marines.** He was the eldest son of James Madden, esq. of Cole Hill House, Fulham, and brother of Major-General Sir George A. Madden (of whom a memoir was given in our vol. xcix. i. 277.) Capt. M. entered the Marines as Second Lieut. 28th March, 1774, was promoted to First Lieut. 15th Nov. 1776, made Captain Lieut. 30th Oct. 1780, and Captain 18th Nov. 1781. In 1783 he accepted the Paymastership of the Portsmouth Division of Marines, and was consequently placed on half-pay, and passed over in subsequent promotions. This situation he held till 1804.

**May 8.** Aged 74, Sarah, wife of the above Capt. W. J. Madden.

**HESTS—May 14.** At Bushey, aged 73, Dr. Thomas Monro.

**KENT—May 20.** At Sydenham, Elizabeth, third dau. of the Rev. T. Bowdler, Rector of Addington.

At Chatham, Capt. J. Robertson, 49th Reg.

**MIDDLESEX—May 11.** At Tottenham, aged 80, Nathaniel Stoward, esq.

**May 14.** At Tottenham, aged 80, E. B. Corney, esq. of Old Broad-street.

**May 22.** At Harefield Place, aged 39, C. N. Newdegate, esq.

**NORFOLK—April 6.** At Norwich, aged 54, Francis Morse, esq.

**OXON—April 14.** Aged 66, Anna, wife of Thomas Toovey, esq. of Newham.

**SALOP—April 20.** Aged 77, Thomas Parsons, esq. of Newport; and **May 2,** Ann, his widow.

**May 8.** At Market Drayton, the wife of Capt. Wetherall, of the Royal Sussex Militia.

**SOMERSET—March 5.** At Bath, aged 82, Lieut.-Colonel James Mackenzie, of Bengal establishment.

**Lately.** At Taunton, aged 71, Captain Robert Poole. He crossed the Equator to and from the Pacific Ocean twenty-two times; passed Cape Horn seventeen times; and sailed once round the globe.

**April 20.** At Taunton, aged 49, Elizabeth-Mary, wife of Capt. T. Emery, of Torquay, only dau. of the late Robert Belt, esq. of Bossall, Yorkshire.

**April 23.** At Leigh House, near Chard, aged 67, Hen. Hoste Henley, esq.

**May 5.** Aged 16, Mary-Anne Howard, only dau. of the Rev. J. H. Mules, Vicar of Ilminster.

**May 8.** At Bath, in her 75th year, the Right Hon. Priscilla Viscountess Lake, sister to the late Earl Whitworth, K.B. and aunt to Lieut.-Gen. Lord Aylmer, K.C.B. She was the eldest dau. of Sir Charles Whitworth, Knt. by Miss Shelley; was married first to Sir Bellingham Graham, the 6th Bart. of Norton Con-

yers in Yorkshire, and left his widow April 12, 1796, with one son, Sir Bellingham the present Baronet, and three daughters. Her Ladyship was married secondly, Jan. 1, 1800, to the present Viscount Lake, by whom she had no issue.

**SURREY—April 22.** At Westerfield, aged 74, Ann, widow of Samuel Thorn-dike, esq. of Ipswich.

**May 11.** At Ipswich, in her 32nd year, Ann, wife of Andrew Wood Baird, esq. M.D. and eldest dau. of the late William Ashmore, esq.

**May 15.** At Hoxna, Charlotte, dau. of Adm. Sir Charles Cunningham.

**SURREY—Lieut. Robert C. Vickery,** R.N. of the Semaphore, Barnacle Hill, near Godalming.

**May 7.** At Epsom, aged 74, the wife of James Bell, esq. and widow of Col. Francis De Thuballier, who lost his life commanding his regiment in the expedition against St. Domingo in 1794.

**SUSSEX—Dec. 4.** At Hastings, Major Du Cane, b. p. 20th dragoons.

**Jan. 27.** At Hythe, Lieut. Baldock, Adjutant Royal Waggon train.

**April 17.** At Hastings, aged 25, Randolph Lewis, esq. 5th son of John Wemham Lewis, esq. of Westerham, Kent.

**Lately.** At Brighton, aged 57, the Rt. Hon. Andalusia Countess of Carrwath. She was a daughter of Lt.-Col. Arthur Browne, and was married in 1794 to the Earl of Carrwath (who was restored to that title in 1896), and had a numerous family, of whom four sons and three daughters survive.

At Brighton, Margaret-Mary, eldest dau. of W. Lynch, esq. of Great Russell-street.

**May 4.** At Hastings, John Higga, esq. Gentleman Commoner of Magdalen-hall, Oxford, and F.S.A. youngest surviving son of the late William Simonds Higga, esq. F.S.A. of St. John's Wood-road, Regent's Park, London.

**May 10.** At Hastings, aged 67, Edward Milward, esq.

**May 16.** At the home of her son, Worthing, in her 80th year, Margaretha-Magdalene, widow of Henry Pye Rich, esq. one of his late Majesty's Commissioners under the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and the United States of America.

**WARWICK—April 23.** At the home of her father the Rev. S. Paria, Coventry, Jane, wife of Arthur Dawson, esq. of Patrington.

**April 28.** Aged 65, Thomas Parton, esq. Surgeon, of Alcester. He was the author of "A Botanical Description of British Plants in the Midland Counties, particularly near Alcester," in 2 vols. 8vo, reviewed in vol. LXXXVIII. p. 594; and an Appendix, also in two vols. 8vo.

**May 1.** In his 62nd year, Robt. Middleton Atty, of Ingon Grange, esq. High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1894, a Deputy Lieutenant, and for many years an upright and active magistrate.

**WILTS.**—**April 20.** At Salisbury, aged 58, Thomas Jones, of Lisy, co. Denbigh, esq.

**April 25.** Ann, wife of Wm. Bruckton, esq. of Salisbury.

**Lately.** At Cricklade, aged 65, Hannah, widow of William Buckland, esq.

**May 4.** At Malmesbury, aged 82, the widow of T. Dewell, M.D.

**May 10.** Catharine, widow of Joseph Tanner, esq. of Salisbury, solicitor.

**WORCESTER.**—**April 1.** Mrs. Brooke, of Hagley, relict of R. V. Brooke, esq.

**YORK.**—**May 3.** At York, aged 62, Lieut.-Col. Torre, late of the 2nd West York Militia, and Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

**May 10.** Near Huddersfield, aged 78, Esther, widow of S. Walker, esq. of Leacelles Hall.

**WALE.**—At Aberdare, S. Wales, aged 68, the Rev. T. Evans, the first Welsh Unitarian preacher, and founder of most congregations of that sect in South Wales. He continued to exercise the occupation of flannel weaver until within a few weeks of his death. In former years he had been in correspondence with Dr. Priestley, Dr. Price, Rev. Mr. Lindsay, Dr. Jebb, the Duke of Grafton, Dr. Franklin, Mr. T. Payne, and other persons of celebrity. Being tried and convicted for having sung the Marseillois Hymn, he was sentenced by Judge Hardinge to two years' imprisonment in Carmarthen jail. He had a numerous family.

At Gellidywill, Harriette, wife of W. O. Brigstocke, esq. of Blaenpont, Cardiganshire, third daughter of the late Sir William Mansel, Bart.

In his 63d year, Edward Symmons, esq. of Lantwit Major; he kept the oldest and best pack of fox hounds in the county of Glamorgan.

**April 1.** At Broadway, near Montgomery, Lady Jones, wife of Capt. Sir C. T. Jones, R.N.

**SCOTLAND.**—**Dec. 21.** At Haddington, Major-Gen. Sir Robert Scott, K.C.B. of the Madras Army.

**Jan. 8.** Lt.-General John Mackenzie. He was appointed Lieut. in 73d foot 1778, and Captain in an Independent company 1782. In 1794 he was promoted to a Majority in the 78th foot and he served in the campaign of that year in the Netherlands. In 1795 he was appointed Lt.-Col. of the same regiment, which he accompanied to the Cape of Good Hope and to India, and returned in 1802. He attained the rank of Colonel 1803, Briga-

dier-General 1804, Major-General 1809, and Lieut.-General 1814; and served successively on the staff in Scotland, in Malta, and on the eastern coast of Spain.

**Jan. 17.** At Edinburgh, Ensign Silver, 82d regiment.

**Jan. 29.** At Annfield-house, Fifesh. Ensign J. T. T. Mackenzie, 46th regt.

**Feb. 1.** At Inverary, Lt.-Col. Colin Campbell, late of 34th regt.

**Lately.** Mrs. Mason, wife of Mr. Mason, of the Edinburgh Theatre, and sister of the late celebrated Mrs. Siddons.

At Edinburgh, Mr. James Chambers, bookseller, one of the publishers of Chambers's Journal.

Forbes Hunter Blair, esq. late candidate for the representation of Edinburgh.

At Daviot House, near Inverness, aged 77, the Hon. Angus Mackintosh, 25th Chief of the Ilk, and 20th Chief and Captain of Clan Chattan. He had been nearly fifty years a resident in Upper Canada, of the Legislative Council of which he was a member.

**March 17.** At the Heuk, Dumfriesshire, Alicia-Anne, youngest child of Capt. G. J. Hope Johnstone, R.N.

**March 18.** At Edinburgh, aged 21, Randall, youngest son of John Swift, esq. of Borstall-hall, Kent.

**April 13.** At Broughty House, aged 30, the Hon. Georgina, wife of W. H. Dowbiggin, esq. fourth daughter of Lord Panmure. She was married Oct. 2, 1894.

**April 29.** At Keill-house, Argyllshire, Jane Johnston, wife of Lieut.-Col. Fullarton, C.B. 96th Regiment, and dau. of Colin M'Larty, esq. of Keil.

**May 1.** W. Patison, sen. esq. merchant in Edinburgh.

**IRELAND.**—**Jan. 23.** At Newry, Lt. Darke, 4th foot.

**Feb. 2.** At Dublin, Major Quin, h. p. 21st foot.

**Feb. 25.** At Barnacle Lodge, co. Kerry, Major W. P. Cotter, late of the 8th regt.

**March 5.** At Ballincolly, co. Cork, Capt. Scott, Barrack-master and Ordnance Store-keeper of that place.

**EAST INDIES.**—**July 16.** At Jumnulpoor, aged 28, P. Mathews, esq. Deputy Revenue Surveyor of Lower Assam. He was fifth son of the Rev. W. Mathews, Vicar of Chaddeley Corbett, Worc.

**Aug. 5.** Near Malacca, Alex. Bewicke Anderson, esq. of East India civil service, of a jungle fever, brought on by his exertions as Assistant Resident at Nanning.

**Oct. 5.** At Calcutta, Chas. Fleming Hunter, esq. of the firm of Gilmore and Co., 2d son of late Patrick Hunter, esq. of Guilford-street.

Oct. 9. At Meerat, Bengal, the wife of Lieut. R. A. Master, 7th Light Cav. At Juanpore, Capt. George Cracklow, of the Bengal N. I., leaving a widow and two children.

WEST INDIES.—Jan 5. In Demerara, John Smith Usher, esq. 2d son of the late J. Usher, esq. Seend, Wilts.

In Jamaica, aged 28, Francis, younger son of the Rev. G. Meech, of Great Toller, Dorsetshire, Lieut. 56th regt. His death was caused by a fall from his horse.

Jan. 6. In Jamaica, in his 19th year, Charles, eldest son of Edward Bayntun, esq. of Bromham, Wiltshire.

Jan. 21. At Demerara, Mary-Louisa, wife of Capt. John Smyth, R. Eng. 3d dau. of late John Plumptre, esq. of Fredville, Kent.

Jan. 31. At her father's estate, at Petersfield, Jamaica, Mary-Henrietta, eldest dau. of John Rock Grossett, esq. late of Lacock Abbey, Wilts.

Feb. 23. At Demerara, Charles, second son of the late Rev. Wm. Smith Knott, Rector of Bawdrip, Somersetsh.

Lately. On his passage from Bermuda to England, Alexander Carroll Nelson, esq. R. Art. son of Gen. Nelson, of Devonport.

ABROAD.—Feb. 28. At Corfu, Robert Forrest, esq. 15 years a member of the Supreme Council of Justice of the Ionian Islands.

March 20. At Messina, John Lewis Caeller, esq.

May 2. On the coast of Africa, Lieut. George Buchanan, Commander of his Majesty's steamer Pluto.

### BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 24 to May 21, 1833.

Christened.		Buried.		Between										
Males 984	2016	Males 1706	3350	Between	2 and	5	361	50 and	60	325				
Females 1032		Females 1644			5 and	10	115	60 and	70	354				
			10 and		20	94	70 and	80	251					
			20 and		30	196	80 and	90	90					
			30 and		40	275	90 and	100	2					
			40 and		50	350								
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old.....							929.							

### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, May 17.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
53 6	24 11	17 0	31 4	30 5	31 1

### PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. May 25,

Kent Bags.....	7l. 0s. to 7l. 7s.	Farnham (seconds)	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets.....	5l. 12s. to 6l. 6s.
Essex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex.....	5l. 5s. to 5l. 12s.
Farnham (fine)... .	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Essex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.

### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 24,

Smithfield, Hay, 2l. 10s. to 3l. 15s. — Straw, 1l. 6s. to 1l. 13s. — Clover, 3l. 0s. to 4l. 8s.

### SMITHFIELD, May 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.	Lamb.....	6s. 10d. to 7s. 4d.
Mutton ..	3s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.	Head of Cattle at Market, May 27:	
Veal.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.	Beasts..	2,146 Calves 128
Pork.....	5s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.	Sheep & Lambs	16,000 Pigs 100

### COAL MARKET, May 27,

Walls Ends, from 15s. 6d. to 16s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts from 12s. 0d. to 14s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 51s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 47s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled, 70s. Curd, 72s.

CANDLES, 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

### PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,  
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 239.—Ellesmere and Chester, 76.—Grand Junction, 230.  
—Kennet and Avon Canal, 27½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 457.—Regent's,  
16½.—Rochdale, 95.—London Dock Stock, 57.—St. Katharine's, 66.  
—West India, 86½.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 188.—Grand  
Junction Water Works, 59.—West Middlesex, 75.—Globe Insurance, 145.  
—Guardian, 27½.—Hope, 6½.—Chartered Gas Light, 55.—Imperial Gas,  
51½.—Phoenix Gas, 47.—Independent, 44.—General United, 43.—Canada  
Land Company, 48.—Reversionary Interest, 125.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 26, to May 25, 1833, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	6 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	6 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.		May	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	53	62	54	30, 20	fair	11	56	65	61	30, 08	cloudy
27	56	62	53	30, 00	cloudy	12	71	75	62	, 08	do.
28	54	54	46	29, 60	fair & wind.	13	67	73	54	30, 00	cloud. & fair
29	52	58	42	, 56	do. & cloud.	14	61	70	61	, 28	fair
30	51	60	45	30, 13	do.	15	67	77	68	29, 91	do.
M. 1	50	50	54	, 14	cloudy	16	71	80	65	, 88	fine
2	53	57	58	29, 50	rain	17	77	80	64	, 84	do.
3	56	67	68	, 80	cloud. & fair	18	58	69	56	30, 28	do.
4	66	75	62	, 90	fair	19	61	67	56	, 28	rain, thund.
5	64	71	54	30, 26	fine	20	60	68	50	, 29	cloud. & fair
6	62	69	53	, 42	do.	21	62	70	59	, 34	fair
7	57	70	55	, 33	do.	22	64	73	61	, 35	fine
8	54	65	54	30, 00	do.	23	67	74	56	, 36	do.
9	67	72	54	29, 60	fair & cloud.	24	68	73	59	, 26	do.
10	50	67	56	, 97	do. do.	25	60	60	62	30, 00	do. & cloud.

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From April 27, to May 27, 1833, both inclusive.

South Sea Stock, May 3, 97½.—New S. S. Annuities, May 3, 86.—9, 85½.—24, 80.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,   
late Richardson, Goodluck, and Co.

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

[PUBLISHED JULY 1, 1833.]

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St. James's Chron.—Packet—  
Even. Mail.—English Chron.—  
8 Weekly Pa.—29 Sat. & Sun.  
Dublin 14—Edinburgh 18  
Liverpool 9—Manchester 7  
Exeter 6—Bath Bristol Shef-  
field, York, 4—Brighton,  
Canterbury, Leeds, Hull,  
Leicester, Nottingham, Plym-  
outh, 3—Birmingham Bolton,  
Bury, Cambridge, Carlisle,  
Chelmsf., Cheltenham, Chester,  
Govan, Derby, Darh., Ipsw.,  
Kendal, Maidst., Newcastle,

Norwich, Oxf., Portsm., Pres-  
ten, Sherb., Shrewsb., South-  
ampton, Truro, Worcester 2—  
Aylesbury, Bangor, Barns-  
Berwick, Blackb., Bridgew-  
Garmar., Colch., Chesterf.  
Devizes, Dorch., Doncaster  
Falmouth, Glouc., Halifax  
Henley, Hereford, Lanes-  
ter, Leamington, Lewes, Linc-  
Lichf. Macclesf. Newark  
Newc. on-Tyne, Northamp-  
Reading, Rochest., Salish-  
Shields, Staff., Stockp., Sur-  
derl., Taunt., Swans., Wakef.  
Warwick, Whiteh., Wincles-  
Windsor, Wolverha., 1 each  
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JUNE, 1833.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN, *Leam, June 18.*

Some persons being of opinion that Clergymen ought not to be employed in secular transactions, or engaged in public affairs, and consequently that the Bishops ought to be deprived of their seats in the House of Peers, I beg leave to observe that the spiritual Lords constitute the first of the three Estates of the Realm, and are unquestionably as well qualified to conduct public affairs as the hereditary legislators.—An eminent author, in his *Life of a celebrated Prelate*, observes, that "Bishops have in all Governments been judged as fit to manage public affairs as men of any other profession whatever, without any prejudice to the Church, which must be governed as well as taught, and managed as well as a society dwelling in the world, as under the notion of a peculiar people taken out of it."—Another eminent author, in his *Life of the celebrated Dr. Williams, Archbishop of York*,\* says, "It is to no purpose to answer the objections of some persons to a Clergyman entering upon a secular office; as if taking orders did incapacitate a man of abilities from serving his King and country; or as if a priest were no subject, and his King had no right in him. It is true, indeed, at first, when the harvest was great, and the labourers but few, the labourers could not well be spared out of the field, any more than a soldier can in the day of battle; but now that the whole nation is gained over to the Gospel, and we have many pastors and teachers, the Church of Christ may be served and patronized by other means besides preaching. And the Clergy have but too great need of some of their own order in places of power and dignity, to preserve their maintenance from sacrilege, and their persons and function from contempt." R. UVEDALE.

The figures of reference were accidentally omitted to the Plate of Roman Antiquities in our last Number, and should be supplied in the following order:

8	1	3
10		12
5	9	9
11		4
6	7	10
14		13

Fig. 15 is a cup of the fine red Samian ware, found with the articles numbered 1 to 6; the texture is beautiful, the glazing in the highest perfection, and the potter's mark SA:AP +, as distinct as if it were stamped but yesterday. — Some

other articles (adds our Southwark Correspondent) have been subsequently found in Tooley-street, opposite St. Olive's Church, while digging for the foundation of a building. Among them is a large shallow vessel with a broad rim turned downwards, crossing which is a channel to pour off the contents; the letters ALAM are stamped on the rim. Many fragments of such vessels have been noticed during the progress of the London Bridge work; all of which appear worn by trituration; they were probably used as mortars. On the same spot I obtained fragments of the red Samian ware, which when joined formed a cup and two patines."

S. X. remarks, "In your Magazine for May 1832 (p. 414), is an account of Chendle, in Staffordshire; the writer of which, I regret to say, has not hesitated to introduce some fictitious particulars: his picking up of arrow heads refers to a private archery meeting, which was held at Hales Hall on the day he named; his medicinal spring is a respectable surgeon's shop; his collector of patterns, a worthy draper in the town, and his antique bells at Greenhill, three maiden ladies!"

P. 402.—The term "his Lordship" is surely improper, as applied to the Bishop of Calcutta. The English and Irish Bishops are so designated by virtue of their lands, supposed to have been created into baronies; in short, as Barons by tenure.

P. 463. The Earl of Llandaff's ancestor, David ap Mathew, was surnamed "the Great."

P. 475. The Marchioness of Lansdowne is here incorrectly styled "Right Hon." instead of Most Noble, or Most Hon. Her first husband was representative of the ancient family of Giffard of Castle Jordan, co. Meath; but he was merely a *soi-disant* Baronet; for the English baronetcy conferred in 1661 on the then Giffard of Castle Jordan (being limited to his male issue) of course expired with him, as he died issueless.

T. L. C.

H. B. says, "Perhaps some of your Correspondents may be able to inform me, whether the duplicate of the celebrated first brass Otho is an Antioch one or not? It was cut in two for the purpose of rendering its companion unique as a perfect coin. I should like to know, also, whether either or both had any peculiarities as to the letters of the circumscription of the obverse, and what the reverses were. Did Otho admit his successor Vitellius as a sharer of the imperial purple during his life-time, and, if he did so, did Vitellius strike any coins with his own head previous to Otho's death?"

\* He had been Bishop of Lincoln, and Keeper of the Great Seal of England, in time of King James the First.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1833.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

SPORTS OF THE BEAR GARDEN IN SOUTHWARK, 1639.

MR. URBAN,

*New Kent-road,  
May 8.*

IT will perhaps be in the recollection of your readers, that I was enabled last year to contribute to your pages a fac-simile of an original Finsbury Archer's Ticket for the shooting of 1676, a document probably at this period unique. I have now the pleasure to forward you, from the same source, a no less interesting illustration of that popular diversion of our ancestors, Bear-baiting.

It consists of a Latin letter, penned

in a style of which the facetious Barnaby himself might be proud (a translation of which is added in parallel columns). Its author has only left us his Christian name; to identify him may be a task not unpleasing to some of your Correspondents versed in the Court history of the seventeenth century.

I offer the following title as briefly expressive of the contents of the MS. and shall afterwards append a few notes, which the subject has incidentally suggested.

*A facetious Description of the Sports of the Paris Bear Garden, Southwark, and of the inauguration of a certain scullion named Pack, to the office of Cook to the Bears, to which he had been appointed by Sir Thomas Badger, King James's Huntsman; in a Letter addressed to the celebrated Lord Cottington, Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

Illustrissimo et Excellentissimo Domino, Domino Francisco Cottingtonio, Gulielmus Honestus salutem plurimam dicit.

Audivi te nuper apud Hortum Uraorum fuisse, et certe cum magna voluptate audiui. Etenim locus est amoenus et jucundus, et ad vitam instruendam apprime utilis. Itaque licet vulgi homines eum locum vocant *Hortum Paris*, Anglicè '*Paris Garden*,' est certè corruptio sermonis, sive potius correptio, (nam quicquid Galli dicant, non est talis locus in totis Parisiis) nam majores illum vocarunt '*Hortum Paradisi*,' i. e. '*the Garden of Paradise*:' tanta est illic varietas voluptatis, ut doctissimè Robertus Cottonus, in Antiquitatibus suis, et ante illum Johannes Stoe, in sua Supravisione Londini. Nam si odoribus delectaris, quid potest dici suavius, quid cogitari salubrius, quam tot canum suavolentium naribus haurire? Jam que jucunditas est videre homines magis pro canibus suis quam pro se sollicitos, et tanto fervore catulos suos accendere, aliquando ut etiam ipsi priores in ursum ruant. Quod si

To the most Illustrious and most Excellent Lord, Francis Lord Cottington, Honest William wisheth all health and happiness.

I have been informed that you have recently been at the Bear Garden, and truly I was much rejoiced to hear it; for it is a pleasant and delightful place, and above all others, well calculated to give lessons in life and manners. Therefore, although it is commonly called the *Garden of Paris*, or *Paris Garden*, that is surely a corruption, or rather contraction of the word (for whatever the French may say, they have no such place in all Paris), and the better sort call it the *Garden of Paradise*. And so indeed it is; such is the variety of pleasure it affords, as Sir Robert Cotton in his Antiquities, and before him John Stow, in his Survey of London, have most learnedly related. For, if you are fond of perfumes, what can be called sweeter, what can be imagined more wholesome, than to snuff up the scent of so many sweet-smelling dogs? What can be more exhilarating than to see men infinitely more careful of their dogs than of themselves, and urging on their whelps with so much ardour, as sometimes themselves to rush foremost upon the bear? If you delight

musica caperis, nonne mirificus est, et plane stupendus, tot diversarum vocum consonus concentus? Audies enim boatus hominum, latratus canum, ursorum rugitus, taurorum mugitus, qui cum diversi sint concorditer tamen inter se et harmonicè desinunt, et faciunt musicam quandam incomparabilem, præsertim cum ursus aliquis, doctus in arte sua, ad stakum productus, pattis suis pulsaat terram, et quasi servat tempus. Scio ego multos esse musicos, qui irascuntur mecum quod hanc musicam voco incomparabilem, sed volo intelligant me non de molli illâ, et Lydiâ musicâ loqui, Anglice '*Chamber Musique*,' sed de altâ illâ, illâ sonorâ et Doricâ musicâ, quam nos vocamus '*Loud Musique*;' ita nihil est, ut mihi videtur, sonantius, nihil consonantius; nam homines, ursi, canes, pariter clamant, fremunt, latrant. Sed ad hoc discernendum judiciosis auribus opus est; id est, tuis. Sed taceat musica:—ad majora et diviniore transeo. Videre potes eodem homines inter arxantes, et colaphis, et pugnis, et calcibus, se cadentes invicem (nulla certa de causa), et postea coramibentes et amplexantes se (sine ullâ ratione). Hoc certè videtur mihi esse picturâ mundi, speculum fori, et imago Aule verissima, ubi homo diligens potest discere quomodo vivendum sit in mundo. Itaque, amicus meus, Petronius, callidus et prudens Aulicus in suo tempore (qui vixit in Aula Henrici Octavi) solebat dicere,

'*Mundus universus exercet Ursi-Judium*,' i. e.—

'*All the world is but a bear-baiting.*'

Ponne omiserum dicere de urso cæco, qui cum religatus est ad stakum, naso suo et ungulis liberat se, et solvit nodum, et currens ad caveam, sternit obvios, facit homines ruere unum super alterum, et perturbare se, et ut homines, qui vident, videantur ipso cæco urso esse cæciores. Quid loquar de tauro, cum ingenti coddò, quid de caballo et simia qui circumcursitant, et faciunt lætitiâ regalem? Itaque boni et prudentes Reges non avertantur huic spectaculo quotannis interesse, in hebdomadè '*Whitsun week*.' Est enim, ut verum loquar, spectaculum pro Rege. Et ego malle videre

in music, where else is it possible to enjoy so wonderful, so astonishing a concert, of such a variety of voices? There will you hear men shouting, dogs barking, bears roaring, and bulls bellowing altogether,—and thus, though the voices may in themselves differ, yet when combined they produce most incomparable music; especially when a good bear, who knows his business, on being brought to the stake, strikes the ground with his paws, and as it were keeps time. I know many fellows who call themselves musicians of music, will be excessively angry with me, for calling this *incomparable* music; but I wish them to understand, that I don't mean their delicate *Lydian* measures, which they call '*Chamber Music*,'—no; I mean those sublime and sonorous *Doric* strains, which we call '*Loud Music*;' and, in short, no music, as it appears to me, can be more harmonious, none more concordant; for the men, the bears, and the dogs, are all bellowing, roaring, and barking. But the decision of this question may be safely left to the ears of the judicious,—I mean to your own. But now let us have done with music, for I have to speak of more solemn and sublimer matters. There you may see the same men, at one moment, engaged in a battle, beating, thumping, kicking, and almost killing one another, without any positive cause; and at the next, drinking together, and embracing each other in the most friendly manner, equally without reason. Truly this appears to me to be a picture of the world, a mirror of the age, and the most perfect resemblance of a Court that can be imagined. This is the very place where a wise man may learn how he ought to live in this world; and so my old friend Petronius, who was a shrewd and cunning courtier in his time (you know he lived in the Court of Henry VIII.) was wont to say, '*Mundus universus exercet ursi-judium*;' that is, '*All the world is but a bear-baiting.*'

I had almost forgot to speak of the blind bear, who, when he is bound to the stake, contrives to loosen the knot with his nose and claws; and, as soon as he has freed himself, bolts off to his den, upsetting all in his way, making the men tumble one over another, and putting all into confusion, so that men with eyes in their heads appear to be blinder even than the blind bear himself. Why need I tell you of the bull, with the great bag; or of the pony and monkey which gambol about, and afford a truly royal pastime? Therefore it is that good and wise Monarchs patronize this spectacle; and come once a year to partake of it, in *Whitsun week*. It is, to say the truth, sport worthy of a King; and I would re-

illum ursum cecum ludare, quam tantum muncaras.

Sunt quidem aliqui homines in mundo, qui non sciunt tractare negotia nec admittere recreationem. Nam non communiter cum volumus significare hominem prudentem in negotiis, et experimentatum, solemus dicere 'Cave illum, ille homo vidit ursos.' Rursus etiam, cum aliquem hominem subtilem alter subtilior deprehendit, solemus proverbialiter dicere, 'Estis ne vos ibi, cum ursis vestris?' Ego quidem pro parte mea semper putavi honestius cum ursis et canibus, quam cum cattis et caninesatibus\* delectari. Itaque hortor te, ut quoties negotia tua permittant, *Hortum Ursorum* sepius visites. Est enim, ut ait Cicero, '*Schola disciplina, morum regula, et magistra vita.*'

Narrabo tibi magnum exemplum in humili personâ. Erat quidam lixa, in culina Domini mei, qui nominabatur Pakus, homo satis ingeniosus; obtinuit ille, me suffragante, à Thoma Badgero, felicissimæ memoriæ, locum sive officium coquinandi pro ursis, et prandia illis et cibos preparare. Introductus est in ursorum stabulum, ut mos est, ursarii illum dorso cujusdam magni ursi sedulo imposuerunt (nam sic omnes auspicantur qui habent imperium in belluas), et hoc est tradere illi possessionem, et 'livery et seisin,' de officio suo. Ursus ille sensorem suum placidè sustinebat, et ille non nimis hilariter, accepto in unâ manu cantharo, alterâ fistulam tabakki tenens, cepit bibere, 'ad salutem omnium ursorum.' Interea latenter immissi sunt duo magni canes, quibus conspectis, consurgit arsus in pedes, dejecit Pakum, et poculum cum toto pene potu in sinum ejus effudit, sed nihil ultra mali illi fecit. Narrabat mihi Pakus domum reversus, nunquam se in vita bibisse jucundius. Quoties hanc historiam recorder, figurante me quod video te, Domine Francisce, in strato tuo, cum furtis et pelliculis, tanquam ursus recubantem, et alam meam epotantem, et postea cum Pako clamantem, '*Vivat Gulielmus Honestus, cum ale sua, unquam meministi me potasse jucundius.*'

Sed nolo te amplius detinere. Ac-

ther enjoy the sport afforded by that blind bear, than witness a hundred masques.

There are some stupid fellows in the world who neither know how to transact business, nor to take recreation; but when we wish to characterize a fellow particularly clever, knowing, and experienced, we commonly say, 'Take care of that chap, — he has seen the bears.' And, again, when one sharp fellow is overreached by another still sharper, it is a common proverb among us, — 'What are you there, with your bears?' For my own part, I honestly confess I would much rather enjoy myself with bears and dogs, than play with cats or monkey, as is now the fashion; and, therefore, I entreat you, as often as your business will permit, that you fail not to visit the Bear Garden, for you will always find to be, as Cicero says, '*Schola disciplina, morum regula, et magistra vita.*'

Of which I will now give you a great example, in a humble personage. There was a scullion in my Lord's kitchen, whose name was Pack, a clever fellow enough; he obtained, through my influence, from Tom Badger, of most happy memory, the office or place of cooking for the bears, and preparing their dinners and food. When he was introduced into the bears' stable, the bearwards carefully placed him, according to custom, upon the back of one of the largest bears (which is the usual ceremony of inauguration for all who are to have any charge over the beasts), and in this manner, possession, or what we term in law 'livery and seisin' of his office, is delivered to him. The bear carried his rider with great good nature, and he with no less merriment, having in one hand a tankard of ale, and in the other a pipe of tobacco, began to drink to the health of '*All the Bears.*' At this moment, two large dogs were slyly let in; the instant the bear saw them, up got old Bruin on his blind legs, capsize poor Pack, and spilled the ale-pot with almost all the contents into his lap. However, it did him no further harm: and Pack told me, when he came home, that he never enjoyed his ale so much before. Now as often as I think of this story, I fancy I see you, my dear Sir Francis, reposing on your couch, wrapped up in skins and furs, and looking exactly like a great old bear, drinking up my ale, and calling out, like Pack, 'Long live Honest William with his ale, I think I never drank better in all my life.'

But I won't detain you any longer. I

\* Caninesatos verbum antiquum est, sed usurpatur et significat *Butoence* et *Atunkey*.

cepi warrantum tuum pro Bucko, et gratias tibi ago, et spero quod mihi dabis adhuc alterum. Putavi prandere tecum heri, si prius nossem te fuisse domi, sed alibi condixeram, et tu scis quod Gulielmus Honestus semper amat servare verbum suum. Vale.

E. Gurgustolo meo in Mendo.  
Jul. 26, 1639.

have received your warrant for a buck for which I heartily thank you, hoping you'll soon send me another. I intended to have dined with you yesterday, but did not know whether or not you would be at home, and I was invited elsewhere; and you well know that Honest William is always a man of his word,—and so farewell.

From my little cabin in the world.  
July 26, 1639.

The solemn inauguration of poor Pack, realizes a comparison of the acute Spanish satirist Quevedo, who tells us, in his Vision of the World, that so fond are mankind of exalting themselves by titles, that "the fellow who carries guts to the bears, writes himself one of his Majesty's officers!"

Of the pony and the monkey, the bull and the blind bear, we have the following interesting notice in Alleyn the actor's papers, as quoted by Lysons in his excellent account of Dulwich College.

"To-morrow, being Thursday, shall be seen at the bear garden on the Bank side, a great match played by the gamesters of Essex, who hath challenged all comers whatsoever, to plaie 5 dogges at the single beare for 5 pounds, and also to wearie a bull dead at the stake, and for their better content shall have pleasant sport with the horse and ape, and whipping of the blind beare. *Vivat Rex.*"

Honest William has told us that all good and wise monarchs patronize this sport, and come once a year to partake of it in Whitsun week. Elizabeth, that manly Queen, to employ an epithet which she well deserved, was by no means behind her predecessors in cultivating this enlivening if not strictly female diversion.

The following specimen of her Majesty's pastimes would have given little hope of the success of an Italian opera in her day, although it is true they are concluded with dancing. Sir Rowland White writes thus to Sir

<p>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</p>	<p>r Majesty is very appoints to see as upon a rope, to morrow she beare, the bulls, sited in the tilt lay she will have</p>
--	--

refined diversion, rendered still more exquisite, if by good hap the bear got loose, the chances of which accident have been amplified on by honest William. Whipping the blind bear, says Hentzner, is performed by five or six men standing circularly with whips, which they exercise upon him without any mercy; as he cannot escape from them because of his chain, he defends himself with all his force and skill, throwing down all who come within his reach, and are not active enough to get out of it, and tearing the whips out of their hands, and breaking them.

Laneham, that great master of epithets, and ever memorable historiographer of the diversions of Kenilworth, in the summer's progress of 1575, describes with admirable minuteness and graphic fidelity (as modern critics phrase it) this royal sport.

"Thursday, the fourteenth of this July, and the sixth day of her Majesty's coming, a great sort of ban dogs were there tied in the outer Court, and thirteen beares in the inner. Whosoever made the panel, there were enough for a quest and one for challenge, as need were. A wight of great wisdom and gravity seemed their foreman to be, had it come to a jury, but it fell out that they were caused to appear there upon no such matters, but only to answer to an ancient quarrel between them and the ban dogs, in a cause of controversy that had long depended, being obstinately full often debated with sharp and biting arguments on both sides, and could never be decided, grown now to so marvellous a malice, that with spiteful upbraidings and uncharitable chafings always they fret, as any where the one can hear, see, or smell the other. Many a maimed member (God wot), bloody face, and torn coat, hath the quarrel cost between them, so far likly the less yet now to be appeased, as there wants not partakers to back them on both sides."

I cannot here help breaking in upon the narrative of the spruce and sprightly gentleman usher, to observe what ex-

the opposing man whom bear was a very

\* Sidney Papers.

cellent use Butler has made of this hint of the similitude of a bear-baiting to a law-suit:

"So Lawyers, lest the bear Defendant,  
And Plaintiff dog should make an end on't,  
Do stave and tail with writs of error,  
Reverse of judgment and demurrer,  
To let them breathe awhile, and then,  
Cry whoop, and set them on agen."

*Hudibras, pt. 1, Canto 2, l. 161.*

The terms "*stave and tail*" are technical, and have become obscure through the desuetude of the sport so delectable in the eyes of honest William; but I suppose they may be explained by beating the bear and dogs asunder by staves, and pulling the latter from their hold by the tail; feats no d  
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no. Very fierce both, the one and the other, and eager in argument, if the dog in pleading pluck the bear by the throat, the bear with a traverse would claw him again by the scalp: confess an he list, but avoid he could not, that was bound to the bar, and his counsel told him that it could be to him no policy in pleading. Therefore thus, with fending and proving, with plucking and tagging, scratching and biting, by plain tooth and nail, on one side and the other, such expense of blood and leather was there between them as a month's licking I ween will not recover, and yet remain as far out as ever they were.

"It was a sport very pleasant of these beasts, to see the bear with his pink eyes leering after his enemies' approach, the nimbleness and wait of the dog to take his advantage, and the force and experience of the bear again to avoid the assault. If he was bitten in one place, how he would pinch in another to get free, that if he was taken once, then what shift with biting, with chewing, with roaring, tossing, and tumbling, he would work to wind himself from them, and when he was loose, to shake his ears twice or thrice, with the blood and the slaver about his physiognomy, was a matter of goodly relief."

\* Laneham's Letter, describing the magnificent pageants presented before Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth Castle, reprinted in Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth.

If such were the recreations of the maiden Queen and her attendant ladies, Master Slender will not appear so deficient in gallantry and politeness as he is usually esteemed, when he turns the topic of conversation in his interview with 'sweet Ann Page,' to a bear baiting, and the feats of the renowned bear Sackerson, the hero of our Paris Garden.

"SLENDER. Why do your dogs bark so? Be there bears in the town?"

ANN. I think there are, Sir; I heard them talked of.

SLENDER. I love the sport well; but I shall as soon quarrel at it as any man in England—you are afraid if you see the bear loose, are you not?

ANN. Aye, indeed, Sir.

SLENDER. That's meat and drink to me now! I have seen Sackerson loose twenty times, and have taken him by the chain; but I warrant you the women have so cried and shrieked at it, that it surpassed—but women indeed cannot abide 'em, they are very ill favoured rough things.\*†

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"The gallant Bruin march'd next him,  
With visage formidably grim,  
And rugged as a Saracen  
Or Turk of Mahomet's own kin,  
Clad in a mantle de la Guerre  
Of rough impenetrable fur,  
And in his nose, like Indian King,  
He wore for ornament a ring;  
About his neck a three-fold gorget,  
As rough as trebled leathern target,  
Arm'd, as heralds cant, and lang'd,  
Or as the vulgar say sharp-fang'd;  
He was by birth, some authors write,  
A Russian, some a Muscovite,  
And 'mong the Cossacks had been bred,  
Of whom we in diurnals read,

† Merry Wives of Windsor, Act 1.

That serve to fill up pages here,  
And with their bodies ditches there;  
Scrimasny was his cousin german,  
With whom he serv'd, and fed on vermin;  
And when these fail'd he'd suck his claws,  
And quarter himself upon his paws."

In my next I purpose to offer some observations on the Paris Garden, Southwark; a spot eminently distinguished for its bear baitings, and for the more refined amusements of the Drama; and to communicate some curious particulars relative to the site on which it stood, not to be found in any printed authority. A. J. K.

Mr. URBAN, *Scopwick Vicarage,*  
May 11.

I HAVE perused with great pleasure Mr. Baker's interesting letter on the subject of topographical arrangement; and I perfectly agree with him in the general conclusion, that a county historian, in the arrangement of his materials, must necessarily be guided by local circumstances; and that, now the institutions of our remote ancestors have given way to a more genial and beneficent system, and all tenures by knight's service, and its incidents, escuage, wardship, marriage, &c. &c. have been annulled by the substitution of free and common socage, by Stat. 12 Car. II. c. 24, he is no longer governed by feudal regulations. This will be practically true as far as concerns every species of modern history and topography. But it may be observed that when treating of the ancient disposition of property, considerable advantages are offered by adopting the territorial division of fees and honours; although some inconvenience may be encountered from the irregular distribution of the lands which compose them. And it appears to me that the history of any given period will be rendered more comprehensive and accurate, by an adherence to its own peculiar customs and institutions. And this constitutes one of the broad lines which mark the difference between ancient and modern topography.

Since I came into this neighbourhood my attention has been called to the History of Kesteven, by the recommendations of many noble and learned friends; and I have given the question of arrangement a serious and

mature consideration; because I am fully convinced that the effective elucidation of the subject depends in a great measure upon it alone. Three methods occurred to me, viz. 1. the feudal division; 2. the natural division, embracing the broad tracts of heath and fen, which constitute a permanent and unchangeable geographical boundary; and, 3. the local division of Hundreds and Parishes. Each has its peculiar merits and defects; and after weighing them with attention, I have determined to steer a middle course, and by observing the above line of distinction between the ancient and modern state of the district, to adopt in the former the arrangement of fees and honours, while the latter may be allowed to retain the more popular order of hundreds and parishes; leaving the geological appearances to be accounted for in a separate division of the work.

It is true the feudal arrangement produces an appearance of irregularity in the mechanical construction of the book; because the fees of each tenant-in-chief are scattered about in detached and irregular patches; and there is not a single fee in any part of the Division which I have already examined, that occupies a compact and contiguous situation, except the fee of Geoffery Alsclin, in the manor of Rusington, which comprised that and ten of the neighbouring parishes, and at the time of the Domesday Survey stretched over a surface of about thirty square miles; but this, before the compilation of the Liber Feodorum, became divided into several fees by partition amongst female descendants. But the facilities which this arrangement affords for systematic genealogical illustration, outweigh, in my opinion, all the objections which may be urged against it.

I have divided Kesteven into four districts, each forming the subject of a separate quarto volume; and an introductory chapter will be inserted in each, on subjects connected with the British, Roman, Saxon, Danish, and Norman antiquities of Kesteven; which, while they abound in every part of the Division, have hitherto remained almost unnoticed by the historian and the topographical antiquary. Yours, &c. GEO. OLIVER.





ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, OXFORD.

Mr. URBAN, June 3.  
 SAINT Bartholomew's Hospital, represented in the engraving, (*Plate I.*) stands about half a mile to the east of the University of Oxford, on the border of Cowley Marsh, and adjoining the road leading to Garsington and Chiselhampton.

This eleemosynary establishment was founded by Henry I. about the same time that he built his palace of Beaumont on the north side of Oxford, and was endowed by that monarch for the reception of twelve leproous persons, and a chaplain. In the reign of Edward II. a change took place, and its inmates were fixed as follows; a master who was to be in priest's orders, two healthy and six infirm brethren, and a clerk. In the following reign, the inadequacy of its funds facilitated another and more important alteration in its destination, it being, at the suggestion of Adam de Brom, almoner to the late King, conveyed to the then new foundation of Oriel College, on condition of that society maintaining to a certain extent its original character of a charitable institution. The College appears to have used it subsequently as a place of retirement at those times when the University was visited by pestilential diseases; and in 1643 it was made a pest-house. During

the siege of Oxford by the Parliamentary army, a large portion of the ancient structure was destroyed; but on the termination of the civil wars it was rebuilt by the College.

About the middle of the last century, part of the premises were occupied as an inn, and afterwards by a Mr. Glasse, a surgeon of Oxford, celebrated in "*The Oxford Sausage*" and elsewhere, for his prepared magnesia. Glasse's laboratory and mansion retained their pharmaceutical pretensions even to our own times, under the superintendence of Mr. Delamotte, the father of the able Professor of Drawing to the Military College, Sandhurst.

The present state of the establishment of Saint Bartholomew's, affords little matter for commendatory notice. A few almshouses still receive a trifling allowance; but they no longer find a residence among the cheerless and half-ruined buildings. The Chapel, seen on the right in the annexed view, is a well-finished edifice in the later pointed style, about thirty feet in length. Its interior is divided by a neat wooden screen into two parts, and it is furnished with double rows of seats; but divine service is now rarely, if ever, performed in it.

Yours, &c.

X.

#### THE EARLY ENGLISH DRAMA.—No. IV.

##### *Webster's Dramatic Works, continued.*

THE *Duchess of Malfi* is the play in which Webster's tragic powers expand to their full height. To produce the effect which he desired, the most violent contrasts are called out, and the most thrilling emotions excited. The mind is held in fearful suspense; and many varying passions, and hopes and fears, are pouring into it from every quarter. Yet we must not suppose that mere tragic incident was called in to harass or agonize the mind, unsupported by other essential constituents of poetry. Webster has been called, how justly we know not, the Spagnolet of poetry. Of Spagnolet's painting we have seen not much; but we should conceive that he did not possess that philosophical taste, that just and natural feeling, which led Webster to soften the savage

grandeur of his terrific scenes, and wing the mind, when overcharged, away from their deep impressions, to less affecting subjects, and give it an interval to recruit its exhausted powers. Spagnolet brought his spectres of death, and his forms of pain, and his instruments of torture, in all their single and terrible nakedness, before us: but Webster has great resources behind, when Terror has exhausted his magazines of wrath, and emptied his vials of affliction. There are in this play reflections of the richest colours, beautiful and varied imagery, thoughts of fine selection, sweet touching pathos, elegant and playful sports of the imagination, and poetical images of high refinement. All the scenes, the opening one especially, between the Duchess and Antonio, are charming in taste

and feeling. How delicate and womanly is the Duchess's disclosure of her love!

——— "I thank you, gentle love;  
And, 'cause you shall not come to me in  
debt, [lips  
Being now my steward, here upon your  
I sign your *Quietus est*. This you should  
have begged.

Oh! let me shroud my blushes in your  
bosom,  
Since 'tis the treasury of all my secrets!

How sweetly expressed is her complaint, when in the commencement of her distress she says,

"The birds that live i' the field  
On the wild benefit of nature, live  
Happier than we; for they may choose  
their mates, [spring."  
And carol their sweet pleasures to the

This is in the very spirit of Fletcher.

The main defects in the tragedy, are the want of a properly progressive interest, arising from a succession of well arranged events; the artifice of imposing on the Duchess by figures of her husband and her children (as if dead), is childish and disgusting; and the outrageous and fiendish fury of her brothers all through the play, is revolting to our conceptions of justice and natural propriety. But the head and front of the offending is in the fourth act. Who but Webster would have thought of opening to us the interior of Bedlam; and letting loose his lunatics on the stage? Was there ever such a stage direction as the following—"Herethedance, consisting of eight madmen, with music answerable thereunto." Then follows the murder of the Duchess on the stage, the nurse, and all the children, and the insanity of Ferdinand, till we sup full of horrors; but the real interest of the play has ended at the 4th act. All after is but coarse and common butchery;—and poetical justice is secured only by means violent and improbable.

*Devil's Law-Case.*—This play has little in it agreeable to the fancy, or moving to the passions. It abounds with wicked devices, great crimes, and worse confessions. There is a complicated confusion of incidents, and the conclusions are imperfect and unsatisfactory. The duel scene between Contarino and Ercole, Mr. Lamb calls "the model of a well-managed and gentlemanlike difference;" which is true, except that it is somewhat too

romantic. The character of Romelio is one of that fiendish and desperate wickedness, as can only excite horror; a description of character peculiar to some few writers of the early stage; and passing far beyond the sober and legitimate purposes of tragic imitation. In the noble reflections of human feeling and character in Shakspeare, cruelty is softened, if not disguised, by its union with the greater and more elevated passions; it is the mere tool which ambition and pride use, to attain their ends, if necessary. Macbeth is cruel, as he is ambitious; but in the plays of Webster and others, cruelty forms the very staple of the degraded and loathsome beings in whom it harbours; it is the base ferocity of the assassin, the minister of hate and avarice and selfishness, without compunction, without shame, without remorse, and without dignity. How terrible and withering are the maternal curses of Leonora, when the full and complicated depravity of Romelio is discovered.

"And my son has deprived me of all this?"

Lo! my son,  
I'll be a fury to him. Like an Amazon  
lady

I'll cut off this right pap that gave him  
suck, [him

To shoot him dead. I'll no more tender  
Than had a thief stolen to my teat i' the  
night, [creature

And robb'd me of my milk,—nay, such a  
I should love better far."

And her subsequent conversation with Winifreda lays bare the very nerves and fibres of the heart, quivering and diseased with the poison of jealousy and revenge.

——— "This suit of hers  
Springs from a devilish malice, and her  
pretence  
Of a grieved conscience and religion,  
Like to the horrid powder-treason of  
England,  
That a most bloody unnatural revenge  
Hid under it!"

*Appius and Virginia.*—The plan of this play is to be commended for the clearness and simplicity of its arrangement, for the gravity and pathos of its style, and for the outline of the characters being well sketched, and their consistency duly supported. The sharp, strong, decided features which mark the Roman are well portrayed. Nor is distress ever carried beyond the point, where it is met by the strength

and firmness of masculine and well-regulated minds. The trial scene is one of considerable interest; and the farewell-speech of Virginius to his daughter, whose life he is going to sacrifice to the preservation of her innocence and honour, may be quoted as a favourable specimen of Webster's elegance and judgment.

"Farewell, my sweet Virginia! never,  
never  
Shall I taste fruit of the most blessed hope  
I had in thee. Let me forget the thought  
Of thy most pretty infancy; when first  
Returning from the wars, I took delight  
To rock thee in my target; when my girl  
Would kiss her father in his borganet  
Of glittering steel hung 'bout his armed  
neck, [see  
And viewing the bright metal, smile to  
Another fair Virginia smile on thee.  
When first I taught thee how to go, to  
speak, [have sung  
And when my wounds have smarted, I  
With an unskilful, yet a willing voice,  
To bring my girl asleep.—Oh! my Vir-  
ginia,  
When we begun to be, begun our woes;  
Increasing still, as dying life still grows."

In one or two instances, allusions are made inconsistent with the due preservation of the Roman costume and character; as when Icilius, speaking of Virginia, says,

"—— Here I hold  
My honourable pattern; one whose mind  
Appears more like a ceremonious chapel  
Full of sweet music, than a thronging pleasure."

And when Virginius thus speaks of his daughter, now dead,

"—— My noble wife's expir'd,  
My daughter of bless'd memory, the object  
Of Appius' lust, lives 'mong the *Elysian*  
*vestals*."

With regard to the text, we consider it to be very judiciously arranged.

At p. 176,—

"—— this hand hath intercepted  
Thy letters, and perused thy tempting  
*quests*;"

the Editor reads 'gifts.' We think that he has no right to go so far from the original, when the word 'quests' undoubtedly offers itself as the true reading. There is also a speech of Icilius, which is defective, and which we believe we have set right. It must be observed that the preceding speech of Virginia is in regular rhyme, which has been by accident disturbed in the

later one. The words we supply are inclosed in brackets.

"Must we be slaves both to a tyrant's  
will, [of ill?]  
And confounding ignorance at once  
Where are we? In a mist? Or is this Hell?  
I've seen as great as the proud judge,  
have fell.  
The bending willow yielding to each  
[stroke,] [proud oak,  
Shall keep his rooting firm, when the  
Braving the storm, presuming on its root,  
Shall have his body rent from head to  
foot."

*Sir Thomas Wyatt*.—This drama is much mutilated, and its text very defective. It is a very inferior production. There is no discrimination of character, no succession of events, and no artful or judicious development of conduct. There is, however, a gentle and pensive interest in the forcible scenes and separation of Guildford and Lady Jane, and in that mild resignation to their fate, which arises from their blameless and innocent conduct. But what shall we say to the "headsmen entering on the stage with Jane's head in his hand?" Verily the old playwrights and their audiences had strange notions of propriety.

At p. 255 there is some little corruption in the text; which should stand thus:

"Farewell, I fear thee not,  
The fly is angry, but he wants a sting.  
[Of] all the council only this perverse  
And peevish Lord [denied hath] his hand  
To the investing of your princely daughter."

The text reads,—

"And peevish Lord hath only denied his hand."

P. 261,—

"our ancient victories  
Against the French and Spaniards, whose  
high pride [shore,  
We levelled with the waves of British  
Dying the haven of *Brut* with guilty  
blood."

The editor has inserted 'Britain' in the text of the last line, but we do not think correctly; for the poet speaks of some particular haven; as in the line that follows,

"Till all the harbour seem'd a sanguine pool."

The whole passage is corrupt; but we should prefer the insertion of the word 'Brute,' the 'haven of Brutus,' unless a better could be supplied.

At p. 267, there is a mistake, unnoticed by the Editor :

" ——— We have sworn  
That no *impediment* should divert our  
hearts  
From the *impediment* of the Lady Jane."  
Read, undoubtedly,

" That no *impediment* should divert our  
hearts."

And thus we bid farewell to the two  
first volumes of Webster's drama; we  
are next to meet him in the field of  
Comedy.  
Benhall. J. M.

#### VISIT TO ANTWERP, AT THE CAPITULATION.

(Continued from p. 414.)

QUITTING the fort by the sally-port, we crossed the ditch upon the drawbridge, which, however, the shot had effectually prevented from performing its office in future.

We now came to a series of trenches with a strong stockade; these had been prepared previous to the siege, to enable the garrison to throw troops, unhurt by the fire of the enemy, into St. Laurent: after its capture, the French advanced along them until they became exposed to the guns of the Citadel: and then throwing up a strong rampart, they placed musquetry behind it, and effected a union with their own works on the left of the demi-lune. This rampart rested upon the salient of the glacis of that fort; a little in the rear, towards the gorge of the lunette, was a long pit, covered with planks and earth, a sort of a guard-house.

Coasting along the margin of the Citadel ditch, we came to the exterior of the demi-lune behind the lunette Kehl, which differs only from that last described in having no *pont des secours*, the needful reinforcements being supplied by a more circuitous route. The works in this quarter having suffered comparatively little, afforded a good opportunity of studying more closely the nature of the communication between a demi-lune and its lunette.

The Lunette is a couple of hundred yards or more in advance; its form is, to speak generally, that of an isosceles triangle, the apex towards the enemy; the two sides are protected by a ditch, the counterescarp of which is usually without a revêtement or living wall; the base or gorge is defended by a wall pierced with loop-holes for musquetry, and called the *gorge-wall*, in the centre of which is a portal, with strong folding gates. The ditch terminates on either side abruptly, communicating with that of the Citadel only by means of a covered drain.

Behind the wall, the earth, for a few yards space, is marked out into squares, like those of a chess-board; from each alternate space, a pyramid having been excavated, is placed upon the remaining square, and stakes, sharpened at either end, are fixed in the centre of each hollow; the whole forming a trap, over which any troops must fall and give the alarm, should they attempt in that direction a nocturnal surprise upon the place. Each lunette is placed exactly before its demi-lune.

From the gorge-gate of the lunette, a road, somewhat excavated, and defended on either side by a rampart, ditch, and stockade, passes directly backwards, until it reaches the covered way of the glacis\* of the demi-lune, at its prominent or salient point: it there takes the course of the covered way along the margin of the ditch, until its final termination in the bridge of the sally-port.

Fort Kehl lies very near to the river, which is bordered as usual by a dyke, upon which the Dutch out-posts were placed. Two or three small sentry-boxes appeared, covered with turf half way up, and turned towards the river, and a little in advance was a cottage, *welkhuis*, used, it was said, as a guard house.

The Boom-road is at that point near the river, and was crossed by the first parallel; the soil is black and soft, and very moist; the parallel was full of water, and frozen. The trees here, though a full quarter of a mile from the Citadel, had suffered severely; just out of shot was a suburban villa, sadly mauled by the soldiery. We supposed

\* The glacis is that slope of turf which falls from the outer side of the ditch towards the field, and the covered way is an excavated walk between the glacis and the very edge of the ditch, protected towards the field by what is styled the crest of the glacis.

the doctors had been there, to judge by the ambulances in the court yard.

Walking along the trenches in the direction of Berchem, we came, through desolate gardens and levelled houses, to a curious, almost a ludicrous spectacle. It was the *Jardin de l'harmonie*. This place, the Antwerp Vauxhall, consisted of a large plot of ground, containing sundry Chinese pagodas, Grecian temples, painted gods and goddesses in terra cotta, fish-ponds lined with painted tin, and geometrical flower beds; all no doubt very elegant in summer, and greatly delighted in by the portly burghers of Antwerp and their progeny. Such a place in winter always looks like a slovenly fine lady, sufficiently tawdry; but, in addition to this, it had been favoured with Chassé's particular regards, and a grand painted roof, supported upon long slender deal columns, was, it must be confessed, a superb mark; the ponds were filled up, a refreshment house riddled; a fine pagoda stood, like a lion passant upon three legs, the fourth having been valorously extended in the air by a shell; the roof of the grand temple resembled a gigantic sieve.

The parallel ran close to the garden, and lines of black mud marked the route of the guns as they had been perilously dragged up into battery. A stone fountain by the road side was broken, and the *siste viator* of some unpretending being, who had taken up his long rest on the same spot, had shared in its fate.

The little village of St. Laurent at hand had suffered dreadfully. Those who live in a country like England, value but little the blessings of peace, for they are happily ignorant of the miseries of war. The peasants were returning to seek the remains of their habitations, no easy task, where all alike had been involved in the terrible devastation. We do not in the slightest degree exaggerate, when we say that we took note of one house entirely razed, not one brick of the walls remained standing upon another; a shell had even shattered the vault of the cellar, and blown it up with all its contents from the foundation.—The season was bitterly inclement, and the peasants had never, we are bold to say, more greatly needed the shelter of their own roof-tree than

when they found themselves thus cruelly deprived of it. Can these men be remunerated? Will a petty consideration of silver and gold make up for misery like theirs, and compensate for the utter destruction, at such a period, of that home to which every man feels attached, and in which many of them with their forefathers had risen up and prospered? You might as well think to remunerate a slave for his slavery.

Be it related, for the honour of the priesthood, that the Curé of St. Laurent refused to desert his post, and actually remained on the spot during the whole siege, with such of his flock as were unable to move.

Leaving St. Laurent, we proceeded towards Berchem, to see the graves. We found them in the large open square, guarded by a sentinel, a surly fellow; they were ranged in military order, four deep; and at the head of what might be called the column, was a neat black crucifix, upon it, "Seigneur, donnez leur le repos éternel. Amen." The individual epitaphs were few, and much in the style of the following:

"Les officiers du 16<sup>me</sup> du ligne a leur camarade Massy, Lieutenant des Voltigeurs, mort au champ d'honneur le 16<sup>me</sup> 1832."

There was no display of pomp or parade, but all was remarkably simple and in excellent taste.

We now returned to the city, purposing on the morrow to visit the Citadel. Finding letters of introduction of but little use, owing to the confusion and bustle of the town, we determined to set forth without them, trusting by our wits to gain admission into the Citadel.

The esplanade was guarded, but by Belgians, so we coolly bribed the sentinel with a vingtaine of cents, and, in common with all who could pay the same sum, found ourselves on the outside of the Citadel gate. Here a little negotiation was necessary; however, we pleaded and bribed so pathetically, that on the one hand the officer, and on the other the sentinel, found it impossible to resist, and we accordingly entered the Citadel itself, for about twenty-four pence sterling.

The grand portal was wide open, the gates having been injured by the shot; on either side were smaller posterns, accessible by slighter draw-



bridges, opening from the main one. Such private entrances are common to all Citadels, being intended to avoid the danger attendant upon opening the great gate.

Passing under a lofty archway, we came to a square, open above, and communicating by a second archway with the body of the place. This space was full of beams and bricks, the ruins of two houses, which had formerly stood one over each gateway. Mounting the rampart to enter them, we fell in with a portion of an enormous sphere, which at once proclaimed itself to have proceeded from the great mortar of Liege; the lump of iron must have weighed near 50 lbs. A man near took up a smaller shell, to knock off a corner, and was about to throw it, when, behold! it was loaded; he put it down again, rather abruptly. With a little clambering, we got into the gate-house. Chassé in peaceful times had, it seemed, resided there. The roof and upper story had disappeared, together with the ceiling of the lower rooms; a fine mirror was smashed to atoms, the window cases were blown out, and the walls and floor were rough and full of large holes; upon the wreck of the latter lay some five or six shot and shells, reposing very quietly after their rapid trajet. Leaving the gate-house, we proceeded along the rampart towards the Bastion Pacciotte (No. 1), purposing to make the circuit of the walls before we descended into the interior. We groped our way into the first casemate we came to; it was beneath the bastion, a very long arched vault. In it were paillasses, villainously dirty; potatoes, copper forks, kettles, beef, and brown bread, all heaped together, and emitting an intolerable odour; at the further end were several shells loaded and primed; and near them an open powder-barrel with its leathern top. We pushed aside the apron, but it was empty, and then, to our horror, we observed that the whole of the floor was strewn with its contents, a spark would have blown us all up, and we had, upon inspection, nailed shoes. It may be concluded that we beat a speedy though cautious retreat.

The cannon on the ramparts were much injured; the mortars, being all below and behind, were in better condition; shot, shells, powder-casks,

priming-horns, grape and canister, with abundance of matches, lay about in all directions.

The batteries on the right flank of bastion No. 1, had suffered severely; the upper one, lately thrown up, had been destroyed by the fire of the enemy's counter-battery, and its materials had choked up the casement below. As it is of immense importance to keep up a sharp and steady fire from the flank of a bastion, and as the surface comprehended under that term is narrow, the guns are placed in tiers, like those of a ship of war, the lower batteries being in fact casemates with port-holes. This plan is faulty, inasmuch as it weakens the rampart; such had been the case here, the rampart and the upper batteries having been battered away, leaving only the lower guns, two beautiful long brass twelves, in a serviceable condition. As each gun was dismounted, a new one had been dragged into its place.

Behind the Bastion de Toledo (No. 2), that in which the breach was effected, a double stockade had been thrown up, in case of an assault. The work here had been at the hottest; there was a large pit at the gorge, into which cannon, carriages, muskets, haversacks, accoutrements, beef, and potatoes, and the everlasting brown bread, lay in grand confusion. In fact, all the rubbish of the place, including no doubt a few dead men, had been tumbled in, and, to crown and stir up the whole, the enemy's shells had fallen thick in this direction.

Behind the curtain which connects the Bastion Toledo with No. 3, was the casemate said to have been occupied by Chassé during the early part of the siege. Dutch and French journals, gazettes, returns of men and other papers lay scattered over the floor of the council-chamber; the gazettes were subsequent, many of them, to the commencement of the siege.

The Port des Secours, opening in the same curtain, was strongly barricaded. The curtain itself had suffered. A gun upon bastion No. 5, was curiously injured; a projectile had struck it upon the right trunnion or central projection, and had broken the piece short across; it was large and of iron, and lay in two portions; the right wheel of the carriage was also injured. From local circumstances it was improbable that any

thing but a shell could have caused this curious accident, which the engineers seemed to consider as unprecedented.

Many a joke was cut upon the garrison library, consisting of some noble folios, chiefly music books, which had been thrown into one of the re-entering angles of the ditch, near to the common sewer.

Behind bastion No. 5, was Chassé's casemate, containing three chambers, a wretched vault, even after the care that had been bestowed upon it.

Near this was the principal powder magazine, hourly expected to blow up, since structures equally strong had given way before the shells from the siege mortar. This mortar, concerning the failure of which so much was said, fulfilled all reasonable expectations; its shells were intended to destroy not men but buildings, and they accordingly broke through every thing upon which they fell.

Upon the rampart was the tomb of some soldier of former times, who had fallen at his post, and been buried where he fell.

We now descended into the interior of the citadel, occupied centrally by a large place, surrounded by barracks, stables, officers' quarters, a powder magazine, and a church.

The centre had been used as a parade ground, and during the siege, as a dépôt for spare shot and shells, which had been piled there with military regularity. The enemy's fire, however, had sadly disarranged all the neat pyramids, scattering their component parts in all directions, and leaving only portions of the lower rows, to show where they once had stood. Some of the balls were broken in two pieces.

Of this central space, not a square yard together had escaped, it was covered with broken iron and scattered earth; the pavement had been torn up partly by the shot, and partly used by the besieged to charge their mortars with. The remains of a road passed diagonally across; on the right were piled the firelocks of the garrison, not in very serviceable condition; their bayonet sheaths and cartouch boxes formed a second heap; and a huge pile of bedding and stores, of which a commissaire was taking an inventory, a third; the stench here, as

throughout the whole place, was intolerable. Near the entrance were the ruins of a long row of houses, levelled to the lower story, and still smoking.

Passing through a strong iron grille, broken by the shot, we entered the stables. The stone mangers were shattered; balls lay about as usual, and two or three oxen, killed by splinters, lay extended upon the rugged floor; there was a hole in the head of one animal, through which a hand and arm might readily have been passed. Near to this was an *abattoir*, where other oxen lay slain, one without a head; and one of the public kitchens, a very strong wooden building, thickly covered with turf, and defended on the exposed side by a *cavalier* or mound of earth. Strong as it was, a shell, probably one of the enormous ones, had descended through the roof and exploded; the great cauldron, full of pea-soup and ox bones, was blown up, and its contents lay far and wide. The cook was probably blown up too, at any rate no signs of him appeared. The other kitchen had escaped. The pumps, of stone, were all broken, and the wells choked up; the garrison had suffered a good deal for want of water.

A disconsolate cat was prowling about the ruins, looking rather bewildered; she was quite delighted, and ran up on being spoken to. Some carrier pigeons remained perched upon what had once been their cote.

The hospital, a long temporary casemate, in part of brick and in part of wood and turf, gave way beneath the storm of projectiles, and wretched had been the condition of the wounded. Here were the dead, laid in heaps in this Golgotha, with lighted straw and quick lime; the ground was thickly covered with straw, the contents of the *paillasses*.

The church, a tolerably capacious edifice, suffered severely; the tower had been levelled by one well-directed shot, and falling upon the roof, smashed it. Shells had completed the work. With some difficulty, clambering over broken rafters, we got in, and the first thing we observed was the great clock-face upon the pavement. The high altar was degraded, and the marble dais before it broken. An ostentatious monument to "Don Fernando di Solis Bargas, Cabballero," &c. was destroyed, and his fine marble effigy over-

thrown; near was the humble tablet of a widow, respected, even by the shells.

In the garden of the church was one of those curious hedges, so much esteemed in the Netherlands: the trees, when young, are interwoven together into a sort of lattice work, and in time they grow together at the points of junction, forming a strong reticulated fence all in one piece.

The shops in Antwerp were shut up during the siege, and many of the inhabitants removed themselves and their goods to Mechlin. The French wounded were admitted into a noble hospital in the town, and placed under the care of M. Seutin, one of the most humane and accomplished surgeons that the Continent can boast of. After the capitulation, the Dutch wounded were removed to the same place; these men had suffered much from the weakness of their hospital, and the rude knowledge of their surgeons.

On one occasion we went round the hospital with King Leopold and his suite. The monarch spoke a few words to each soldier, and to the most deserving gave crosses and pensions. This attention on his Majesty's part

had a wonderfully beneficial effect upon many of the cases. We were, before this, tolerably well acquainted with the French soldiery, but we must say that our opinion of their intelligence was much increased; they are, taken as a body, we are confident, far superior in information, common sense, and good breeding, to any similar class in any other country in the world.

And now, lest our readers should be wearied, we shall conclude. The picture which we have attempted faithfully to portray, is, we are well aware, imperfect; it must have been so, beneath even an abler pencil than ours. To those who have passed their lives on the smiling plains of Old England, whom the clang of the tocsin has never summoned as conscripts to the war, nor the roar of artillery frightened as fugitives from their homes, words can convey but an inadequate impression of the horrors of war.

May such ignorance ever be the lot of the sons and daughters of England; and may our pale, our whitefaced shore, which has so long resisted, still continue to resist the foe, until that period when wars shall cease upon the earth!

G.T.C.

Mr. URBAN,

May 9.

IN your January Mag. p. 29, is a reference to a collection of Jests in the Harl. MSS. 6395, with a quære as to a clue to the name of the author. The volume itself furnishes several hints, which render it no difficult matter to ascertain the compiler.

In No. 29, he mentions his cousin T. Hobart.

- 31, his aunt Nevill.
- 60, his uncle T. Catlin.
- 61, his uncle Richd. Catlin.
- 179, his brother Roger.
- 248, his aunt Catline.
- 358, his grandmother Stubbe.

In No. 466, his brother Ham. — Hamon.  
496, his uncle Mr. Rog. L'Estrange.

402, his daughter Anne L'Estrange.

From hence it appears pretty plainly that the collector of the Jests was no other than Sir Nicholas L'Estrange of Hunstanton, Bart. who died in Dec. 1669; and the following pedigree will show most of the relations which he refers to as having furnished him with some of his materials; more might be supplied, but these I trust you will think sufficient to identify the person.

Yours, &amp;c.

D.A.Y.

Sir Hamon L'Estrange, knt. = Alice, dau. and heir of Rich. Stubbe,  
died 1654. died 1656.

Rich. Catlyn, esq.  
of Kirkby-lane,  
co. Norf. d. 1662;  
mar. Dorothy, d.  
of Sir H. Nevill,  
of Billingbere,  
Berks; 2d wife.

Thos. = Eliz.  
Catlyn dau.  
of Sir  
Blom- Edw.  
field, Lewk-  
died nor.  
1670.

Anne, dau. =  
of Sir Ed- Sir Nicholas  
ward Lewk- L'Estrange,  
nor, of Den- created Bart.  
bam, Suff.; 1629; died  
died 1663. 1656.

Sir Nicholas  
L'Estrange,  
created Bart.  
1629; died  
1656.

Sir Roger  
L'Estrange.

Sir Hamon L'E-  
strange, Bart.  
died s.p. 1655.

Mary, dau. of  
John Coke of  
Holkham, esq.

Sir Nicholas =  
L'Estrange,  
died 1669.

Elizabeth, dau. of  
Sir Justinian Isham,  
Bart. 2d wife.

Roger  
L'Estrange.

Anne L'Estrange, died s.p.



MONUMENT OF JUDGE WYNDHAM,  
IN SILTON CHURCH, DORSET.

Mr. URBAN, *Mere, June 2.*

I LATELY visited the little church of Silton in Dorsetshire. It stands on an eminence, at the foot of which runs a very small stream, and consists of a nave, south aisle, and chancel; with a low square tower at the west end, a porch on the south side, and a vestry room at the north-east corner. Against the south wall of the chancel is a handsome monument, put up to the memory of Judge Wyndham, by his executors Sir George Strode, knight, sergeant-at-law, and his brother Thos. Strode, sergeant-at-law, by the Judge's own "will and desire."

This monument (of which I have etched and sent you an outline) is executed by a masterly hand, and represents the Judge as standing in his robes, holding in his right hand a roll, and in the other a bag of papers. At his feet sit (his daughters?) weeping; the one with a sand-glass in her hand, and the other with a skull. These figures are under an arched canopy supported by wreathed columns, at the bases of which are two flaming urns, and against their capitals two cherubim with folded wings; over and under which are hanging wreaths of flowers. On the base of the monument, between the emblems of Justice (the sword and balance), is the following inscription:

"Here resteth the body of Sir Hugh Wyndham, Kt. late one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster (under King Charles the Second) for 13 years.

"He was the eighth son of Sir John Wyndham, of Orchard Wyndham, in y<sup>e</sup> county of Somerset, Kt. He dyed in his circuit at Norwich, y<sup>e</sup> 27th of July, in y<sup>e</sup> year of our Lord God 1684, and in the 82d year of his age. He had three wives. Jane, his first wife, was the daughter of Sir Thomas Wodehouse of Kimberly, in y<sup>e</sup> county of Norfolk, Baronet. She also lyeth here interred. By whom he had two sons, viz. John and Hugh, and three daughters, viz. Blanch, Joan, and Rachel: John, Hugh, and Joan dyed young. Hugh lyeth here interred. Blanch was married unto Sir Nathaniel Napier, of Moore Critchell in this county, Baronet; and Rachel was married unto John Earl of Bristol, of Sherborne in this county.

"Elizabeth, his second wife, (who also lyeth here interred) was the widow of Sir Henry Berkly, of Wymondham, in y<sup>e</sup> county of Leicester, Baronet; and one of

y<sup>e</sup> daughters of Sir William Minn, of Woodcot in y<sup>e</sup> county of Surrey.

"Catherine, his 3rd wife (who survived him), was y<sup>e</sup> widow of Sir Edward Hooper, of Boveridge in this county, Kt. and one of the daughters of Thomas Fleming of Stoneham in the county of Southampton, Esq."

"By his two last wives he had not issue."

Hutchins, the historian of Dorsetshire, states that Sir Hugh Wyndham purchased the manor of Silton about the time of the Restoration. On the south side of the church stood the Judge's mansion, upon the site of which is now a farm-house; but a neighbour of mine, who lived in the old house in his boyhood, remembers it as containing some fine rooms lined with carved oak wainscot, and some of the family furniture, such as silk-hangings and bedsteads. In a field, a little below the Church, is a very old oak, called "Wyndham's Oak," in which tradition says the Judge had a seat, traces of which were lately to be seen. It is said also that he had a fish-pond in the little stream at the bottom of the hill.

The vestry room, which is built with the green sandstone of the neighbourhood, is less ancient than the Church, and contains nothing worth notice but its groined roof; the pattern of which I have cut on wood, and sent you.

Four fan-work groins spring from bosses in the four corners of the room, each comprehending a quarter of a circle, and having a radius at the top equal to half the width of the wall. In the flat space included between their arcs at the top, is inscribed a circle,

comprehending four smaller ones, quatrefoiled; the spaces between the circumferences being worked into trefoils or quatrefoils, according to the angles.

The porch is ancient, but plain, excepting that the spandril spaces above the arch are carved in flower-work.

The base of the font, which I have also cut on wood, is of a darker stone, and of a more ancient character than the body; which latter, I think, from a likeness of its tracery to a moulding on the Wyndham monument, was renewed when that piece of sculpture was put up.

Besides the inscription to Dorothy Morin, printed by Hutchins, there is the following:

"In memory of Benjamin Suter, gent. who died March 30, A. D. 1750, in the 60th year of his age.

Consign'd to earth, and mingled with the dust,  
Here sleeps the kind, the liberal, and the just;  
Where modest virtue join'd religious fear,  
And the meek spirit breath'd the fervent prayer.  
Mild, prudent, candid, patient to the end,  
The Christian neighbour, and the generous friend.  
Who live with honour, shall with comfort die,  
And rise like him, distinguish'd saints on high.

Albinus Martin,

haeres gratissimus constitutus  
avunculi optimi beneficentissimi,  
Memoriae S. hoc marmor  
exiguum p."

In the church-yard is this odd epitaph, in Roman capitals:

"Here lies a piece  
Of Christ, a star in dust,  
A vein of gold, a China  
Dish, that must  
Be used in heaven when  
Christ shall feast the just.

Being on that pious  
woman Joan, y<sup>e</sup> wife of  
Robert Nation, who  
departed this life the

28 of Nov. 1686,

in the 29th year of her age."

Yours, &c.

W. BARNES.

Mr. UBBAR,

THE generally received opinion that Norman domestic architecture possessed no claim to magnificence in the proportions and extent of its apartments, and very little in the beauty of its decoration, will be best opposed by the production of examples which, (though they may not be sufficiently numerous or perfect to warrant a decisive affirmation on these interesting questions, or enable us to pronounce with certainty as to the degree of comfort and convenience in which their original owners lived,) in despite of injuries, afford satisfactory evidence of the attachment of the Normans to amplitude of dimensions in their Houses, no less than in their Ecclesiastical buildings. Of course a difference in dimensions was one of the main distinctions between the houses of the opulent, and those belonging to the inferior orders of society; and the extent and magnificence of Churches were in proportion to the wealth of their founders. It surely never could be believed that the same people who gave such proofs of elegant taste and liberality in one class of buildings, should altogether fail in another, in which personal comfort (for it would be absurd to suppose that our early ancestors were ignorant of, or indifferent to the enjoyments if not the luxuries of life,) would, we should presume, be the paramount consideration. Though no person will institute a comparison between the domestic economy of ancient and modern times, it would be unreasonable to imagine that the good things of the land were entirely overlooked or neglected formerly. Hospitality, at least, was well understood and liberally practised: plenty covered the stout oaken tables of our old English mansions, and a generous welcome gave zest to the banquet.

Whether, therefore, large rooms were ever designed to remain destitute of the appropriate embellishment of furniture, I leave to the decision of others, and remark that a people sufficiently polished to have attained a perfect knowledge in the science of architecture, to have made considerable progress in many useful and ornamental arts, and to have acquired the predilection for large and roomy houses, and the taste for rich and varied embellishment in their design, cannot



reasonably be supposed to have lacked the more essential articles of furniture.

The circular wooden table in the chapter-house of Salisbury Cathedral, and the chair in Westminster Abbey, remain proofs of the care and beauty which were bestowed upon moveable furniture in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. Perhaps, without these examples, it might have been questioned whether domestic furniture was appreciated even in the thirteenth century, or was ever of an equal description with the magnificence of the fabric. The Normans certainly never rivalled the beauty of these fine models; but the noble family of De Vere, who built and inhabited Hedingham Castle, were, it may be supposed, content with furniture of an inferior quality. He who planned Norwich Cathedral could have been deficient in none of the qualities which constitute an able architect. Extent of building was indispensable, and it is probable that this distinction was bestowed in due proportion upon the Episcopal Palace, attached to the north side of the nave, and of which, as before observed, a remnant still exists. It consists of a single room in the basement of a building, which exhibits no other features of the same antiquity except the wall, which is carried up to the height of the aisle, and is incorporated with it. The length of the chamber is one hundred feet, its breadth twenty, and its height about sixteen feet before the floor was raised. The walls are four feet and a half thick all round; and in the centre, at the north end, are the remains of a cylindrical stone staircase, which communicated with the room above. There are two doorways towards the east, eight feet wide, and equidistant from the angles; but the original windows have been obliterated. The roof is semicircular, and supported by eight arches, two feet three inches broad, and eight inches in depth; springing from a cornice, which breaks round the arches, and forms the abacus of the corbels on both sides of the room. The masonry is very finely constructed, and time has not perceptibly impaired it; while the adjoining buildings, of considerably later date, are excessively worn and defaced.

A grand simplicity in the form and figure of Norman buildings, is one of the most striking and important dis-

tinctions of this species of architecture. Its long-drawn parallel lines are very rarely interrupted by prominent members in a transverse position, and the smaller features, such as buttresses and cornices, only sparingly break in upon the monotony of the surface. A turret with a pinnacle, rigid in shape, might sometimes be allowed to distinguish the extreme angles, but the parapet which crowned the wall was never divided in its extent by an embrasure or any kind of ornament. The plain figure or outline here described might contain many windows and many mouldings; and numerous sculptures might be required to complete the design; but simplicity and parallelism in the essential masses constituting the plan of the building, were its necessary and approved features. The buttresses of a later period stood forward on a bold base, and retreated to their summits in fleet lines, and at regular intervals; those of Norman architecture — when buttresses were added to the substantial walls, — were made to preserve a direct line from top to bottom, or to diminish their substance so slightly as to be considered no material departure from the severe and somewhat stiff character of the style. Yet this must be regarded as the prototype of the beautifully ornamental buttress of the thirteenth century; they who invented the design left to others the merit of bringing it to perfection. I have shown that Norman architecture possessed height, extent, and variety of embellishment; and that an unbroken, or only an occasionally or slightly broken, superficies was its common and decided characteristic. Applying these remarks more particularly to domestic architecture, it will be observed, that while its specimens often exhibit very rich and handsome varieties of sculpture, the constituent features of the external design are few, and rarely stand in advance of the main wall, and I do not know that a tower was ever incorporated with them. Thus it appears that this style was always distinguished by broad and large masses; and it is doubtful whether the straight line of the roof was ever embellished with more weighty ornaments than the chimneys, which, with few exceptions, were cylindrical, tall, and very graceful.

The groined chamber in Newark

Castle is raised several yards above the basement of the northern wall, which forms part of that magnificent range of building whose foundations are washed by the Trent, and whose chief architectural embellishments were the handsome windows of the hall, which stood directly over the more gloomy room in question. The interior of the Castle was always accessible from the north, by means of an archway at the foot of a very steep and crooked passage, from which a door leads into the vaulted chamber. It has no other entrance, and no direct communication with the room over. It is without a fire-place, and its light is supplied by four inconsiderable loops facing the north. There is a stone seat on the north side, opposite the windows. The design is a very elegant specimen of the mixed style of Norman architecture, practised during the latter part of the twelfth century. The area is forty-five feet by twenty-two, divided in the centre by a row of pillars, on which, and on pilasters attached to the south wall, and carved brackets between the windows on the opposite side, repose the arches which support the roof. There are three detached pillars, each eighteen inches square, having chamfered angles, a handsome moulding on an elevated plinth, but no capitals. The pilasters appear with the Norman abacus, and the corbels with the mouldings, which commonly characterize the architecture of the thirteenth century. It cannot be doubted that the whole is the result of one design, at a period when the attention of the architect was divided by the claims of a new style, from one which he had learned to practice from Norman models with the happiest success.

The Castle at Christchurch in Hampshire, conformably with an arrangement to which the Normans evinced considerable partiality, includes within its area a building which, owing as well to its isolated situation and the comparatively complete condition of its walls, as to an imperfect acquaintance with the domestic architecture of the period, has received the appellation of a Norman house, but which never could have afforded the internal accommodation which even in those remote times would have been required for the wants of a very limited household. This Castle derived no ad-

vantage from its situation; the spot might have been its most formidable external defence, and it was originally perhaps more distinguished as a palace than as a fortress; at least, its remains forcibly suggest this idea. The favourite residence of the De Veres was incorporated with a tower of defence, vast in all its dimensions; the De Boparis of Christchurch lived in a less stately pile, but the architectural merits of their house were considerable; and if the operations of time had not been accelerated, nay, far outstripped by the hand of mischief, the evidences of decay would not have been very perceptible on its substantial walls, or among the handsome and highly enriched ornaments.

As the ornament of a garden, the growth of ivy on this ancient building has been encouraged; but those who consider architectural forms and ornaments on the walls of a ruin, as more interesting and beautiful than the most luxuriant masses of ivy, will neither commend the diligence nor the taste of the owner. A practised eye cannot but find it difficult to examine the walls, and delineate the rich ornaments of the windows; and the uncovered parts have been so excessively roughened by injury, as to defy exactitude, but the internal dimensions of the room prove to be about sixty-one feet by twenty-four feet.

The east and south walls are five feet two inches thick; the north and west, four feet three inches. The southern half of the east side is imperfect, and the north-east angle is in ruins from the top to the bottom. At this point, and also at the south-east corner, are some appearances in the internal masonry, of staircases, which ascended from the basement to the principal room or hall. Before I comment on the architectural interest of the building, I will observe that the floor of the under-chamber is, on a level with the ground, lighted by a few very small square loops, and that the doors of the hall were approached by means which have long since disappeared, and can now only form matters of conjecture. The south gable, with a circular window, remains nearly entire; under it, close to one corner, is a door four feet wide; the other, on the west side, is four feet and a half wide, — a plain arch with a chamfered angle. The chimney is on the east

olds, and projects from the wall with a circular shaft. On either side is a window, and two corresponding on the opposite side. At the north end one, all agreeing in general design, nearly alike in size, but different in ornament. They have double lights, that is, two arches within one, in the manner of tracery, of which indeed it is the origin. The Norman architects invented and frequently used many varieties of tracery; and of this custom the east side of the north transept of Romsey Church presents a grand specimen. It consists of a broad semicircular arch, enclosing intersected arches resting on slender columns. The north window of the hall is very highly decorated; the external arch and its cornice are enriched with zigzag, and rest on columns. The smaller arches are decorated in a similar manner, but the cornice is sculptured with a kind of rosetts. The side windows are slightly ornamented with the characteristic zigzag.

There is no apparent reason for the difference of substance in the walls. It would be unsafe to calculate upon the means of defence this building has possessed, or may have required, since all around it are comparatively mean ruins, or modern arrangements, as to roads and boundaries. The precaution, for such it seems to have been, was doubtless necessary; and it might have been for the same reason that the lower end of the room was left entirely without windows.

I have now described a fair example of the isolated edifice containing the chief room of a Norman mansion. In a castle it might have been one among several masses of building encompassed and defended by a wall begirt with a moat; but in houses not prepared for defence against a regular attack, though doubtless always secure from the assaults of predatory clans, it was one, and perhaps in point of magnitude the least considerable, of two bays of building, which composed one class of Norman houses,—the class to which Boothby Pagnel belongs, and which must be viewed with particular interest, as exhibiting the clear traces of its pristine character. A room made thus difficult of access would be the appropriate receptacle for the weapons of war, and the trophies of victory; there on the walls might once have been seen, mingled with the honoured relics of former years and of ancient

story, the rewards of successful bravery, and the valued gifts of friendship.—The ample space around was well calculated to accommodate and display those objects which, while they were viewed as the noblest garniture of the great baronial chamber, served to remind their owners of past deeds of enterprise and valour, and to animate them to future exertions of heroism. The origin of the plan must be sought in military architecture. The keep or citadel of a castle, as at Pembroke, was frequently encompassed by the rest of the buildings. At Ludlow, the chapel, a circular building of very elegant architecture, occupied a position in the centre of the principal court facing the hall. At Chepstow the great hall stands aloof from the principal court, and covers the breadth of the ground, which at this point is contracted to little more than forty feet, leaving only sufficient room for a passage on one side, to the third and fourth courts beyond, and is, as a single object, the broadest, loftiest, and most magnificent feature of this extensive and interesting castle. Norman and Pointed architecture, the one in a late style, the other of early date, and the characteristic forms and ornaments of both united in some portions, are seen to the utmost advantage in this grand apartment, which is ninety feet long, and thirty broad. Its floor was raised upon a chamber entered from the north, while a flight of steps on the outside of the east wall, conducted to the great chamber through a Norman doorway, whose plain concentric ribs seem to have been designed to receive ornament by an indented pattern on one or two of the stones. A range of Norman arches extends round the south and west walls; their simplicity forms a striking contrast to the highly-wrought mouldings and capitals of the rest of the design. But here, as in most ancient ruins, the ivy is suffered to domineer. An almost impervious mass of foliage conceals the larger portion of the embellished walls.

The great refectory of a monastery was a single, unassociated chamber, at least it generally stood apart from the large and lofty buildings of which it formed a constituent feature, and was only joined by rooms of very inferior dimensions and subordinate uses. It was sometimes raised on a basement story, and not unfrequently

rose from the ground in one noble and undivided elevation.

Burton Agnes, the seat of Sir Francis Baynton, is the fulfilment of the plan of a magnificent mansion, which claims a Norman original. Hard by, and in the rear of this grand exemplar of the stately architecture of the sixteenth century, stands a fragment of probably the very first house which occupied this situation. Be this as it may, the subject of our inquiry carries us back to the middle of the twelfth century, and the design of its capitals forcibly remind us of the style of ornament which characterizes the later portions of the Norman architecture of Selby Abbey. It may be safely conjectured that the plan of this house originally corresponded with that of the numerous class which is distinguished by the disjunction of its buildings,—the separation of the chief room from all the rest of the apartments. In this instance, as in those which precede, the Hall was elevated upon the groined roof of a chamber in the basement, which remains in perfect preservation, while every stone of the building once over it has been demolished. The walls are four feet and a half thick, and the space inclosed forty feet by twenty-one, and full eight feet high. The arches are elliptical, and with the intersected ribs are very neatly chamfered, and spring from brackets on the sides, and are sustained in the centre by a range of pillars, calculated by their bulk to uphold full fifty times more weight than ever was reposed upon them. There are three insulated, and two semicircular columns, two feet diameter, two feet eleven inches high between the capital and base, and from the floor to the top of the abacus five feet six inches. The capitals and bases are upwards of two feet square, the former sculptured with a kind of volute ornament. It is lighted by three windows on the south side, and has a south door near the east angle, and a north door near the centre. We are here presented with a specimen of Norman architecture of the period which conferred the utmost elegance upon that style. Bulk and excessive strength were not, at least in this instance, dispensed with, though lightness and beauty distinguish some other buildings of contemporary age.

AN ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUARY.

MR. URBAN, 7, Hert-st. Bloomsbury-sq. June 16.

THE alterations, additions, and improvements in our metropolis, which have taken place within these few years, have been carried to such an extent, as to have swept away many ancient relics of London. Of some hardly the remembrance will remain, much less any more substantial memorial; unless those who may have the opportunity, should contribute the notices, however brief, which may fall in their way, to such valuable repositories as yours.

I beg therefore to call the attention of yourself and readers to the Chapel, generally known by the name of the French Church, and situate in Crown-street, St. Giles's, formerly called Hog-lane, and which leads from the end of Tottenham Court Road to the Seven Dials.

The Chapel or Church itself abuts immediately on the west side of Crown-street, and is surrounded by a court on the three other sides; which court affords access to a range of dwellings, apparently built about the same period as the Church, and endowed as almshouses.

Over the west door is the following inscription, engraved on a stone slab in five lines, on the average  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch apart, in modern Greek characters about two inches high.

Ἐπεὶ σωτηρίῃ 1677 ἀναγέρθη ὁ ναὸς οὗτος ὑπὲρ γένους Ἑλλήνων, Βασιλευσσοῦ τοῦ γαληροτατοῦ Καροῦ τοῦ Β, καὶ ἡγεμονισσοῦ τοῦ Πορφυρογεννήτου ἀρχόντος Κυρίου Ἰακώβου, ἀρχιερατεύοντος τοῦ ἀδισπώτατου Κυρίου Ἐνρίκου τοῦ Κομπάνου, διὰ δαπάνης τῶν ἀναβέν καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ἀρχιερίων, συνδρομῇ δὲ τῆς ἡμῶν πατριότητος Σαμουὶ \*\*\*\*\* τοῦ ἐκ τῆς Νήσου Μήλου,

I am indebted to Lieut.-Colonel Leake, the author of various profound works on the antiquities of Athens and Asia Minor, for the following translation of this inscription, the decyphering of which, from the peculiar character in which it is written, was a work of no ordinary difficulty.

\* In the year of salvation 1677, this temple was erected by the Greeks, in the reign of the most serene Charles the Second, and when the Lord James was Prince and Royal Duke, and the most Reverend Lord Henry Compton, High Priest (Bishop of London), at the expense

of the above-mentioned, and of other the High Priest and Nobles, and with the concurrence of our humility, Samuel the son of \* \* \* of the Island of Melos."

It is well known that all this quarter of the town was built in the reign of King Charles the Second; and in fact, Soho-square,\* according to Maitland and Stow, was originally named King-square, although from the first it was vulgarly called Soho-square. It does not seem to admit of a doubt, that Greek-street derived its appellation from its proximity to the Greek Church.† It would appear that the numbers of Greeks resident in London are so materially diminished, as not to leave sufficient members to form a congregation; for in 1758 the Church was transferred to the French refugee Protestants, many of whom occupied this quarter of the town, and who attended the performance of divine worship in the chapel at Spring Gardens. The Greek Church, with its dependances, such as the almshouses, was very lately in the possession of the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields; but has not long ago been sold, as I understand, and the poor, who occupied the almshouses, have been transferred to the country establishment.

It is said by persons who know the spot perfectly well, that, previously to this last change of proprietors, there were inscription stones existing in the gable-ends of the houses, one of which stated that that mass of building had been erected by Nell Gwyn, and two others recorded the names of other benefactors. These inscribed slabs however have disappeared within these few years.

In the collection of State Trials, mention is made of this Church in the trials of Atkins, Berry, Green, and Hill, which took place in February 1678-9, in the 31st year of Charles the Second. They were accused of the murder of Sir Edmund-bury Godfrey: the first was acquitted, but the three last were condemned and hung. It appears from the report of these trials, that Sir Edmund-bury was a very active magistrate, and indefatigably en-

gaged in the discovery of the plotters in Titus Oates' conspiracy, which drew upon him the hatred of many Roman Catholics, who wished to remove out of the way so determined an enemy. In the report of the trial, it is stated, that Berry, Green, and Hill, with others, murdered Sir Edmund-bury Godfrey in Somerset-house, and, after concealing the body for some days, carried it away in a sedan-chair through Covent Garden into Long Acre, and on to the Grecian Church near Soho. When they had the body there, they got a horse ready, and mounted the corpse upon it, Hill being set up behind to hold it up. The party then proceeded with their burden into the fields, cast it into a ditch, and ran the body through with Sir Edmund-bury's own sword, to make it appear that he had committed suicide.

The circumstances already stated, contain three points which prove that this Church was originally a Greek Church; these points are,—the inscription the name of Greek-street; the report of the trial of the supposed murderers of Sir Edmund-bury Godfrey, containing the mention of the Grecian Church, near Soho. Perhaps some of your archaeological readers may be able to collect materials to establish the following facts in the history of this interesting site.

The occasion of the founding of the Greek Church in London.

The numbers and quality of the persons forming the Grecian community.

The period and reason of its ceasing to be a Greek Church.

The time and manner of its transfer to the French Protestants.

The time of the erection of the almshouses, and names of the benefactors.

The time of its ceasing to be a French Church.

The cause of its becoming the property of St. Martin's parish, and the circumstances of its recent alienation by that parish.

In putting together these few notes, I am indebted to my neighbour Mr. Audinet the engraver, who remembers the French Church from his earliest youth, as his father was one of its original Deacons. Edward Wyndham, Esq. of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, first drew my attention to this interesting inscription.

THOS. LEVENTON DONALDSON.

\* Monmouth House occupied at one time the south side of the square.

† Pennant, on the idle authority of the misappelt dating of an old letter, assumes that it was originally Grig-street.

## OFFA'S DYKE.

SOME remarks on the course of Offa's Dyke, by the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, F.S.A. having been inserted in this Magazine, vol. CI. ii. 582, vol. CII. ii. 500, we think it desirable to transfer to our pages, from the 18th number of the Cambrian Quarterly Magazine, some observations on the presumed direction of the same ancient earthwork through the county of Hereford, by Sir Samuel R. Meyrick, K. H. F.S.A.

From Knighton in the county of Radnor, called by the Welsh *Trev y clawdd*, or the town on the Dyke, the line of Offa's stupendous work has been traced in a very satisfactory manner; but from that point southward there are only occasional indications. Strutt (*Chronicle of England*) assigns the whole county of Hereford to the kingdom of Mercia; but the existence of the Dyke, with its proper name, between Upperton and Bridge Solers, on the Wye, shows that this cannot be true of much more than one half.

It strikes me that those who have endeavoured to trace the bearing of this singular remain of antiquity, have undertaken the matter with the same predilections as would have guided them in the investigation of a Roman road; forgetting that the Romans, making their lines of communications, did so through a conquered country, and therefore would vary as little as possible from the straight direction. Offa, on the contrary, wished to mark the boundary of his kingdom, which extending much further west in some places than in others, he could not avoid giving to his work an irregular appearance. Now, I think we have a most rational guide in the celebrated *Denbighshire antiquary*, Humphrey Llwyd.\* He gives us a clue that it is worth while to put to the test, when he tells us that 'almost all the places on the Mercian side of the dyke "in *ton vel ham finientia habent*." After taking those spots where this earthwork is known, as fixed points, should it be possible to draw a line from one to the other, so that on one side there be Welsh names for places, while on the other they are invariably English, I think the fair inference must be that

the original direction is pretty nearly, if not exactly, ascertained.

The most northern point in Herefordshire where Offa's Dyke is known, is in the parish of Leintwardine, a name of Cambrian origin. This is distant from Knighton about eight miles, almost due-east; the Dyke therefore must have run parallel with the Wye, or that river served as the boundary of Mercia instead. The next certain point is Grimsditch, rather more than a dozen miles nearly due-south from Leintwardine. The corrupted Welsh name of Pembridge (probably once *Penybont*) shows where the track must have crossed the river Arrow. From Leintwardine, therefore, to Pembridge, the first place would be Walford, or the ford of the Vallum, and thence, parallel with the stream, having on the Welsh side Upper and Lower Pedwardine, and on the Mercian, Letton; thence to Creek-melyn, a mound on which might have stood one of the watch-towers, and so on through Shobden Park to Pembridge, which is exactly due south of Leintwardine.

Grimsditch is south-south-west of this direction it went to Upperton, four point it is seen in crossing Mansel G Solers for a simil Wye itself next, in forded the boundary quarter, making a slight curve, but

Mercian, Sellach, Peterstow, and Wilson. Continuing the line of the Luke, it would nearly meet the Wye again

\* Comment. Brit. Descrip. 42.

at Pencreek, or rather Penrŷg. Here I conceive it entered my grounds, and went along what in my oldest title-deeds is called "The Lord's Way," that is, the road used by the owners of Goodrich Castle to Pencreek. This road, before I gave a more commodious one in exchange, led from Pencreek, or, as it is now called Pencraig, to the village of the Croose, which has been so named from having been formed about Y Crwys, the Cross-house, still having the remains of the shaft on its roof, where the four gables meet. If this road, which in some parts has more the appearance of a dyke, divided Mercia and Wales, it is not to be wondered at that the farm close on its western side is still called Bryngwyn. Taking a direction from hence almost south, either along the road to Huntsholm ferry-house, and allowing the river to be the boundary, to opposite Symond's Yat, or running along Coppet-hill to that point, it here crossed the stream, and, having left the county of Hereford, entered through this pass in the rock that of Gloucester. From Symond's Yat, or Gate, the line is nearly due south to Coleford, St. Briavel's, and Tiddenham (see Mr. Foebroke's Letters), at all which places Offa's Dyke is known, and just beyond the latter place it fell into the Bristol Channel, near the mouth of the Wye.

Mr. URBAN,

I HEREWITH forward to you copies of four Letters from Joseph Cooper Walker, esq. addressed to Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore. They form part of the same collection in the British Museum, from which the Letters of Mr. Pinkerton and Dr. T. Campbell have been selected.\* Mr. Walker was the author and editor of several works; but is best known by his "Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards," 4to, Lond. 1786, and his posthumous "Memoirs of Tassoni," edited by Samuel Walker, his brother; who, in his preface, has inserted several interesting particulars respecting the author. Mr. Walker died 12 April, 1810, at which time he was about forty-eight years of age. Several of his letters will be found in the Pin-

kerton Correspondence, but all of a later period than the three first of those now sent for publication.

Yours, &c. F. M.

(No. 1.)

Dublin, Eccles-street, 14 Sept. 1791.

MY LORD,—I am much obliged and much honoured by your Lordship's valuable favour of 29th ult. The information which it contained concerning Miss Gunning and the King of France, was (to me) new and interesting. I trust that a little time will brighten the characters of both.

The translation of Virgil, as your Lordship supposes, is in modern Greek. As yet I have not seen it.

At length Mr. Bewick and I have prevailed on the ingenious and unfortunate Mr. Boyd to publish his original Poems by subscription. I am sure I need not recommend him to your Lordship's protection. Enclosed you have a few copies of his Proposals. I have the honor to enclose also a little engraving designed and executed in Dublin, and which, I think, does honour to Ireland. The engraver's name is Mulvany.

I presume I need not tell your Lordship that Mr. Ritson is editor of "Pieces of Ancient Popular Poetry." He is now preparing a collection of Scottish Songs for the press.

A report prevailed here lately, that Mr. Paine had visited Dublin a few weeks since. I do believe he passed hastily and secretly through it to the north of Ireland. By the bye, it may not, perhaps, be known to your Lordship, that Paine's Life, said to be written by Mr. Oldys, was the production of Geo. Chalmers. This I have from good authority.

Mr. Kirwen is just returned from Shane's Castle, where he met Mrs. O'Neil, and was charmed with her. She is lately returned from Portugal in perfect health.

I am delighted to find that Lord Charlemont is so well. His family expect him home next month. If he be still in Bath, might I presume to impose on your Lordship the trouble of making my respects acceptable to him.

I was (sic) again to visit Delville, and discovered treasures in it which escaped your Lordship's notice. In one of the recesses in the garden I found

\* See Gent. Mag. vol. cxi. ii. pp. 121, 409.  
GENT. MAG. June, 1833.



the original portraits of Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Sikins, and Mrs. Grierson. If I were not about to leave the kingdom, I would certainly get them copied. But I am deeply engaged in making preparation for my intended tour. In the course of a fortnight or three weeks I hope to depart, and pursue the route which I mentioned in my former letter. I hope I need not inform your Lordship that you would make me happy, by commanding my services. Might I presume to hope that your Lordship would honor me with a few recommendatory letters? I am now grieved that I did not take the liberty of begging of either you or Lord Charlemont to make me known to Sir Wm. Hamilton, while he was at Bath. Such an introduction would have been of infinite service to me at Naples.

Perhaps I may be tempted, when at Naples, to Sicily. If my health permits, few objects of curiosity shall escape my notice, that do not lie very wide of my route.

\* \* \* \*

Believe me to be, My Lord, with great respect, your Lordship's faithful, much obliged, and most obedient humble Servant,

JOSEPH C. WALKER.

Answered 24 Sept.

(No. 2.)

Frankfort, 25th July, 1792.

MY LORD,—Had I known your Address in England, I would have done myself the honor, long ere this, to have written to your Lordship; but I could not learn it from my friend Mr. Caldwell (to whom I applied) nor could I conjecture where a letter might find you. This, I presume, will find you in Ireland. I think you proposed to return either in July or August.

Availing myself of the letter with which your Lordship favoured me from Bath, I went in quest of Mr. Byers, the day after my arrival in Rome, but was grieved to learn that he had departed not long before for Scotland. I am sure it will please your Lordship to hear, that Mr. Byers has realized a capital fortune, with which he has retired to his native country. His nephew (Mr. Moir) has succeeded him both as a banker and an antiquario; for he, like Mr. Jenkins (the *Pallet* of Fielding) united both characters. His success having raised him enemies

amongst the Romans, satire seized upon him, and dragged him on the stage. In the Comedy of *Il Calzolaio Inglese*, he is introduced, in a very unamiable light, under the name of *Roastbeef*. This Comedy does not abound either in wit or humour, but it contains some severe truths with regard to the English. The author, in allusion to the extreme ignorance of some of our countrymen who make the grand tour, makes his hero (an English shoemaker, who assumes in Rome the title of an English lord) say, that "the Amphitheatre will be a fine building, when finished."

I have much reason to regret that the shortness of my stay (only one day and a half) at Geneva, would not allow me to make an excursion to the rural retreat of your learned and ingenious friend M. Mallet. Soon after my arrival I communicated to him in a billet your complimentary message, and received in return the following polite letter:—

"J'ai un véritable regret de n'avoir pas été informé plutôt qu'un ami du respectable Evêque de Dromore étoit à Genève. Je lui serois allé offrir avec empressement mes services, et l'aurois prié de me recommander à son souvenir, dont je serois toujours très flatté. S'il étoit possible que Mons. V. séjournerait ici jusques à vendredi, je serois très obligé de me venir déjeuner avec lui demain, et de me procurer de faire sa connoissance. Je tiens de son digne neveu à espérer faveur, je lui demande au moins celle de lui présenter mes respects, et en même tems les 2 volumes, que j'ai l'honneur de lui envoyer. C'est une nouvelle édition, très augmentée et corrigée, de l'ouvrage qu'il a bien voulu traduire. L'édition entière je n'ose prier d'un si grand vœu, mais elle voudra bien lui faire parvenir les desirés. J."

Unfortunate as my letter until I was about to be sent, it was impossible to send the 2 volumes, or cheerfully he would have sent them. But I left a letter in the hands of a friend, and, at the same time, begged of a friend in Geneva to assist him in forwarding them to my address either in Paris or London. So that I do not

despair of having the honor to present your Lordship with the whole set on my arrival in Dublin.

Italy has been so often described, that my pen can add nothing to your Lordship's knowledge of that country. I will therefore only observe, that my time passed delightfully there. Honoured with the notice of some of the Roman nobility, I was admitted to the full enjoyment of the society of Rome. But from the conversation of the Romans there is neither pleasure nor profit to be derived. They neither read nor think. Love and musick ingross all their time, and, of course, all their conversation turns upon those subjects. However, a man fond of the subjects of antiquities can never suffer from *saesi* at Rome.

But in the house of Sir Wm. Hamilton at Naples, I enjoyed a great deal of mental pleasure. Sir William possesses a large fund of deep and elegant information, and Lady H. is a being of a superior order. I considered myself as very fortunate at Naples, in witnessing an eruption of Vesuvius. The stream of lava which issued from the crater was, at least, two miles in extent; and appeared from the Mole of Naples, through the shades of night, a river of liquid fire. In defiance of all danger, I ascended to that part of the mountain called the *Platform*, and thrust my stick into the running lava. In my ascent I met the hermit of the mountain, and was invited by him to his cell. He spread his "frugal fare" before me, and while I partook of it, related the adventures of his many-colored life. He had passed thirty-two years in travel, and during that time had visited all the principal cities of Europe, which he seemed to have viewed with the eye of a philosopher. You will naturally suppose, my Lord, that in the course of the relation of my venerable host, the charming tales of *The Hermit of Warkworth*, and *The Hermit of Goldsmith*, often occurred to me.

Having enjoyed the ceremonies of the holy-week at Rome, the Carnivals of Rome and Naples, and the Feast of the Ascension at Venice, and having bent before the high shrine of the Virgin at Loretto, I proceeded thro' Milan to Turin, where I prepared for my Alpine tour, which I commenced at Yvery. As the Glaciers were not open, and as I was desirous of seeing

them, even at a distance, I determined to pass the Great Saint Bernard, a passage of great danger and fatigue. As this route is impassable for carriages, I was obliged to perform it on mule-back; often riding on the brinks of tremendous precipices, in paths too narrow to permit me to alight. I was surprized and delighted to find in the very region of snow, where the mercury stood at 21, a convent of Franciscan Friars. By those hospitable fathers I was invited to a blazing hearth, and a table covered with cold meats, dried fruits, and generous wine. Having passed a delicious hour there, I began to descend, and in about three hours reached a romantic valley, which, in the course of the following day, led me back to the Lake of Geneva. Passing along the borders of this lake I was captivated with the romantic charms of Vevay (the retreat of Ludlow), and resolved to pass two or three weeks there; and, perhaps, there are few weeks in my life on which I shall reflect with more pleasure than on those which passed at Vevay. Here, amidst a beauteous landskip, and among a people of easy and elegant manners, I enjoyed the varied pleasures of retirement and society. I found the ladies of Vevay possessed of more elegant and general information than almost any other ladies with whom I have conversed; they are not only acquainted with the best French authors, but have read all the best productions of Italy and England; nay, they often discussed with me points of English history, and adorned their conversation with quotations from the Spectator. But this extensive information is not peculiar to the ladies of Vevay: the Swiss ladies, in general, are equally well informed; they are, besides, attentive to their domestic duties, neat and plain in their dress, and extremely rigid in their moral conduct. This character, however, will not always hold with regard to the Roman Catholick Cantons. There the women read less, devote more time to the toilet, and cast an amorous glance on every man they meet. Such are the unhappy effects of that too-indulgent religion throughout the whole continent. I speak from attentive observation.

When I left Vevay, I wandered along the borders of the Lake to Lausanne and Genoa. At Lausanne I visited

the house of Gibbon. It is large and finely situated, and commands a considerable extent of the Lake—the barren mountains of Savoy, and the gloomy rocks of Meillerie. From Geneva you will naturally suppose I made an excursion to Ferney. Except the *chambre-à-concher* of Voltaire, the whole house has suffered an alteration: *that* remains in the state in which he left it, with the addition of an urn containing his heart. On this urn is inscribed, "*Sen esprit est partout, son cœur est ici.*" But I have hardly left myself room to add that I have the honour to be, your Lordship's faithful, much obliged, and most obedient, humble servant, J. C. WALKER.

(No. 3.)

Castle of Aclair, 6 Jan. 1793.

MY LORD,—Presuming that some authentic information concerning the *Defenders* may be acceptable to your Lordship, I sit down in order to acquaint you with their late proceedings in this neighbourhood.

A few nights since, about nine o'clock, twenty fellows, armed with guns and half drunk, entered this Castle, and demanded the fire-arms of Mr. Blacker, the proprietor. No resistance was made, but some reluctance to comply with the demand was shewn by Mr. Blacker and three gentlemen, who were on a visit to him. Immediately the *Defenders* cock'd and presented their fire-arms, threatening instant death, and Mr. Blacker, you may suppose, no longer hesitated to deliver up his guns. One gun, however, they returned, saying, they would not take that, as *they knew his heart was in it*. Before they retired, they begged something to drink, and whiskey and ale being produced, they desired the gentlemen to drink first, "then we shall be sure (said they), that there is no poison in it." They conducted themselves pretty much in the same manner at Mr. Owen's and Mr. Hamlin's, two families who have since fled. But they refused to take the gun of Mr. Fairtlough, curate of this parish, saying, that they would have nothing to do with the Church; however they took the guns both of the rev. Mr. Little and the rev. Mr. Gibson, and even visited the latter twice. When Mr. Fairtlough offered them his gun, they said, "we must

to do so, but here it is for you again," assigning the reason given above for returning it. Mr. A. M'Clintock, being prepared for their coming, refused them admission, and returned their fire. One, it is believed, was killed, and several wounded. Altho' no resistance was intended at Mr. Sherrard's (an agent of the Primate), the windows of the house were shattered, because they were not immediately admitted. After ransacking the house, they attempted one of the maids. The ruffian from whose arms she escaped, struck at her with an hanger, which was broke to pieces on the bannister. She showed me the mark.

I presume your Lordship is not unacquainted with the engagement at Carricknacross; but as the newspapers do not always adhere to truth, I shall relate such particulars as have come to my knowledge. On this occasion the *Defenders* did not, as usual, wait for the mantle of night to cover them: a body of not less than 600 entered the town early in the evening, headed by two men, well-mounted and arm'd with pistols and carbines. As they entered, they demanded Mr. Steel, an active magistrate of that town; but Mr. Steel, taught to expect them, had marched out of the town with twelve soldiers to a neighbouring bridge, which he presumed they would have passed. A corporal's guard of six men, that remained in the town, immediately turned out. This guard was soon after joined by Mr. Steel's party, and a brisk fire on both sides commenced; but the *Defenders* were soon discomfited. Their flight was as precipitate as their defiance had been bold. Two of their body were actually killed, several were wounded, and ten made prisoners: happily, not even one of the soldiers was wounded. Two along passed thro' the hat of Mr. Steel, but did him no other injury. This was the last large body of them that appeared. On Christmas-eve several hundred of them were assembled on the road between Drogheda and Dunleer, huzzaing and calling for the army, which was expected that night from Dublin.

The Speaker\* is taking a very active part in quelling those rioters. He passes almost all his nights in riding

about the country, attended by a troop of horse. The other night he was fired at by a fellow from a ditch, but happily escaped. He has converted his house at Collen into a barrack for the officers on duty there, and has an open table for them at the Temple. A few days since he called a meeting of the principal landholders of the

when I say that *zeal* and *ignorance* would have been better epithets; for my report was an effusion of one certainly—perhaps of both.

I have ventured to predict that some future historian of the house of Medici will dispel the clouds which now hang over the fair Geraldine. Perhaps it will yet be found that this is not a "fancy built on nothing firm." That the fair Geraldine was the daughter of an Irish earl, Lord Surrey declares; that that earl was a Fitzgerald, is believed; and that the lady in question resided some time in Florence is not denied. But the lady has not yet been identified. "The question is," says Lord Orford, "whether the Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald or her sister, Lady Cicely, was the fair Geraldine: I should think the former." His reasons for thinking so are ingenious, but his proofs are only presumptive. When the true Florimel was placed by the false, the latter vanished into nothing. Perhaps a Geraldine may yet be found in that part of the private history of the house of Medici which still remains unfolded; at whose appearance the lady, whom we have been so long admiring, may melt into air.\* Many circumstances, not less extraordinary, have been discovered in the *Recordi* of old Cosmo, which Mr. Roscoe dragged into light from the obscurity of the Laurentian library. But I have done with the subject: nor shall I resume that of *Verso sciolto*. I thought, and still think, that Lord Surrey did not borrow from Trissino the fabric of verse into which he translated Virgil; and what I thought I took the liberty of communicating to your Lordship.

The author of the *Orange* is not known; nor is it likely that he will avow himself, lest he should be called out by some of the persons with whose characters he makes so free. There is so much inflammable matter in the composition of an Irishman, that he is apt to take fire at the slightest attack on his character.

Mr. O'Connor's papers have disclosed secrets that may probably save the kingdom from the demon of democracy. My brother informs me his troop attended five coaches full of

them.

At such a time, nothing but business, your Lordship will naturally suppose, could have led me into this part of the country. On Wednesday it is my intention to return to Dublin, where I should be happy to find a letter from your Lordship, acquainting me with the perfect recovery of Mrs. Percy. I have the honor to be, my Lord, with great respect, your Lordship's faithful, much obliged, and most obedient, humble servant,

J. C. WALKER.

Right Hon. the Lord Bishop of  
Dromore, Northumberland House,  
London.

Answered 26 Jan.

(No. 4.)

St. Valeri, Bruy, March 14, 1798.

MY LORD,—It is a little unfortunate that my exertions to promote your Lordship's enquiries should not be seen in their true light, or even indulgently read.

In one of your Lordship's former letters, you seem to doubt whether Lord Surrey or the fair Geraldine be mentioned by Hollinshed. Happening to have the book by me, I went patiently thro' every page of the Irish part, and reported what I found, presuming, at the same time, to offer such conjectures as occurred to me. Yet this your Lordship is pleased to call "banter and badinage." Excuse me

\* See the *Mémoire* prefixed to the Aldine edition of Lord Surrey's Poems, 12mo. 1831. pp. xx. xxi.

prisoners to the Custom House on Monday. As yet I have not heard all the names of the conspirators. Dr. M'Nevin, Oliver Bond, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Pryme, Mr. Douling, Mr. Sweetman, are amongst the principal. The pursuit is now very hot after Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who is supposed to be concealed in this part of the country. Poor Lady Emily was searched, and some important papers found in her possession; and it is said, that the whole plan of the intended attack on Dublin was found in the hand-writing of Lord Edward; however this, and some of the other circumstances which I have related, may not be true, for the reports which now fly about the kingdom are perpetually jarring. It is said, a bill of attainder is immediately to be brought into Parliament. What dreadful times! There is now a system of assassination in this kingdom. No man's life, however guarded his conduct, can be valued at twelve hours' purchase. All the horrors of the secret tribunal are revived. I have the honor to remain, your Lordship's obedient humble servant,

J. C. WALKER.

Right Rev. Lord Bishop of  
Dromore, S. Isted's, Esq.,  
near Northampton.

Mr. URBAN, June 10.

THE following particulars are extracted from a tract privately printed at Paris 1832, entitled, "*A brief historical Sketch of the Valley of Chamouni, commencing with the foundation of the Priory in 1090; drawn up from Original Documents. By Markham Sherwill, author of 'Letters giving an Account of an Ascent to the summit of Mont Blanc, in 1825;'*" and are communicated to you with the author's permission.

The principal object the author had in view was "to correct the error stated by the Itineraries respecting the discovery of the valley, and of the communication of its earliest inhabitants with their neighbours."

The first original deed given by Mr. Sherwill is the charter for the foundation of the Priory.

"In nomine Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis, Ego Aymo, Comes Gebennensis, et filius meus Giroldus, damus et concedimus Domino Deo Salvatori nostro, et beato Michaeli Archangelo de Chus,

omnem Campum Munitum, cum appenditiis suis, ex aquâ quæ vocatur Dionas, et rupe quæ vocatur alba, usque ad Balmas, sicut ex integro ad comitatum meum pertinere videtur; id est, terras, sylvas, alpes, venationes, omnia placita et Banas; et monachi Deo et Archangelo servientes hoc totum habeant, et teneant, sine contradictione alicujus hominis, et nihil nobis nisi eleemosinas et orationes pro animabus nostris et parentum nostrorum retinentes."

"Ego Andreas, Comes Capellanus, hanc cartam precepto ipsius Comitis scripsi et tradidi, feriâ 7<sup>a</sup> Junii 27. Papa Urbano regnante."

At the foot of the deed is the seal of the Count Aymon, in white wax; and although the act is without date, we know that, by the mention of Pope Urban, it must be from 1088 to 1099.

The River Dioza, written Dionas in the Latin deed, takes its source near the foot of the Buet, and gives its name to that remote valley which is seen from the summit of the Breven. The mountain called the Balm, or Col de Balm, shuts in the valley of Chamouni on the north-east; thus the jurisdiction of the valley extends on one line about seven leagues and a half, but its breadth is considerably less, about three leagues, including the mountain sides and slopes.

The two words "*campus munitus*," in the Latin deed, may be considered the origin of the word Chamouni,—or, in the patois of the country, *champ muni*. The Latin words are descriptive of this almost impregnable country.

The second document noticed by Mr. Sherwill, bears date 1292, and contains a new code of laws relative to the interior of the Priory.

The next document is dated Jan. 20, 1330, and contains the laws of the Valley of Chamouni, issued by the Prior, rendered necessary by the continual influx of settlers, and regulations about the taxes to be paid to the monastery.

Mr. Sherwill then enumerates the various visits of Bishops of Geneva to this eastern corner of the diocese, beginning with Bartolomeus in 1443. He was accompanied by the abbat, his two clerical attendants, and some servants, all performing the journey on foot.

In 1520 an entire new code of laws was formed both for the Priory and the settlers.

In 1530, Philippe de Savoy, Duc de Nemours, granted to the inhabitants a

free fair, and three years after a public market, every Thursday, which is still in use.

In 1567 a bridge was built at the joint expense of the Abbot of Salenche and the Prior of Chamouni; "wide enough for all comers and goers on foot and on horseback, and for beasts laden with merchandize."

On the 30th July 1606, the learned and well-known divine S. François de Sales, Bishop of Geneva, arrived at Chamouni. He was accompanied by only two persons, being possessed of no love of show. He came to Chamouni on foot, and took up his residence in a cottage which exists to this day. Owing to the rugged paths and rocks his hands and feet were in a lacerated state, and bleeding. He remained many days, visiting the Priory, the poor and sick. He officiated in the church, gave his benediction to every class, and distributed alms. On his departure he was accompanied by a crowd of persons, all eager to testify their high respect; at the moment of separation he delivered a short sermon on the highway.

Other visits of the Bishops of Geneva are also recorded, and other circumstances detailed in this tract, to prove that the valley of Chamouni was known, and had communication with the neighbouring towns, during 660 years previous to the visit of Mr. Pocock and Mr. Wyndham in 1741. Certain, however, it is, that the valley would have remained comparatively very little known to the curious traveller, had not the indefatigable and manly perseverance of these distinguished travellers urged them to examine its hidden beauties.

The number of inhabitants in the parish of Chamouni is 1800 souls. The peasants are owners of the soil. They are frugal, industrious, moral, and contented; happy and affectionate in their domestic relations, and obedient to the laws. Though poor, crime is unknown. The women are extremely laborious, and sincerely attached to their religion. Seated round a lamp suspended from the ceiling, they are busily employed in spinning and knitting stockings for their husbands, fathers, and sweethearts. Emigration is not now in fashion. The men are employed in the service of the summer tourists. There is scarcely a man, woman, or child, that

does not know how to read and write, instructed chiefly by two amiable *Sœurs de la Charité*, who reside at Chamouni. Forty of the oldest and most experienced men of the valley are appointed guides by the Sardinian government, and, under the direction of the chief guide, go in turn with tourists; many of them are agreeable well-informed men, able to render a walk over the most dreary mountain entertaining and instructive. The price of each course paid to the guide is six francs. Yours, &c. J. B. N.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 25.

THERE are few of our churches and chapels, however obscure and uninviting their situation, but are connected by some particular link with the great chain of English history, either in reference to her conquests, internal commotions, or civil and liberal arts. The burial-ground of Thurstfield, alias Newchapel, in the parish of Wolstanton, in the County of Staffordshire, contains the mortal remains of James Brindley, the great self-instructed canal engineer, under a tablet monument, having the following simple inscription:

"In memory of James Brindley, of Turnhurst, engineer, who was interred here, September 30, 1772, aged 36."

This chapel is situate on a bleak eminence, forming part of the rising ground which terminates in the summit of the picturesque mountain of hill called *Mowcop*, or *Molecop*, synonymous as, I think, with great hill or topmost hill in the ancient British language.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the joint presentation of three families, whose present representatives are Ralph Sneyd, esq. of Keel; the Rev. Offley Crewe, of Mucclstone, as a trustee of Sarah Swinnerton, widow; and Charles Heston, of Endon, gentleman, as acting executor of Thomas Rowley, surviving trustee under the will of Judith and Mary Alsager. The Reverend William Carter is the present incumbent. The endowment consists of about forty acres of land, called the Bank Farm, in the parish of Norton-in-the-Moore, thirty shillings a year benefaction, a royal bounty, the amount of which I do not know, and a part of the surplice fees, the remainder of which go to the vicar of

the mother church of Wolstanton. The total annual income realized by the incumbent (on an average of the last three years) is about 83*l*.

The Chapel is a very plain structure of brick, built in the year 1767, and lately re-roofed with blue tiles, from the noted manufacture at Tunstall, a town about two miles off (now forming part of the new borough of Stoke-upon-Trent). There is a large porch at the west end, in which are the vestry-room and gallery staircase, surmounted by a small cupola or bell-tower, containing one bell. On the upper string-course or cornice of this belfry is engraven, "John Lawton, Incumbent. William Carter, Curate, 1827. John Henry Clive, George Goodwin, Wardens." The date being the year in which the cupola was built, and the roof was fresh covered.

Previously to the erection of the present Chapel there was one of stone on the same site, which was also called the New Chapel; perhaps built in the place of the old Chapel mentioned in the "Taxatio Ecclesiastica," made in the year 1288. "Ecclesia de Wolstanton cu' capell' 26*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. 2*d*. 13*s*. 4*d*," which Chapel may be presumed to have been here, as there is no other in the parish.

There is a double row of pews on each side the centre aisle, and a small west gallery. Against the walls are two Tables, recording benefactions by Doctor Hulme in 1728; John Cartlitch, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, a native of Tunstall; Joseph Bourne of Chell, Gentleman; Mr. Edward Unwin, late of Harding's Wood; Mrs. Adderley, late of Blake Hall; Mr. William Baddeley, late of Tunstall; and in 1733 William Abnet, late of Audley, Gentleman.

Against the south wall is an elegant monument of white marble, containing an inscription relating the untimely death of John Williamson, who was drowned whilst bathing in the year 1810. There is also within the communion rails another handsome mural monument, to the memory of the Rev. Robert Littler, who died in 1832, father-in-law of the present incumbent.

S. X.

Mr. URBAN, *Polwhele House.*  
YOU will permit me to observe, that I am much pleased with an article in your late Obituary relative to

Mr. DREW. To his character, as a powerful writer and a Christian, we look up with pleasure and admiration. Considering his authorship, I scarcely need remind your readers of his metaphysical and theological works; justly as they are characterised by his biographers. But his *History of Cornwall*, I conceive, is under-rated, in being denominated a compilation. It contains original information to a great extent, interspersed with fine moral and religious reflections. And it is much more correct than any provincial work I ever read; so that posterity, I think, will place it (undervalued as it may be at this moment) above any *History of Cornwall* yet extant.—I am sure, far above my humble efforts, merely historical outlines or sketches.

In most of our provincial writers, as they recur to authorities, I have detected references to MSS. to which they never had access,—acquainted with the existence of such documents through the medium of others, to whom they are indebted for all they know, but whom they pass unnoticed. From the disingenuousness of those second-hand gentlemen, Mr. Drew's honest heart would have revolted.\*

Of his religiousness we cannot speak too highly. I have seen his Christian spirit brought to the test. Where we might have expected resentment, we have experienced forgiveness:—"By this shall all men know that ye are Christ's disciples!" And, finally, "when called to his eternal reward, of which (said one of his friends) he had a joyful prospect the day before his death," he thus expressed himself: "To-morrow I shall join the happy company above."

I possess several excellent letters of Mr. Drew, which I will communicate to you for insertion in a subsequent Magazine.

R. P.

\* [The *Life of Samuel Drew, A.M.* with selections from his Correspondence and unpublished papers, is announced for publication in an octavo volume, by his son Mr. J. H. Drew, of St. Austell. EDIT.]

\* We do not question Mr. Drew's great talents as an author, far less his virtues as a man and a Christian; but this we said, and must take leave to repeat, that his *History of Cornwall* is, in the main, a *résumé* of that by Mr. Lysons in the *Magna Britannia*.—EDIT.]



## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*The History and Antiquities of Scarborough.* By Thomas Hinderwell. 3d edition enlarged. With a brief Memoir of the Author. 8vo. pp. 387.

THE whole line of coast from the mouth of the Humber to Whitby abounded in maritime positions, which could not be neglected by the Romans. They, it is remarked,

"in addition to the maritime garrisons and military roads, formed camps in the most convenient situations, to prevent the enemy penetrating into the interior country. The lofty promontory at Scarborough, on which the ruins of the castle now stand, the elevated hill of Weaponness (Mount Olmear), and that of Semmer moor, at a little distance, must have opposed a strong natural barrier to any hostile invasions from the sea, and must have been formidable stations when occupied by the Roman troops. The country to the west, also has presented a grand line of defence."

But on this subject we shall have an opportunity of making some further observations in noticing an essay in the volume of *Archæologia* recently published.

The inscribed stone discovered in 1774 at Ravenhill-hall, on the sea-coast north of Scarborough, affords matter of ingenious investigation for the antiquary, because it seems to point at the occupation of Britain by the Romans a century after the received period of their departure. The inscription was as follows:

IVSTINIANVS PP  
VINDIGANVS  
MASIBERIVS  
MCASTRVM FEGIT  
AG

which has been deciphered by Mr. Charlton, in his *History of Whitby*, "Justinianus Pater Patrie Vindelicianus Africanus Sarmaticus Britannicus Imperator excellentissimus Romanorum quater Prætor maritimum castrum effecit ad navigantium opus." He considers this tablet to have been the foundation stone of a fort or castle, built during the reign of the Emperor Justinian for the protection of the Yorkshire coast, which might also probably be intended as a pharos to

direct ships to steer a proper course for Flamborough head or Whitby harbour. The structure appears by existing foundations, to have occupied a square, each side measuring thirty yards. To the probability of such a building having occupied the spot we see no objection, but to the interpretation of the inscription as detailed, much difficulty exists. The points denoting abbreviation in this record, as transcribed, are totally wanting. PP, at the end of the first line, may stand for præpositus, and PA, at that of the third, for primipilus, and the inscription may merely record the erection of some building by two Roman officers; the translation of AG into "ad navigantium opus" is quite unaccountable.

The Saxons, on obtaining footing in Britain, readily occupied those stations which the Romans had founded, when they saw how obviously well-chosen they were for maritime or other purposes. Scarborough, the most ancient appellation extant of Scarborough, is of Saxon origin. 'Scear,' a rock, and 'burg,' a fortified place; and hence it appears to be a Saxon town on a Roman foundation.

The incursions of the Danes, the wars with the princes of Northumberland, the ravages of William the Conqueror in the north, seem to have blotted Scarborough for a time from the map; "no mention of it appears in *Domesday Book*" (p. 29). Yet it certainly existed before the Norman Conquest; for

"Tosti, Count of Northumberland, and brother to Harold, King of England, had by his cruelty excited an insurrection of the Northumbrians; on which account he was justly dispossessed by his brother. In revenge for this disgrace, Tosti engaged the assistance of Haralld Hadrada, or Harfagar, King of Norway, who, embarking with his family and a multitude of warriors, sailed across the British Ocean, and landed at Shetland. Tosti joined him, and they sailed onward to Scarborough, which they plundered and burnt in the year 1066."

Snorro, a Norwegian writer of the thirteenth century, details this event,

and supplies at the same time a curious evidence of the combustible materials of which the town was at that time constructed, the houses probably being nothing but a range of wooden huts built under the castle cliff. "Afterwards," says he, "Haralld Hadrada, being driven to *Scardaburg* (ad *Scardaburgum*), landed and gave battle to the inhabitants; here ascending a steep hill commanding the town, he caused an immense pile of wood to be raised, and set fire to; then, while the flames were widely spreading, large burning firebrands were thrown down upon the town, until one house catching fire from another, the whole city was subdued. The invaders having slain great numbers, plundered every article capable of removal, and the only terms on which the lives of the conquered could be spared, was themselves and families to the King, who whole provinces to his

de maritime situation  
never, rescued it even-  
ruined oblivion. In  
Earl of Albemarle,  
tle. In 1181 Henry

II. granted the place a charter of incorporation. Henry III. in 1253 granted a patent for making a new port at *Scardebure*; and in the *Inspecimus* charter of Edward, A. D. 1356, repeated mention of the new town is made in contradistinction to the old. Many religious houses of great antiquity were founded in the place, which are fully described in the progress of the work. Among these we notice a Cistercian abbey, Convents of Franciscan, Dominican, and Carmelite Friars. The hospital of St. Thomas, still existing under the direction of the bailiffs and chamberlains, for the aged and infirm, this was originally founded by Hugh de Balmere, temp. Hen. II. Another almshouse of the same description, dedicated to St. Nicholas, stood upon the cliff, thence called St. Nicholas Cliff (see p. 151).

There were several of these hospitals in England appointed for the lepers, who bound themselves by a vow to poverty, submission, and to charity. Many of them had particular rules of their own, besides those of St. Augustine, and were dependent on the bishop of the place where they resided. Their usual dress was a

gown, with a scapulary under it, and a cloak of a brown colour, upon which was fixed a brass cross."

In the notices of Tavistock and its Abbey, communicated to our Miscellany, will be found some further particulars of similar establishments, under the head of the Lazar House, or Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Theobald. (vol. C. i. p. 489.)

A very minute and interesting account is given of the fine old Norman castle of Scarborough—

"The battles, sieges, fortunes,"  
which it has encountered.

It was vigorously defended for the King against the rebellious Parliament by Sir Hugh Chomley, the governor. He held out against the enemy for upwards of twelve months. Sir John Meldrum, the general of the besieging forces, died of a mortal wound, received in an unsuccessful attempt to carry the place by assault; and so important did the Parliament esteem the possession of the fortress, that they immediately sent Sir Matthew Baynton with a strong reinforcement to succeed him.

"The fortifications ruined by incessant battering, the military stores almost exhausted, the provisions diminished, and the garrison weakened by fatigue, and the rage of an inveterate scurvy."

Sir Hugh Chomley surrendered on the 22d July, 1645, on terms which admitted the officers and men of the garrison to go abroad, or retire whither they pleased, unmolested; privileges which sufficiently attest the strength of the post and the courage of its defenders (see p. 92).

The natural history of the place is well illustrated under its botanical, ornithological, ichthyological, and geological heads; and several neatly engraved maps and views accompany the volume. We have seldom seen a topographical work of this size and character more worthy of the attention of the general reader.

*The Spital Pulpit. A Sermon preached at Christ Church, in Newgate-street, on Easter Tuesday, April 9, 1833, by the Rev. John Russell, D.D.* 12mo.

THE Christian preacher and the antiquary are often necessarily combined. The march of Christianity, its

corruptions, its renovation to its pristine purity, may constantly be traced by the collateral evidence of ancient monuments, ceremonies, and institutions.

Long before the five Hospitals of London were founded (Christ's, St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Bridewell, and Bethlem),

"in the parish of St. Botolph without, Bishopsgate, stood a pulpit of wood, erected in the open air, within the churchyard of a priory dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This Priory was named God's House; but having chambers provided with 180 beds for the reception of travellers, and occasionally sick persons, it was commonly called the Spital of St. Mary, or the Hospital, a word which in those days simply meant 'house of reception.'

"To administer spiritual consolation, reproof, and exhortation to the guests whom they received would necessarily be a main object with the prior and his assistant brethren; and the pulpit of the Spital would be so placed as to command the most convenient hearing from the numerous inmates of the House. But the celebrity of the Spital pulpit soon extended beyond the precincts of the priory; and especially on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in the Easter weeks, the Spital churchyard was annually thronged to hear three different preachers discourse upon the Resurrection, and seats were provided for the reception of the magistrates and all the principal men of the city, who came in public procession, accompanied by their families. On the preceding Friday the public had assembled round the pulpit at Paul's Cross, to hear the Death and Crucifixion of our Lord discoursed upon at large. On the Easter day every individual had been expected to attend his own parochial minister, and commemorate with him the benefits which are derived to us from the body and blood of Jesus. But on these three days public expressions were to be made of holy joy; the mind was to be led to dwell with gratitude on the blessings certified to man by the resurrection of Jesus from the grave, and to ponder well the duties of belief and practice, which that resurrection imposed on his followers. A fifth sermon, it may be added, was attended in the same public manner at Paul's Cross, on the following Sunday, when a fifth preacher recapitulated the arguments of the four former sermons." p. 3.

Such is Dr. Russell's account of the Spital preaching before the Reformation, and he proceeds to show that

the salutary nature of the custom preserved it through a change which, however beneficial to the cause of true religion, was attended with much and egregious spoliation.

"The Priory and its lands had now," says our author, "become other men's property, and the Spital of Mary was no more. But the Spital pulpit still remained; and in the three holydays observed at Easter still sounded the praises of God and Christ, that had been raised from the dead, and the tribes came as of old in thronged procession to the customary churchyard. Joyous was the morn when the adopted children of Good King Edward, clad for the first time in their peculiar livery of blue, and with the angel's announcement, 'He is risen,' written on their hearts, and certifying the main object of the celebration of the day, commenced their march to the Spital churchyard from the Grey Friars monastery, newly appropriated to them as their residence, and joining the religious pomp, received severally from the hand of the chief magistrate, as they passed to his mansion, a cross-marked cake, intended to be commemorative of the Lord's crucified body, given for them and for many. Heartfelt was the hymn which they sung around the Spital pulpit, and loud their Hosannas to him who was declared the Son of God, with power by resurrection from the dead—Hosanna in the highest." p. 11.

The Doctor then summarily and forcibly describes, by a quotation from a contemporary witness, the odious tyranny of the Puritan Reformers of Cromwell's time,

"Who excluded the Lord's Prayer out of their Liturgy, the Apostles' Creed out of their Confession, and the Ten Commandments out of their rule of life. They are too good to say the Lord's Prayer; better taught than to hear the Apostles' Creed; better lived than to hear the Decalogue read at their service; for God can see no sin in them and man no honesty."

And what did those reformers? The Bishops they deprived, the ministers they prohibited or slew, for public service they substituted private sanctimony, they abolished communion and presumed to administer sacraments with unholy and unauthorized hands; they murdered their King, and deluged their native land with blood. Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum.

Such were the effects of fanatical religion. May all speculators in liberal innovations look to this dark picture

as a warning record. Let all true lovers of their country and of rational liberty, merging every minor difference in a common cause, join in the support of the Established Church, the Constitutional Estates of the Realm, which derive their stability and perfection from their alliance with her. We need hardly here repeat the opinion (stated in our last Preface), that the Constitution of these realms is a rational Theocracy. Well its enemies know that, by sapping the ecclesiastical admixture with the State the whole fabric would eventually fall a mournful ruin to the earth. When law and order shall be no longer necessary in Church and State, then and then only may that *ignis fatuus* Liberalism become our guiding star. We indulge, however, in no nervous misgivings; whatever accession of power the middle classes may have recently gained, information and property are too widely diffused that it should be mischievously perverted; self-interest, and a better principle, Christian duty, will always be a check and an antidote against the poison of those party writers who would

—“fright us with dangers, and perplex our brains

Each day with some fantastic, giddy change.”

Dr. Russel's Spital Sermon is penned with elegance and intelligence; and will be a guide, as he intends, for future preachers, if haply they should ask, “What is this Spital Sermon which I am desired to preach?”

*A Topographical and Historical Account of the Parish of St. Mary-le-Bone.* By Thomas Smith. 8vo. pp. 330.

THE contents of most of the volumes which treat of London are rather historical than topographical; that is to say, they consist of a great proportion of general annals (much of which more properly belongs to the public chronicles of the nation), and a very small proportion of particular descriptions. The suburban parishes have been judiciously illustrated in the “*Environs*” of the Rev. Daniel Lysons; and perhaps the best outline, or skeleton, of the city parishes is Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum*; but it may yet be long before we shall attain a History worthy of the great Metropolis—a work

of vast labour, and one unsuited to an age of abridgments and epitomes. In the mean time, we decidedly recommend the plan of proceeding by the publication of separate parishes; of which we have a valuable specimen in Parton's History of St. Giles's; and a neat volume on Clerkenwell by Messrs. Storer.

With respect to Mary-le-bone, it was forty years ago one of the rural villages described by Mr. Lysons; but, during that interval, nearly its whole surface, with the exception of the Regent's Park, has been covered with streets, and it has now become a corporeal part of the giant capital. Finally, by the constitutional changes of 1832, it has given its name to a Parliamentary district or borough; of which Mary-le-bone parish constituted the larger half, in point of population and wealth. This occasion has been thought appropriate, by the author of this work, for the production of his labours, the result of the observations of a life spent in the parish, and of a recent personal survey; and inspired, as it would appear, by the flattering picture drawn by a Parliamentary advocate of the Reform Bill (Mr. Macaulay), who said,

“He would take this imaginary foreigner to that great City north of Oxford-street, a City equal in population to most Capitals, and in intelligence and wealth not inferior to any on the globe. He would take him to that almost interminable range of streets and squares; he would point out to him the brilliancy of the shops; he would exhibit to him those palaces that encircle the Regent's Park; he would inform him that the rental exceeded that of all Scotland at the time of the Union, and then he would inform him, that all these were unrepresented in the Great Council of the Nation.”

Upon the excellent groundwork of Lysons it has not been a difficult task to found a History of Mary-le-bone. There were two antient manors,—that of Tybourn, since called Marybone; and that of Lilestone, which gave name to Lisson Green. From these the author proceeds to the family history of the principal landowners, the Bentincks Dukes of Portland, the Portmans, the Eyres, &c. Then to the old church, the five new churches, and the eight episcopal, and formerly all proprietary, chapels. Three of these, having passed with the rec-

tory into the hands of the Crown, have been lately dignified with the names of Saints—Oxford Chapel, now St. Peter's, Portland Chapel, now St. Paul's, and Welbeck Chapel, now St. James's. With regard to the five new churches, it is to be observed that their architectural features are described in the words of our own intelligent correspondent E. J. C., borrowed respectively from our second supplement for 1826, and magazines for July 1826, July 1827 (two), and April 1829. We confess that we do not feel pleased that the author should have been indebted to us for so large and so valuable a portion of his work, (amounting in all to fifteen pages of professed original description), and yet should have made no acknowledgment of the obligation.

Mr. Lysons's useful plan of giving the principal occurrences of distinguished families, as recorded in the registers, as well as the sepulchral memorials, is properly continued; but it should have been made available by the addition of an index. A long catalogue of names of deceased eminence or rank are derived from the memorials in the church-less cemeteries on the south and north side of Paddington-street; in the former of which it is computed that more than 80,000 persons have been interred; and thence the author proceeds to the chapel at St. John's Wood, where about 40,000 persons have been buried, and the walls of the chapel, notwithstanding the dues are excessively high, are covered with the works of the best sculptors.

From these subjects Mr. Smith passes to the schools, hospitals, and other public charities; and to the places of amusement, present and past, as Marybone Gardens, Lord's Cricket-ground, and the Truschemian gallery of paintings. Regarding the Gardens, he has brought forward some of the old newspaper reports and cash accounts; which are curious from the change of manners, and contain the names of Handel and Arne, and several celebrated artists in the days of our grandfathers. The annals of "Tybourn tree" are also interesting, and might have been enlarged, even without descending below the heroic order of criminals. The finding of the murdered body of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey on Primrose Hill is also an epi-

sode in the History of Mary-le-bone; and the Cato-street Conspiracy forms a grand historical event. The volume is concluded with a series of about forty biographical notices of distinguished characters who have been resident in the parish. And we are pleased to observe that, among the author's personal sketches, he has inserted a short notice of an amiable and learned individual extensively known to, and yet remembered with gratitude by, the literati of his day, whose remains lie undistinguished from the common herd in the Cemetery on the North side of Paddington-street, and of whom no obituary has yet appeared in our pages. This sketch (we believe) is from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Dibdin, and does equal credit to the good taste and liberality of this eminent scholar and bibliographer, who has so long delighted the world with his varied and classical productions.

"I must not," he says, "quit the solemn boundaries of this cemetery without paying 'the passing tribute of a sigh' to the memory of one whose ashes repose within it, but of whose name there is yet no visible record. It is of Mr. Thomas Turner, for thirty-four years principal corrector of the justly-celebrated Shakespeare Press, of whom I would now be understood to speak. The individual in question was not less distinguished for his amiable and obliging manners, than for his professional attainments. Mr. Turner was not the merely cold, mechanical corrector of typographical errors, but the suggester of valuable hints, and the furnisher of substantial information. To an extensive knowledge of ancient and modern literature, he added an intimate acquaintance with the Oriental languages; his reading was various and solid; his taste accurate and refined; and, in general attainments, for the successful execution of the important office consigned to his care, he was undoubtedly excelled by none: many testimonies of admiration for his talents exist from authors of his day, who attained no small celebrity by their works, and of whom many were deeply indebted to him for his editorial assistance; and it is no slight testimony to his reputation to add, that to his pen the late Mr. Gifford (the Editor of the Quarterly Review, and, perhaps, the shrewdest philological critic this country ever produced), confessed himself indebted for many a happy emendation.

Qui pręgruat arces  
Infra se positas, extinctus amabitur ille,"  
Hon.

Mr. Turner died May 19, 1827.

The volume is illustrated by an excellent map, by views of the five churches, and one of the ancient manor-house, which was pulled down in 1791.

*Authentic Letters from Canada.* By T. W. Magrath, Esq.

THIS is one of those numerous little works to which the late emigrations to the Western World have given rise. It contains much practical information in a concise and convenient compass. The expenses of crossing the Atlantic, the choice of a settlement when the emigrant is arrived, the amount of capital that can be advantageously employed, the method of clearing and cultivating the forest land, building a dwelling, with many other topics of equal importance, are all discussed. There is a calm dispassionate tone pervading the book, which induces us to rely on the fidelity of the author's statements: and we are led to conclude that an advantageous location in *Upper Canada*, provided that the climate does not disagree with the constitution, would afford to those whom circumstances may induce to leave their ancient homes, a pleasant and profitable shelter from the storms and uncertainties that are afflicting the governments of Europe, and even breaking into the retreats of private and domestic happiness. With youth, health, and a hopeful buoyant spirit, and a moderate capital to spare, we see nothing in such an emigration that does not hold out all that reasonable prospect of happiness which man has a right to expect he will attain, when he pursues it with reasonable means.

*Remarks on the United States of America with regard to the Actual State of Europe.* By Henry Duhring.

THIS is a book of a different character from the preceding, consisting chiefly of speculations on political questions, or reflections on circumstances connected with the history of the United States. It is divided into eight chapters, the first of which treats of a subject highly interesting not only to the inhabitants of America, but to Europe, viz. "whether the North American Union will last." We cannot say that the author has either

surprised us by his sagacity, or instructed us by his information; but the subject itself would require all the matured experience of the statesman, and the prophetic powers of the philosopher, to enable us to judge of what may be hidden in the counsels of futurity. Mutual interest will undoubtedly do much to cement, and to confirm the Union; but the vast, impetuous, and increasing tide of immigration which is pouring over the Western States may in time, as new interests arise and new prospects open, loosen and dis sever the ancient bonds of federation. Perhaps also, as the vast circumference of the growing empire expands into wider space, and over more distant regions, the *fraternal feeling*, which acts not less powerfully than interest itself, may weaken or fade altogether; but *manus de tabula*—the subject is too abstruse and too difficult for us. The author passes on to other subjects, such as education, emigration, the rank which the female sex holds in America, &c., but we can acknowledge nothing either new or striking in his remarks, and he finishes his labours by a dissertation, the necessity of which does not seem very obvious, on the Golden Age.

*Cuvier's Animal Kingdom.* By E. Griffith. Part XXXV. Art. Part 1.

THE present part of this scientific and accurate work includes the description of the class *Annelida*, or red-blooded worms, being the first class of articulated animals, and of the *Crustacea*, which is the second; these will be followed by the *Arachnida* and by the *Insecta*, which will complete the fourth. The class *Annelida* is divided into three orders. 1. *Tubicola*, or those that inhabit hollow tubes. 2. The *Dorsibranchia*; these generally live in mud and ooze, or swim in the sea. 3. *Abranchia*; these have no gills, but respire by the surface of the skin, living in water and mud. Though this work is intended for learned and scientific readers, there are parts of it, as those on the common earthworm, which will be interesting to all. Some curious observations are also made, not unworthy of the attention of the philologist, on the Greek and Latin names of worms.

*The Naturalist's Library. Ornithology. Humming-birds. Vol. I. By Sir W. Jardine.*

THIS is a highly interesting, accurate, and beautiful little work. The little winged fairy-looking creatures which it describes are among the most enchanting portions of the animal creation: little living topazes; emeralds fluttering in the sunbeams; fragments of the rainbow; as elegant in their tastes and gentle in their habits, as splendid in their feathery robes of azure and gold. "Solomon in all his glory," assuredly "was not arrayed like one of these," and with the exception perhaps of some of the gorgeous *papilioes* from the Brazils, neither bird, beast, insect, nor even flower, can compare to them.

Sir W. Jardine's work commences with a brief but well-written life of the great naturalist, Linnaeus; it is then followed up with above thirty plates of some of the most beautiful, as well as the scarcest and most lately discovered specimens of the *Trochidi*. It was formerly imagined that these beautiful little birds fed only on the honey which they drew with their long bills from the nectaries of various flowers; it appears, however, that they live also on the smaller insects, which they eat with great avidity. Another circumstance also connected with them may be new to our readers; that, while most of them, as is well known, are confined to the tropical regions, where they can roam among flowers almost their rivals in beauty, two varieties of them inhabit the provinces of North America, and are seen as far as the banks of the Elk river. They arrive in Pennsylvania about the 25th of April; we remember one traveller who actually observed one flying in a snow-storm. This is the *Trochilus Colubris*, or the ruby-throated. This bird goes as far north as the 57th parallel; but, speaking of them generally, the sun, and a warm and genial sun, is essential to their lives. Their wings are peculiarly large and strong, to enable them to resist the tempests that occur in the climates which they inhabit, and to support them in their long unwearied flight after their food; with regard to the extraordinary and metallic lustre of their plumage it does not appear to us that the observations

of naturalists have agreed as to the cause.

*Life of Archbishop Cranmer. By C. W. Le Bas. (Theological Library.)*

THERE is no name connected with the History of the Reformation of our Church of such interest and importance as that of Cranmer: there is none of which the Protestant Church may be more justly proud; and consequently none which has been more insulted and misrepresented by its opponents. It is therefore of no little importance that all circumstances connected with the history of this great man should be accurately ascertained, and fully and fairly narrated; that his opinions should be clearly examined, his motives searched into, his circumstances considered, and all the difficulties and dangers of his situation represented in proper colours.

The Archbishop has not wanted honest and diligent biographers: but the labours of all have been eclipsed by the "faithfulness and accuracy which distinguishes Mr Todd's biography, and the indefatigable patience and industry of the author."

Mr. Le Bas confesses that his attempt has been to collect into a compendious narrative the substance of more voluminous compilations, and to present it to the British public in a manner which may enable them duly to estimate their obligations to the great *Master-builder of the Protestant Church of England*. Of this work only the first volume has appeared; and before the second passes the press, the author hopes to see a complete (the first) edition of the Archbishop's works issue from the Clarendon Press at Oxford.

We think that Mr. Le Bas has performed his task in a very praiseworthy manner: his narrative is full, without tediousness, and condensed without obscurity. With great admiration of Cranmer's virtues, of his piety, his gentleness, his moderation, his Christian prudence; with fervent admiration of the doctrines which it was the purpose of Cranmer's life to advance, the biographer never exhibits any undue partiality, never betrays any tortuous and serpentine course of argument, never conceals any necessary fact, or distorts any acknowledged truth. His zeal is without bigotry, and his learn-



ing without pedantry. His vigilance too seldom slumbers; and he has discovered and pointed out some most disingenuous statements of *Dr. Lingard* in his late History of England. Cranmer has often been accused by his enemies, and but faintly defended by his friends, of a timid and temporizing facility, a want of that firmness, decision, and conscientious uprightness, which, secure of the integrity of its motives, leaves the final issue with confidence in the hands of God. We think that the more often and the more carefully the *Life of Cranmer* is read, the more will such injurious impressions become weaker or disappear. We are convinced that he was placed in a situation of delicacy, of difficulty great beyond imagination; such as nothing but the most watchful prudence, the most unwearied patience, and, above all, the most innocent, pure, and virtuous principles could ever have gone through. Every thing was against him; his enemies were strong and his friends weak. The King was a Papist in his heart; the nobles were Papists; the clergy, the people, were all Papists. One wrong step, one rash measure, a demand too bold, or a concession too lavish, would have ruined all. He had no one to trust to but himself and his own honest heart; those who were with him were as dangerous as those against him. While he repelled *Gardiner* with one hand, he held back *Latimer* with the other. The manner indeed in which the King supported him is surprising; faithless to all else, he was ever faithful and friendly to his esteemed Prelate. He must have revered the integrity of Cranmer's life, and implicitly confided in the unimpeachable purity of his motives and the soundness of his views. It is, as his biographer observes, one redeeming spot (alas! how small) in the remaining darkness of Henry's character. "*He was not false to Cranmer,*" the friends (if such there are of the King's memory) have the power of saying. While he began his reign with the sacrifice of *More*, while he closed it with the murder of *Sorey*, and while the blood of *Boleyn* and of *Howard* rose like ensanguined clouds, blotting the noon of his polluted life, it still may be said, to Cranmer he was ever true; he looked on Cranmer with confidence during his life, and in his

dying moments he wrung the hand of him, whose love and counsel, had he attended to them, would have made that bed of death far different from what it was; and would have preserved his name from that execration which an indignant though impartial posterity seems unanimously to have poured upon it. Let those who, in happier days and under more settled establishments, blame the caution of Cranmer, thank God that they have not this good man's trials to undergo; and let them be thankful that they, without toil, are sharing in the great benefits which he wrought out for them by a life of patience and a death of piety. We cannot take our pen from the subject without adding that we consider Cranmer's conduct, as regards the trial and condemnation of that poor, unfortunate, and, we believe, *guiltless creature, Anne Boleyn*, to have been everything that a firm attachment, wishing to attain its end through the greatest difficulties, conducted towards all parties with an unerring delicacy, could possibly evince. The letter which he wrote for her to the king plainly shows his ardent wish to save her; yet his fear, lest he should irreparably injure her cause by appearing to advocate it; in fact, he seems to tremble as he writes. Never was a letter written under circumstances more dreadfully cruel and harassing than this: truly does he say, "I am in such a perplexity, that my mind is clean amazed;" he says, that "*he thinks she should not be culpable.*" This was a purely voluntary effusion of Cranmer's tenderness and pity; it was willingly and deliberately placing himself under the very talons of the enraged and ferocious husband, that he might rescue her whom he considered as perishing through the malice and evil machinations of her enemies. Let all who accuse Cranmer of selfish and time-serving timidity think of this!

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*The Field Book; or, Sports and Pastimes of the United Kingdom. Compiled from the best Authorities, ancient and modern. By the Author of Wild Sports of the West.* 8vo, pp. 616.

SOME of the most popular books with our ancestors were the prototypes of the present volume; and there was many a country squire with whom

"The Gentleman's Recreation," or some kindred encyclopedia of nature's riches and art's devices, formed almost his whole stock of entertaining literature, and his constant councillor in the art of killing his game and his time,—of doctoring his animals, or quacking himself. We find, however, from the preface to the present volume, that, like all other mundane affairs, the rural regimen has, since those days, suffered change. "The mystic arcana of old professors have vanished before practical and scientific improvement, and the Sporting World has undergone a total revolution, and produced a new order of men and things!" Hence, in the author's opinion, the necessity for his present work; which is a goodly tome, in a dictionary form, full of spirited woodcuts, and a very "Boy's Own Book" for the children of a larger growth. The best modern authorities furnish their quota throughout; White for the horses, Bewick for the birds, Brown for the dogs, Daniel for the fishes, Jesse and White of Selborne for the natural history, and Colonel Hawker, as a *Magnus Apollo*, upon numerous subjects of general interest to the sportsman. From these, and others, a collection is formed, which we doubt not will be found exceedingly useful to the "gentlemen sportsmen;" and afford them considerable pleasure as well as information. Aquatic amusements are included, together with cuts of the several vessels used for marine excursions. The magnitude of the concerns of the Royal Yacht Club are calculated to impress a stranger with considerable astonishment; and we therefore quote, in an abridged form, some of the particulars:

"The number of yachts is one hundred and nine; of which eighty-seven are cutters, ten schooners, three brigs, four yawls, two ships, two ketches, and one lugger; the greater part belonging to Cowes and Southampton; and amounting to 7250 tons. At a moderate computation, each vessel carries ten men on an average. During the summer months, while regattas are celebrated, we may say that the Royal Yacht Club alone supports more than eleven hundred men. In some of the larger crafts junior officers of the Navy are found to accept the responsible office of master. The Flower of Yarrow, the property of the Duke of Buccleugh, is commanded by one of the oldest Lieut.

tenants in the service. A vessel of one hundred tons seldom stands the owner in less than from five to six thousand pounds, varying from that to ten, according to the ornamental parts, the internal fittings, and other contingencies. At this rate, the shipping of the club would have cost more than three millions and a half of money. Lord Yarborough is the Commodore; and his beautiful ship, the *Falcon*, is admired no less for her model than the fine seamanship of her 'company.' [And then, among many other peers and gentlemen, it is mentioned that] Mr. Assheton Smith, a name so familiar at Melton Mowbray, seemed to love his yacht as much as he did the chase."

Such is the ardour and heedlessness of expense with which many of the aristocracy of England pursue the sports of the field and of the sea. Would that they were as uniformly liberal in their patronage of the fine arts, of literature, and of the history of their country!

*The British and Roman Remains in the vicinity of Axminster, in the County of Devon. By James Davidson. 12mo.*

THIS is a volume of more depth and information than from its small and unpretending form might at first be supposed. The Phœnicians were the first adventurous navigators who, for the purposes of commerce, reached the British shores. The Greeks followed them; their coins have been found in considerable numbers in Dorset, and some in Hants. The conquest of Julius Cæsar, and subsequent colonization of the island by the Romans, civilized the inhabitants, and prepared them, under the inscrutable decrees of Providence, ultimately for the light of the Gospel. At the coming of the Romans they found the south-western parts of Britain divided among three powerful tribes. The Belgæ, who occupied Wilts, Somerset, and Hants; the Morini, Dorset; the Danmonii, Devon, and a part of the territory of the Cornubii in Cornwall.

"These tribes, as well as the pre-occupants of their dominions, led in all probability a life of frequent and savage hostility. Each possessed its metropolitan fortress, and these sylvan fastnesses were of the most important advantage to them in the conduct of their warfare with

the Romans; from them, like the Morini of Gaul, they advanced unawares to the attack, to them they retreated to avoid pursuit; but, in addition to the strongholds in the woods, they adopted the precaution of fortifying such elevated positions as the face of the country presented for places of refuge under pressure of the enemy. The west of England is thickly scattered with hill-fortresses of this description; and in no part of it, perhaps, are these ancient earth-works more numerous than in the district surrounding the town of Axminster."—p. 8.

The greater part of these the author considers of British origin. He traces a chain of forts, extending from sea to sea, which he thinks were erected as frontier defences between the Danmonii and the Morini. Those of the Morini, from the sea coast northwards, were

"Hochadon, Musbury, Membury, Lambart's Castle, Pillesdon-pen, and Ham hill; those of the Danmonii, Woodbury, Sidbury, Belbury, Blackbury, Hembury, Dumpdon, and Neroche. Several forts of smaller consequence and on less elevated positions may be looked upon as outposts."—p. 10.

The irregularity of these earth-works Mr. Davidson thinks a conclusive argument against their being Roman, as some have thought. The form of Roman camps, he says, was invariably quadrangular, with a gateway on each side in the middle of the vallum, and the order of their camps and stations was every where the same, the nature of the ground not being permitted to vary it. Now this assertion is in direct contradiction to the authority of the Roman writer on military discipline, Vegetius; who informs us in express terms that the Romans did allow, and very reasonably too, a variation from the ordinary rule of castrametation, when the circumstances of their position required it. "*Interdum autem quadrata, interdum trigona, interdum semicircularia, prout loci qualitas aut necessitas postulaverit, castra facienda sunt.*"\* His commentator, Stewechius, states, that the camps of Galba were oval, and gives a figure of one of them, from the antiquarian notes of Gabriel Simeon, the Florentine.† We doubt not for a moment that many of the earth-works, placed on eminences in

Britain, of an irregular form, are nevertheless Roman. It would be absurd to imagine that those politic tacticians would tie themselves down by a rule, the exception to which would strengthen their position. No; sometimes the branches of their camps would follow the line of the eminence on which they were placed, and where the natural ground was so precipitous as to be inaccessible, the trench would be omitted altogether, whereas it would be doubled or trebled where, from the circumstances of the spot, a vulnerable point of attack might be laid open to the enemy. A well-connected chain of hill-forts, fortified with due attention to turn all local circumstances to account, is much more likely in our view to be of Roman origin than otherwise, and the finding Roman remains within the limits of their circumvallation would almost set the matter at rest. In saying thus much, we by no means would assert that the Celtic tribes had not their modes of fortification, for the authority of history and existing vestiges would refute us.

Axminster is seated at the point of intersection of the two principal ancient roads of the west of England, ("which bear, in all their features and in the names of places through which they pass, very decisive evidence of their having been British trackways,) the Foss and the Ikenild Street.—p. 23. Robert of Gloucester's succinct account of the four great British roads is aptly quoted.

"From the south into the north taketh  
Erwineg Streete,  
From the est into the west goth Ikenilde  
Streete,  
From south-est to north-west that is sum-  
del grete;  
From Dover into Chestre goth Walsynge  
Streete,  
The ferte of thise is most of alle that  
tilleth from Toteneys,  
From the one ende of Cornwalle anone  
to Cateney.  
From the south-west to north-est into  
Englande's ende.  
Fosse, men calleth thilke way, that by  
many toun doth wende."

At Dorchester, a place replete with vestiges of the Britons, the Ikenild Street divides into several branches; two of which run parallel with each other to Exeter—vide p. 24.

\* Veget. de re militari, lib. i. cap. 23.

† Comment. in Veget. p. 55.

\* In the year 1817, a man digging a hole for a gatepost, in the parish of Up-

Lyme, turned up a golden ornament, or utensil, in the form of a rod, about fourteen inches long, and rather more than the eighth of an inch in diameter, except towards the ends, where it gradually increased in size, and finished like the top of a ramrod; it was in quality better than our standard gold, flexible, and in weight about two ounces."—p. 27.

The fragment of a relic, of similar form but larger size, was dug up at Leighton Buzzard, an ancient town in Bedfordshire, on the Ikenild way, in the year 1824. This was of pure gold, and weighed about five ounces. The author thinks these were portions of druidical divining wands. They were however, we conceive, genuine Torques. At one of the conversaciones of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, given last year at Kensington Palace, we remember to have seen a splendid specimen of a gold Torques, that had lately been found in a bog in the county of Mayo. One end was of the trumpet-shaped form, the other was hooked; and this shape seems to have been adopted for the purpose of attaching the ends securely together, when worn about the neck.

"The remains of the Ikenild Street are distinctly to be traced on almost the whole distance from Dorchester to Akerwell. It is composed of flints, with flat stones on the borders, and a ditch on both sides, and is called the Ridge-way, as it takes the ridge of the hill, and commands extensive views of the country. In the year 1825, when workmen were employed on the descent of the hill near Spyway Green, in breaking up the Roman road for the repair of the adjacent parish-way, an opportunity occurred to the writer for examining its actual structure. It was composed of a bed of large flints laid on the substratum of chalk, with a thick layer of smaller stones on the top, and the whole had formed a mass almost as compact as a wall."—p. 54.

In the description of Morwood's causeway we have also interesting details of the construction of a portion of the fosse-way. "The spot of ground across which it was carried is a part of what is called Crow Moor, and was no doubt then, as it is to the present day, a flat, boggy place, very difficult to be kept dry, and consequently impassable at that time without such a pavement. The causeway, which now no longer exists, was about a quarter of a mile in length, running almost north and south, in width

about fifteen feet, and composed of very large flint stones, with which the neighbourhood abounds, laid together in a most compact and durable form, having, of course, their flat sides uppermost, and resting upon a deep stratum of smaller stones and gravel. The work presented an appearance somewhat similar to that of the pavement in the London streets, except that the materials were of a much larger size, and that, at every interval of about six feet, there was a cavity or a channel across it, which caused the intermediate portions to assume the shape of low arches, and formed a furrow or gutter to facilitate the draining of water from the surface." This construction coincides with the details given by Statius of the formation of roads over marshy places.

"Hic primus labor inchoare sulcos,  
Et rescindere limites, et alto  
Egestu penitus cavare terras.  
Mox haustas aliter replere fossas,  
Et summo gremium parare dorso  
Ne mutant sola, ne maligna sedes,  
Et premis dubium cubile saxia."

Lib. IV. in Viâ Domit.

"That is," remarks Mr. Davidson, "they first laid out the bounds, then dug trenches, removing the false earth; then filled them with stone, that they might not sink or otherwise fail."—p. 72.

In confirmation of the hint, which we have before given, of the Roman origin of the chain of hill-forts, we may cite the author's own authority, at p. 80. "That Membury fort was in the occupation of the Romans there can be little doubt." In 1814 a large quantity of coins of Aurelian, Tacitus, Probus, Diocletian, Tetricus, Philip-pus, and Cornelia Salonina, were found under a heap of stones, at a place called Hill Common, in the parish of Membury. They had been deposited in a wide unglazed earthen vessel. The coin found in the church-yard of Axminster in 1830 is not of the Emperor Claudius, the sixth of the Cæsars, as the apinated diadem shows, which does not appear on the heads of the Roman Emperors until the third century. It is of Marcus Aurelius Flavius Claudius.—p. 88.

Axminster was in all probability one of the smaller stations on the Roman roads, which were called *mutationes*, where the post-horses were changed. The numerous ancient ways

which concentrate at this point give a very conclusive character to this conjecture. Asca was probably its Roman name among the *stationes perditæ*. That was derived from the stream on which it stood; Asc, Oac, Isc, or Usc, a Celtic term for water. The Saxons, erecting a church on the spot, added the appellative, *mynstre*: the whole compound became *Ascmynstre*, and by the most natural transition possible, *Axminster*. Such is the etymology we ourselves would suggest. This little work is not only exceedingly entertaining, as an illustration of the spot to which it refers, but is also an excellent manual of reference for the subject of British track-ways and the military roads of the Romans.

We believe it may be considered as the first chapter of the *History of Axminster*, announced some time since by Mr. Davidson; and from the judgment and good taste it displays, it is sure to excite a general wish that he will proceed in the undertaking.

*Vitruvius Britannicus. History of Hatfield House, illustrated by plans, elevations, and internal views of the apartments, from actual measurement. By P. F. Robinson, Architect, F.A.S. and F.G.S. Imp. Folio.*

THE object of this publication is to give views and descriptions of some of the most celebrated edifices of the country. The mansions of the nobility will form the principal feature of the work; but it is intended that the colleges and halls of our universities should be given in the course of publication. The first subject which has been illustrated being a modern residence of great magnificence, Woburn Abbey,\* is appropriately followed up by one of the most splendid of our ancient English mansions, still in a state of occupation by a noble family, descended from the founder.

Hatfield House and its offices consist of two structures of different degrees of antiquity; the elder being a portion of a palace of the Bishops of Ely, and a residence, or rather a prison, of the Princess Elizabeth during the gloomy reign of her sister; the latter built by Robert Cecil Earl of Salisbury, the younger son of the memorable Lord Burleigh, and prime minister to King

James the First; this was completed in 1611. Of the first-named structure, which is in itself highly interesting, we shall give the author's own words.

"It is curious that a portion of the Bishop's Palace should still be preserved, an interesting subject for investigation, having been their property and occasional residence for nearly five hundred years. Mansions of the same antiquity are very rarely to be found retaining so much original character. But the venerable building which now remains at Hatfield, formed that part of the palace which was rebuilt by Morton Bishop of Ely, in the reign of Edward the Fourth. The public taste now prevalent in favour of ancient domestic architecture, has strongly urged the preservation of Eltham Palace, and Crosby Place, London, two splendid edifices, erected precisely at the same period, which are in a state of dilapidation; and besides Oxburgh Hall, in Norfolk, the seat of the Bedingfelds, very few indeed are extant."—p. 3.

"In its original or perfect state it must have been an edifice of no inconsiderable magnitude; the remains, which are in high preservation, indicate a once-splendid mansion, although very few of its apartments, or 'fair lodging-rooms,' are now in existence. It was erected in the prevailing style of architecture, and entirely of brick, without any intermixture of stone; upon a plan adapted to purposes of state, as well as affording convenient accommodation to a numerous retinue, and in which security was not neglected."—p. 4.

The second mansion, not less splendid than its predecessor, is built in a quadrangular form, in a mode of architecture then newly imported from Rome. The features of the ancient pointed style, which had been gradually disappearing since the reformation, are no where visible in the erection, being entirely superseded by the Doric and Ionic with Italian enrichments in a grand and bold style, though far from possessing the purity belonging to the relics of ancient Rome. Still the form and arrangement of the building are essentially English. The architect is unknown; but Mr. Robinson, upon very good grounds, assigns the building to our countryman Thorp, in preference to the Italian John of Padua.

The Roman architecture of the building might warrant the appropriation of the design to the latter architect; but the Tudor oriel windows, retained

from the old style, afford a strong evidence in favour of the claim of the English artist. Though he had adopted the arrangement of Palladio and the columns of San Gallo, still he judiciously preserved as much of the features of our national edifices as he was able, judiciously uniting the whole in a grand and characteristic design.

"The ground plan is formed with much judgment; the disposition of the apartments being so arranged that each will be found to have its proper aspect, without being at variance with the present altered mode of living."

The expence of erecting this noble mansion appears to be remarkably small, being no more than 7631*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* in which is included the charges of impaling two parks, a large sum for work done in the gardens, and for supplying water to the house. An abstract of the work which was not included in the estimate, (for architects even then it appears sometimes exceeded their first calculations,) is given by our author, and is curious as showing the prices of materials and labour at that time. It is too long to allow of the whole being extracted; but the following items are worthy of attention.

	£.	s.	d.
Item, for 60 tunne of Caen stone, at 30 <i>s.</i> per tunne . . .	90	0	0
Item, for the makinge of 7 hundred thousande of bricks at 7 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> per thousande, besydes carriage . . .	341	5	0
Item, for cuttinge of 48 stone lyons, which stande on the open worke of masonrye about the house, for xi tafferis more, for the carvinge the pew heads in the chappell, the stone pedestals in the open worke before the house, the chymney-piece in the upper chappell, and the Corinthian heads which stand on the top of the stayre case, on the northe syde of the house, all which comes to . . .	130	14	9
Item for the frett seelinge in the long gallerye	48	10	1
Item, for the architrave, freeze, and cornishe in the Kynges bedchamber . . .			

Our wonder may cease at the exuberance of carving and plastering visible on old houses of this period, when we see what was done here for less than 200*l.*

The plates, ten in number, are executed in the first style of the art, by artists of eminence in their several

lines; an heraldic dedication plate and a vignette are highly creditable to the taste of Mr. Willement. The best architectural information is conveyed by plans and elevations, and the general style and picturesque effect of the building by perspectives; among which are beautifully executed views in outline, of the hall, gallery, and staircase, drawn and engraved by Mr. Shaw, the author of the accurate and curious work on Ancient Furniture now in the course of publication. The Hall, with its rich screen and bay windows, still retains the old English oriel, though the coved ceiling has superseded the ancient carved oak roof, with its *louvre*, being an early instance of this deviation from the more ancient arrangement. The gallery and the staircase display the most rich and elaborate carving, which as the foregoing extracts evince, was executed so cheaply. By way of head-piece there is a splendid vignette of the armorial bearings of the noble family of Cecil, and as a tail-piece an elevation of the ancient palace.\*

We take our leave of this splendid work with our best wishes for its success. The names of the author and artists engaged are so well known, and their fame is so well established, that no testimony of ours is needed. The style in which the series has been commenced is a guarantee for the faithful completion; and all that is wanted is a spirited and liberal return of patronage on the part of the patrician families, whose noble residences, worthy of the descendants of the men whose "names are familiar in our mouths as household words," are likely to be illustrated with a degree of eloquence and accuracy commensurate to the excellence of the subject.

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*The Manner of proceeding on Bills in the House of Commons.* 4to.

THE author of this very valuable tome, Mr. Bramwell, of the Temple, has probably given it to the world in the spirit of the great Lexicographer, content to pioneer a way for others,

\* By the way, we could have wished to have seen something more of this ancient relic; just enough is said and shown of it to excite an interest in its behalf, and there it is left. We trust to see it further noticed in some shape or other, if not in a separate publication.

through difficulties and obstructions which they only can appreciate who follow him in the path he has made so plain and straight. It may seem to some a matter of slight moment to be made acquainted with the forms of conducting Bills through the House of Commons; but let a professional man, or private person, be once engaged in the intricacies of this proceeding, and the labour and research of such a guide will be as fully understood as thankfully accepted. We question if ten Members of the House could undergo an examination on the points elucidated by Mr. Bramwell; and yet to be thoroughly master of the whole book, is the obvious interest of every one who pretends to the name of a senator, as he would avoid the mortification of being called to order for a non-compliance with the forms of the House, and as he would understand his parliamentary duty, in every way in which a knowledge of forms and precedents can constitute a useful man of business in the House of Commons. Let the reader for one moment imagine the learned person, who fills so ably the chair of that assembly, to be deficient of that information which this volume conveys, and he must then follow up his idea by supposing a Senate without order or regularity, and proceedings without form.

It is not the "tufted robe and gilded mace," neither the "*suaviter in modo*," nor the personal dignity of the man, that constitute a Speaker of the House of Commons. These are but the accessories; to be well and deeply read in the lore which is here so ably and so methodically digested and arranged, this is the first great requisite for a post than which there is none more honourable, none more responsible.

The proceedings with respect to the Irish Church Reform are a memorable instance of the great loss of time in not complying with a standing order of the House. Ministers were corrected by the better-informed experience of Mr. Charles Wynne—they should have originated the measure in a Resolution of the whole House.

To afford any specimen of the value of Mr. Bramwell's book is obviously impossible; it is a complete Digest of one branch of Parliamentary Law, and is entitled to the praise that belongs to laborious research applied to an excellent purpose. It is an arrangement

and classification of materials collected from various sources, forming a work which should be the study of every Member of Parliament, and have a place in the library of every Law Student. Nor is it scarcely less worthy of perusal by the general reader, who lays any claim to the title of intelligent; for it contains information which would be frequently sought for by foreigners, and to be unable to answer whose inquiries would betray an ignorance, which if it did not raise a blush, would at least produce a feeling of regret.

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*History of the United States of America. (Vol. I. Cabinet Cyclopædia.)*

THIS volume comes greatly within the last age, and much within general recollection, commencing in 1776 and extending down to 1830. How interesting it is may therefore be readily conceived; but, whoever has read the various detached works of the early period, will find that interest greatly abate, as for instance Tarleton's History of the Campaigns in which he took a prominent part. Tarleton is lately dead at a good old age. At the time we are speaking of he was one of the two most handsome men in Europe; the Prince, afterwards George the Fourth, being the other. The lovely, and far from untalented, Perdita (Mary Robinson) gave a certain additional celebrity to both. The General, however, gave an early proof of what has often been evinced since, that the loungeur in the Mall of one day may, not many days after, be a proud victor in war. No man was more delighted with a lounge when ashore than Nelson; need we ask who did his duty better at sea? So was it with Tarleton in America, and somewhere else; he showed himself in the full spirit of the romantic Bayard, *Chevalier sans peur, et sans reproche*. After saying this, we confess our astonishment that no notice of his History occurs in this part of a work, which is so well deserving of being consulted.

We have been no less disappointed at not finding any favourable mention of the painfully interesting Colonel Brown, whose gallant defence of Augusta inspired the enemy with very striking military respect, as evinced by the terms of the Capitulation, on



record. It is told that he attached the Indians to the British Army,—but not how,—which afforded a military anecdote perhaps unexampled, from the extent to which he identified himself with them. His sufferings from wounds, and subsequent passages of his life at an advanced age, demanded some respect. Nor is Cruger distinguished, though this officer greatly instructed, as well as bled with the American Army. Yet one of many adventures is imperfectly related of the American General Morgan, while a private. Why it should be stated that “he had not even the conception of the pure integrity of an honest man,” we cannot conceive.

The whole, however, of the most interesting and important operations of the war, are well detailed in this volume; and the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at York-town, so much blamed, is placed in its true light. It was nevertheless decisive, both in America and England; in the latter by producing a general call for peace.

The political movements which followed on both sides are admirably described. Fortunate indeed was it for America that England dropped her proud crest at this moment.

At various points of the historical progress of this unhappy conflict we have been arrested by eloquence of the best kind in the author; in none more than that which describes the army at its close, and the resignation of its great commander, Washington. It is painful to recur to the circumstance, that its expense, besides many losses, added five millions sterling of annual taxes to Great Britain, and left America nine millions in debt. The same eloquence proceeds through the commencement of the American operations of peace, but not perhaps quite on so sure a foundation. This volume affords, however, what is better, and what we are sure has never been done so well before, a clear and just view of what the American Colonies suffered on becoming an independent nation; the difficulty of framing and establishing a government, both from internal and external causes; and its progress to that eminence by which the United States were enabled to declare war against England in 1812. How this war of nearly three years produced to the rising country, a navy and army, contending successfully with those of the potent enemy, is well told; as are

the various movements towards the acquisition of the Spanish Florida, evincing, as in other instances, a political avarice of territory equal to that of the oldest state.

The melancholy incident in this affair of the murder of Arbuthnott and Ambrister, two English subjects, is justly reprobated; but its enormity, which should never be forgotten, is not sufficiently exposed. Arbuthnott, a man of general intelligence and great commercial activity, the most generous principles, and one of the kindest hearts that ever existed, having long traded with the Bahamas, finally settled at New Providence, and among many enterprizes obtained a share of the trade with the Indians at Pensacola. His faithful dealings with them excited commercial jealousy. Having been already severely injured by the Americans, the mild Indian nations had looked in vain for aid to make their grievances known to the British Government, which was at the time expected to become masters of the Colony, and patrons of themselves. Arbuthnott assisted them in doing so; their petition, aided by him, is, it is believed, (addressed to Earl Bathurst) on the archives of the Colonial Office. These were his crimes! General Jackson, whose military service against other Indian tribes had distinguished him, and who had lately obtained some additional eclat at New Orleans, was sent against this unhappy people; Arbuthnott, and also the young man Ambrister, were received by the good Spanish Governor into the fort of St. Mark, to be out of the way of the war! From this neutral ground they were torn by the American general, in defiance of the law of nations, and, as here described, tried by court martial and hanged! The conquest, or what was called the acquisition, of Florida speedily followed.

This produced the nomination of Gen. Jackson as President, by the lower classes; Adams, junior, however, was adopted by the better orders, and affected to announce the extinction of party. At the expiration of his term, General Jackson succeeded, and we are glad to find with a modified spirit. The various objects that now threaten dissolution are here sensibly stated; and thus, though closing at 1830, the work has nearly all the information that can be obtained to the present moment.

The whole is highly creditable to the historical department of the Cabinet Cyclopædia.

*Essays on the Church, with some references to Mr. James's Work, from the Christian Guardian.*

Mr. JAMES, a Dissenting Minister at Birmingham, had published, some little while since, a book in which he assigns his reasons for dissenting from the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England. The author of the present work has collected the papers which originally appeared in the *Christian Guardian* in answer to that among other works, which the Dissenters had from time to time put forth; and with much temper, judgment, and we think also with all possible impartiality, he follows the objections of his opponents, and shows in some cases the unfairness of their reasoning, in others the facility with which many of their strongest objections might be removed. It may be considered as a sort of brief and popular manual of the chief points in an argument certainly of much practical importance; inviting the interests of large religious communities, and pressing with no small effect upon the conscience of serious and thoughtful Christians. However lightly worldly men may think of this, as they do of all subjects not affecting their temporal interests; however unimportant to them may appear a question as to whether they should pray in the National Church, or in the Dissenting Chapel; yet to others, and we believe these not few in number, and not low in worth, a painful difficulty might long lie heavy on their minds, which they could not dissipate or destroy—on the one hand, whether they could with safety or with gladness agree to belong to a Church, which inasmuch as it is national, its enemies represent as unscriptural; on the other, whether on any but the surest grounds, the firmest conviction, and the fullest investigation, they could break through the unity of their brethren's worship, and place themselves among those congregations whose belief and forms of religious service are independent of all but their own will.

The author advances at once, as became a champion of a good cause, boldly and fearlessly into the front and

vanguard of the battle; and attacks the great, leading, and fundamental objection of the Dissenters, that a Church established by Law, and allied to the Secular Power, is not authorized by Scripture.

He shows that this opinion was never heard of, at least from persons of authority, till within the last thirty years, and proves that a very different doctrine was approved and enforced by the highest names among the Dissenters themselves, by Owen, by Flavel, and by Henry. This part of the subject is well discussed, and lays bare some very disingenuous arguments, and false reasonings of his opponents.

A second branch of the subject, namely, the *Expediency and Utility* of a National Church, naturally leads writers on either side of the question, to the example of America. We recommend earnestly the perusal of these chapters to all who may have been led away by the boldness of the assertions he so often hears, of the superior cheapness as well as efficacy of the unshackled and unlimited religious societies in the land of Transatlantic freedom. He will find here a very different picture indeed from the one that is so generally presented to him, smiling with such flattering and fascinating colours. He will see, in consequence of no National Church being provided by the Legislature, whole tracts of country, and thousands of inhabitants, relapsing into a state of practical infidelity; and in places of older civilization, he will find the harmony of societies, and the consciences of individuals, disturbed by the jarring interests and eager and zealous disputes of the rival sectaries. Had we the time and space we could desire, we would willingly dwell longer with delight on the satisfactory manner in which the present author has dispelled and dismissed the reasoning of his opponent on other points; but we must conclude with laying before our readers the main position of Mr. James, with which he closes the discussion of the question in his work. He says,

\* The man who would lead us back to the Church of England, must demonstrate that an alliance of the Church of Christ with the Secular Power is sanctioned by the authority, and accords with the genius of Christianity. That Dio-

cean Episcopacy, founded on the superiority of Bishops to Elders, as of apostolic origin; and that the Book of Common Prayer containeth nothing contrary to the Word of God. Until this is proved nothing is done, and when this is demonstrated, the grounds of dissent are taken away, and dissent itself will in all probability be abolished for ever."

The answer to this boasted argument the author of our little work soon and readily discovers; and we must say that, notwithstanding the massiveness of his panoply, the loudness of his defiance, and the fierceness of his wrath, the Goliath-objection falls to the ground at the first stroke from the faithful Churchman's sling. But we have no confidence at all in Mr. James's admission; we do not believe that dissent would cease, as soon as these objections were removed. We believe another crop would arise in their place in endless succession; we believe this, because we know through what an atmosphere of envy, jealousy, pride, and interest the heart of man is moving; how unwilling it is to humble itself to superior authority; how anxious to gain by cavil and dispute, what should have been won by meekness and love and charity; and chiefly, how doubly difficult would be the task of submissively coming in to the paternal embraces of the Church of England, to them who had so long reviled her character, disputed her pretensions, and endeavoured to overthrow her authority.

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*The History of Spain and Portugal, from B. C. 1000 to A. D. 1814. (Library of Useful Knowledge.)* pp. 326.

IT is not wonderful that a Peninsula, which, to say nothing of its importance with Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Greeks, and Romans, had in after times the world divided, by a simple line drawn from pole to pole, between the two nations occupying it, should form a prominent part of every historical compilation. The only thing which surprises us is, that Portugal, the first whose natives were the authors of important discovery, from which all Europe has benefited, should always appear only in a secondary point of view. It is true that nature made her so in territory; but surely

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the same might be done with England, from its former natural junction with the Continent, although now the most extensive of civilized empires.

If the last work on this subject which we had occasion to notice, occupied five volumes, what shall we say to a single volume of this extent, and including the same period? We of course expect none of those laboured and very well laboured disquisitions which have extended the former work; and here are none of them: yet we have great manifestations of sound judgment, (interpersed among what the author modestly and properly only calls historical indications,) throughout the whole period, and traits of genius, and the natural feelings of genius, peeping out of its contracted spaces at every opportunity.

Having said this, we must express our critical anger towards a writer who has so well abridged the History of the Peninsular War, particularly Moore's disputed campaign, for not coming down to the civil war still raging in a small portion of Portugal. We must also say, that as we had some reason to complain of the former work for forgetting that such a man had existed as the great Pombal, so we must now complain of this, for forgetting his élève and successor Seabra, minister of Maria I.; but when we read the declaration of the former, (Vol. V. p. 263), "we do not hesitate to confess that we are very imperfectly acquainted with the institutions of Portugal;" and the present writer says, after quoting from Livy to Lavalette, that "*La* (we should think *Do*) Costa and de la Clede, both the least worthy, were the only two works of general history he could meet with;" we must suppose that such researches are difficult indeed, and that anything like an intimate knowledge of the country remains a desideratum. We are led by our approbation of the present writer, as well as by the article we noticed in March, p. 247, to add another lament, that he who has not failed to notice the connection of John of Gaunt with Portugal, should not also have noticed the numerous English connections thus produced; as well as by the accidental crusaders, to whom was assigned the "Free Town" (*Villa Franca*), where, as well as at Almada, and in the family of *Len-*

costre, traditional and other marks of them remain.

It will appear ludicrous that the title of this work should display a period of 2,814 years, when 1,400 of them are despatched in about two pages, and nearly another thousand in fourteen; the author, however, has reconciled, if not satisfied us, by the means already described; for instance—in the former period he is, we believe, the very first English writer who has told of the determined and protracted resistance of Lusitania to Rome—quotes the abstinence of Scipio and the illustrious Romans born in Spain, and furnishes as much description as is necessary to the cursory reader. As the work proceeds, the periods gradually acquire more space, and its interest increases; while the running narrative, constantly enlivened by anecdote, of which the subject is prolific, leaves us no time to be dull.

The style is pure, and we readily concede to the writer the pretension of his preface (signed M. M. Busk) to diligence and impartiality; we can easily also conceive the labour of reading, comparing, correcting, and reconciling numerous authors for a fact which, perhaps, occupies only a dozen lines; and it is pleasing in such pioneering toil to find the author declare it "has brought with it its own reward," from the interest of the subject. He also liberally adds a hope of tempting "many readers to peruse the subject at greater length," and justly assures them "that they will never regret the time or the pains bestowed upon the deeper investigation of the History of Spain and Portugal."

A well analysed Chronological Table is prefixed, as well as a useful Table of Contents. There is also appended what the author modestly terms a "Recapitulation of the Authors consulted," but what we should call, agreeably to the nation whence it originated, a good *Catalogue Raisonné*; and sufficiently copious Index; the whole of these worthy of imitation in some works of very much larger pretension.

*Fifty-one Original Fables, with Morals and Ethical Index. Written by Job Crithannah. Embellished with Eighty-five original designs by R. Cruickshank, engraved in wood. 8vo. pp. 252.*

*Fables, original and selected. By the late James Northcote, R. A. Second Series. Illustrated by 280 Engravings on wood. 8vo. pp. 248.*

TO write a perfect fable is almost as difficult a task as to compose an epic poem. Of the truth of this remark the best proof is to be found in the fact, that subsequently to the time of Socrates, no age or country has produced a fabulist worthy to be named, or who even knew what a fable ought correctly to be. Nor has Lessing himself, who has brought the greatest quantity of mind to bear upon the analysis of such compositions, been more successful, when he came to put his precepts into practice (and in many instances he is even less so) than the French writers whom he so justly reprehends. In fact, on this as on all points, when the mighty men of the olden time have done any thing, they have left to posterity only the vain attempt to copy what is inimitable; and especially in that branch of literature, which, humble as it seems to be, alone requires the union of the poet's discursive fancy and philosophical precision of thought; and where, to produce the least effect, the solidity of the preacher must be combined with the lightness of the wit; while, as regards the ideas and language attributed to animals and plants, nothing should be introduced, but what such fictitious characters might be supposed to feel, and be likely to know, and therefore able and willing to speak about; and lastly, the moral intended to be conveyed should form a part of, and not be an adjunct to, the story itself.

In each and all of these particulars, the Greek fabulist, be he Socrates or an older *Æsop*,\* stands proudly pre-eminent; not that we mean to assert that all the Greek fables at present known, nor even a single one, is precisely in the state it was written in; but enough both of the matter and manner remains to enable a modern imitator to perceive that the points of a well-written fable are such as we have enumerated; and that, though a Phædrus, a La Fontaine, and a Gay are sufficient to please their respective countrymen, ignorant of Greek, yet to men of taste and education, who can compare the *imitatorum servum pecus*

\* See the essay on the pseudo-Babrian fables of *Æsop*, in our numbers for Feb. and March.

with the originals, the former are utterly 'stale, flat and unprofitable;' since they uniformly dilate, where they ought to compress, the incidents of the story, and always fail to exhibit, what is the peculiar charm of such compositions, the individuality of character each speaker ought to preserve.

The volumes before us bear a considerable resemblance to each other. From that published under the name of Job Crithannah, we fear that not even the Abrahamic five, for which the author piteously pleads, can be selected out of the fifty-one fables, as likely to arrest the attention of present readers, and still less of those to come. Several of them, though styled "original," are evident imitations from the ancient fabulists; though vastly altered for the worse, as we could readily show did our space permit. The embellishments are well designed by R. Cruickshank, particularly the tail-pieces, being in general a sort of parallel application of the fable to human society; and we should have been inclined to give very high praise to their execution as wood-engravings, did not the exquisite delicacy and finish of those in Mr. Northcote's volume, (which has so rapidly followed the other in publication,) oblige us to modify our praises within the degrees of comparison.

To Mr. Northcote's fables the same objections apply which we have already stated. They are not sufficiently concise; they do not carry their own moral; and, in consequence, they are in every instance burdened by a long sermon by way of application. The author was himself one of nature's oddities: he lived to an advanced age (86); but early in life he had acquired peculiar habits—became parsimonious, irritable and illiberal. From a partiality to the fables of *Æsop*, *Gay* and others, he fancied himself qualified to become another satirical fabulist; and successively produced and published "*The Slighted Beauty*," an allegory, professing to narrate the travels and adventures of a female personifying painting; and afterwards a volume of *Fables*; the second series of which, now before us, was the amusement of his declining years. The first of these works appeared under the literary guidance and friendly supervision of the amiable and estimable Prince Hoare; the second came forth under the au-

thor's own cognizance; and the third is posthumous. To bring this forward with all the advantages and charms of beautiful embellishment and skilful printing, Mr. Northcote bequeathed a large sum of money (see our vol. ci. ii. 106); with directions that Mr. Harvey should make the drawings on the blocks, that they should be cut by the best engravers, on wood, and the whole be printed at the Chiswick Press by Mr. Whittingham, whose taste and skill in fine typography have conspired to render his name pre-eminent in the literary annals of the country. In the numerous and truly beautiful volumes which have come from that press, illustrative of the plays of *Shakspeare*, and of various branches of natural history, the typographical connoisseur sees much to delight his eye and to gratify his mind. He perceives the most careful display and arrangement of type; the most pleasing tone of ink on every page; and the woodcuts brought out in all their brightness, clearness, and richness of colour. On these grounds we warmly commend the volume now before us; for it is replete with graphic beauties, and, amongst its class, may be safely pronounced unrivalled. No less than 280 prints are arranged in and dispersed through a volume of only 248 pages. They are of various sizes, and of varied tones and effects; head-pieces, tail-pieces, and initial letters present a great diversity both of subject and treatment. Harvey, the designer of the greater part of the drawings, seems to possess a boundless fancy, as well as an accurate discriminating pencil, and a sort of microscopic eye. The "changes rung" on one letter, i. e. the varied ways in which it is formed, placed, and combined, are surprising and entertaining; and his spirited drawings appear to have been admirably "brought out" by the gravers of Thompson, Nesbit, Branston and Wright, Williams, Jackson, Slader, Landells, Smith, Bonner, Martin, Gorway, White, &c. It may be added that the texture and colour of the paper are alike admirable. To Mr. Dickinson, the scientific maker, the country is under great obligations. French papers and India papers will no longer be required by the artists of our country.

But, independent of the fables and their embellishments, there is a third

feature in this volume which deserves the notice of the critic; although, with singular modesty, the editor, Mr. Edmund Southey Rogers, has not mentioned it in the title-page. It is a memoir of Mr. Northcote, taken principally from his own correspondence and writings, and comprising some of his early letters to his family, contributed by Mr. Brockedon. These letters exhibit in a very pleasing light, both the enterprising ambition of the youthful Northcote, and the beneficent kindness of his protector, Sir Joshua Reynolds; and contain some highly interesting passages relative to that literary circle in which the latter generally moved, and to which the former was occasionally admitted. Having already given in our Number for August, 1831, a full memoir (with a portrait) of Mr. Northcote, we do not think it necessary to enter into his biography: but we must briefly point out some of the interesting passages which occur in the correspondence.

It will be recollected that Northcote was introduced to Reynolds through the family of Mudge, who were watch-makers, like his own. His brother Samuel went first to London; and in his earliest letter now preserved, James, still at Plymouth, demonstrates his deep interest in the Arts, by urging his brother to

"go to *Reynolds's* often, that when I have the pleasure of seeing you I may hear all about it. Mr. Mudge says he knows you are exceedingly welcome, as he is the most good-natured creature living."

This opinion of Sir Joshua Reynolds's character, thus early formed, was subsequently fully confirmed by Northcote's own experience, when he himself came to London, which was not until five years after the date of the above. The following, from the first letter after his arrival, is amusing:

"I intend to copy one or two pictures of Sir Joshua Reynolds's; he is vastly kind. Last Monday I dined with him at five o'clock, which is his constant hour, and eat mackerel. I dined with Mr. Holmes on Sunday, and had mackerel. I enquired of him concerning the Society for the Encouragement of Arts," &c. &c.

The next is a high spirited letter, written under the excitement of the consummation of his hopes, in having "received as Sir Joshua's pupil; but

we leave it for the following simple-minded statement, in Nov. 1772, of "the most considerable job I have yet done. It is painting the drapery to the whole-length picture of the Duke of Cumberland. He is dressed in his Installation robes, as Knight of the Garter, which I painted from the Duke's own robes put on upon the layman; his dress is very grand, as you may suppose, from some pictures which you have seen, I believe, of the Kings in the Town-hall [at Plymouth]; the collar of S.S. [he should have said, of the Garter] is gold, with a St. George killing the dragon in enamel.

"Sir Joshua is now painting Mr. and Mrs. Garrick in one picture, which is about the bigness of that in the fore-room of Grandfather and Grandmother. The other day Garrick came into the dining-room when I was painting, and spoke to me. Sir Joshua talks of painting a very large picture of him in a great many different characters."

The other letters are full of passages about Garrick; whose acting was Northcote's chief recreation. His description of the effects it produced on an audience is forcibly expressed; although its truth is fully supported by other witnesses. In *King Lear*, "The people were not content by clapping, but hallooed out with mighty shouts when he was going off; for I believe the most ignorant people are sensible of his excellence; and it had such an effect upon me that my hair seemed to stand on end on my head."

There are other curious passages, respecting a projected introduction (supported by the authorities) of sculpture and painting into St. Paul's Cathedral in 1773; and of pictures in 1797; but we will conclude with this singular remark on Lord Bute, written in 1773:

"He must find it very different from the time when he was forced to have bruisers behind his coach to protect him; for now he comes in a chair without any servants, and often walks home on foot in his surtout without any state."

*Twelve Notices of the Signs of the Times.* By the Rev. Thomas James Judkin, M.A., Minister of Somers' Chapel, St. Pancras; and formerly of Caius and Gonville College, Cambridge. pp. 56.

It is not our custom, nor would the brevity of our critical department

permit us, to do more than give a very short notice of any single Sermon. We, however, occasionally make an exception. And we are induced to do so on the present occasion, both from the importance and interest of the subject, and the general excellence of the composition before us, (of which the Text is Matt. xvi. 2. "Can ye not discern the signs of the times?"), which is from the pen of a zealous and worthy minister, and highly popular preacher in the metropolis. It is, however, not so much a Sermon as an Oration; bearing some resemblance to the pulpit addresses of the well-known orator Mr. Irving, to which it is not inferior in its beauties, nor devoid of their defects; though rising very far above such compositions in purity of diction, neatness of style, and correctness of figure and imagery; nay, occasionally rising to true eloquence.

As the title has somewhat of quaintness and indistinctness\*, it may be proper to inform the reader, that there is here no reference to the *fulfilment of prophecy*; but that by "*Signs of the Times*" is simply meant characteristics of the state of society in this country, as regards religion and morality, at the present day.

Mr. Judkin commences, with great animation, by remarking, that "the moral feeling of a people is the pulse of the people, indicating its exact state as to religion and morality; and that the histories of all former ages attest this one truth, that the *sins* of a nation are the proximate cause of its decline and fall." He then proceeds to observe, that "it requires no great sagacity to perceive that our own country is under the influence of disease†; that there is something wrong in the vital functions; and that it will very speedily sink into a premature dissolution, unless the energies of the Mighty God and of His Holy Spirit be put forth for her healing, in answer to the prayerful strivings of her

Church." But why all mention should have been here omitted of the *human means* which pious, well-principled, and patriotic persons may employ to save their sinking country, we know not. It must have been through mere inadvertence;—since the necessity of *human means* in concurrence with *Divine aid*, in the temporal salvation of states, as well as in the spiritual salvation of individuals, is a doctrine which Mr. Judkin would, we are sure, not be slow to admit, or indisposed to inculcate.

The main purpose of the preacher, in the present discourse, was to press on his hearers the duties (so suitable to the season of LENT, at the commencement of which the Sermon was delivered,) of fasting and prayer, of self-examination, of calling their ways to remembrance, and turning to the Lord with purposes of heart; as also to inculcate the necessity of *reformation* publicly and individually. The preacher does not profess to notice all the more palpable characteristics above mentioned, but only to point out "the most prominent, and symptomatic of the corruption with which the whole head is sick and the whole heart faint." These are as follows. 1. *Consciousness*. 2. *Latitudinarianism*. 3. *Love of slander*. 4. *A resorting to the principle of expediency*. 5. *Disobedience to parents*. 6. *Increase of pauperism*. 7. *Intemperance*. 8. *Avidity for light and trifling books*. 9. *Love of innovation*. 10. *The desecration of the Sabbath*. 11. *The unacceptableness of the deeper spiritualities of the New Testament among men of letters*. 12. *The impenetrability of men's consciences to the awful judgments of God*. Into these several heads we cannot be expected minutely to enter: and, previously to offering any particular observations, we cannot but remark, in general, that the preacher deals too much in exaggeration and over-coloured description, and is too fond of shrouding himself in the clouds of gloomy forebodings of future woe. "As (says he) the last year was fearfully laden with *physical*, so may this be as deeply surcharged with *moral* evil. There is a portentous gathering of the clouds over our civil as well as ecclesiastical hemisphere; gloom involving gloom, a drear profound! There are in the ears of many, the low and subterraneous noises that precede the

\* We say *inappropriateness*, for "*signs of the times*" does not well express the author's meaning. And in the passage of the text, quite another sense is intended. See Poole's Synopsis and Kunze in loco, or Dr. Bloomfield's Recensio Synopt. and Greek Testament in loco.

† By the same forcible metaphor as that found in Ewrip. Phœn. 907. *ἡ δὲ πόλις οὐρανὸν φέρειν οὐρανίας*.



earthquake." We feel it our duty to say, that we see no great wisdom in thus acting the *alarmist*; which can only tend to produce the evils so gloomily anticipated. Neither is it quite justified by facts; for it can scarcely be denied that the times are pregnant with strong tendencies, not merely for evil but for good. At all events, it requires a more philosophical head to conceive, and a more skilful hand to weigh the one with the other, and show on which side the balance kicks the beam. Mr. Judkin would do well to bear in mind the Horatian maxim (Epist. ad Pisones 38. sq.) "*Sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis æquam*

*Viribus, et veritate diu, quid ferre recenset  
Quid valeant humeri.*"

To far better purpose is the working parochial minister occupied in preaching repentance, faith, and the works which follow a true and living faith. As long as Mr. Judkin keeps to that, and exercises the great powers natural and acquired which he possesses, he will never find it difficult to fulfil the Apostolic injunction, "Let no man despise thee." But when he ventures, though not preaching before the three Estates of the Lords and Commons of the realm assembled in Parliament, to act as the Censor of the three kingdoms, he may excite other feelings than those of respect.

But, to proceed to a few particulars which require animadversion. 1. *Consciousness*. Against this baleful passion, the exertions of Christian ministers have been in all ages directed; though, it is to be lamented, with too little effect. The efforts, however, made for this purpose have, not unfrequently, failed of their object from the injudicious choice of the weapons wherewith to assail it; and especially for want of a better acquaintance with the human heart than preachers usually possess. This and other besetting sins of our frail and corrupt nature, are not effectually combated by the *commonplaces* so liberally poured forth *ἐκ τοῦ θύλακος*, and which have so often been employed as to be worn out in the use—"arguments too (as Bp. Heber observes) by which no man was ever moved to slight the gains of avarice, to despise the enticements of pleasure, or the promises of ambition." Considerations of a far higher and more awful kind, *Judæant*, can 'one do the work; and such considerations this zealous preacher is, we

have no reason to doubt, ever instant, "in season and out of season," to enforce. To proceed, we cannot omit to protest against the rash exaggeration (so blamable in times like the present, when the spirit of cupidity is, to use the expression of our author, "*rum-pant*" among the lower orders) by which it is here asserted, that "the rich too frequently obtain their wealth by a beating of the people to pieces, a grinding of the faces of the poor, an oppressing of the hireling in his wages, a mocking of the mouths open for bread, with what is little better than the husks of the wilderness." This must have proceeded from inadvertence; for the character of the preacher forbids us to suppose it to be said *ad captandum*. As to the eloquent censure on speculating in the Funds, we will only say, that when the preacher parallels it to "*their* abandoned practices under whose desperate hands the tables rattle with the thrown dice," he resorts so much to exaggeration, that we fear he will scarcely make a single convert at the Stock Exchange. There will probably be, as Persius says, "*aut unus aut nemo*." The spirited tirade, too, on the excessive use of dress on Sundays will, we fear, be as little successful. It will, we fear, be difficult to convince the fairer part of the creation that "*clean and homely apparel*" (however "*commendable*" it may be and "*suitable to the day*") is the best for them to employ. Mr. Judkin may, however, console himself in having only failed where St. Paul and St. Chrysostom had been unsuccessful.

Our limits will not permit us to enlarge on the other heads of public accusation. Suffice it to say, that all the representations are somewhat overcharged, especially those on the desecration of the Sabbath—the love of slander,—disobedience to parents,—increase of pauperism,—avidity for light and trifling books,—and unacceptableness of the Gospel to men of letters. To use the words of Horace, "*Sic veris falsa remiscet*." The accusation last mentioned is, we conceive, not well founded; for never, we apprehend, was there a period when this was so little the case. If indeed it were the reverse, might it not be thought to imply some defect in the Defenders and Illustrators of the Gospel? That the persons in question do not receive every doctrine which

the preacher holds, may be true, and is, to a certain degree, to be lamented: but when he introduces the dogma of the *imputation of Christ's righteousness* among those, we cannot but venture to take part with the accused. Mr. Judkin ought to know, that no such doctrine is contained in the *New Testament*, and that scarcely any Divine can be found to have maintained it, who was at once an eminent theologian and an able interpreter of Scripture. It may suffice to refer him to the Works of Bp. Bull. Moreover, the doctrine that the natural estate of the human heart is "altogether vile, and no soundness in it," is alike unwarranted by Scripture and by the Articles of our Church, in which man is only described as being "very far gone from righteousness." Far better might Mr. Judkin have substituted for the above, another sign of the times (and a most portentous one it is), namely, the *state of what is called the religious world* at the present time; of which a picture might be presented that would make sober and practical Christians start, when they found the loftiest pretensions to faith and grace not inconsistent with actions the very furthest removed from being the fruits of a true and living faith. Pride and calumny, hard-heartedness, cruelty, and ingratitude, envy, hatred, malice, and uncharitableness—all of them alike modifications of that which the persons in question so earnestly disavow—CARNALITY. A picture of the above, faithfully drawn, might have been not unworthy of the spirited pencil of our author, than whom no one, we believe, is better acquainted with the religious world both in the Church and among Dissenters. This would, indeed, have been "*periculosum plenum opus elea*." But Mr. Judkin is a bold and uncompromising man, and therefore from him it might have been expected.

Having animadverted on a few defects in the little work before us, we now proceed to the more pleasing task of pointing out its excellencies. Of the style, phraseology, &c. we have already spoken, and must say that it is admirable;—with the exception of a few such passages as the admirers of Mr. Irving's harangues would call beauties;—but which we venture to predict Mr. Judkin himself, if he would permit his judgment and taste to be freely exercised, would be not slow to

remove;—and a very few such examples of quaintness or bad taste, as arose partly from the want of that patient study, and *limæ labor*, which the parochial minister of a large charge cannot find time to bestow, and partly from a too indiscriminate admiration of the writings of our earlier divines, and an imitation of them (where indeed alone they are quite imitable) in their defects. But even in passages where there is something objectionable in the sentiments, or faulty in the structure of the sentences, we are charmed with a fine vein of imagery, and the *flights* of an ardent imagination, such as distinguish a Poet and a Painter; and both of these, in no inconsiderable degree, Mr. Judkin, we believe, is.

To what is said under the heads of *Latitudinarianism*; *Expediency*; love of innovation; the desecration of the Lord's day; love of slander; the impenetrability of men's consciences to the awful judgments of God—on this we can bestow our almost unqualified approbation. We quite agree with Mr. Judkin that "it grieves the spirit of a sober-minded Christian, as he traverses a land so widely irradiated by the light of the Gospel, to behold the influence of *fanaticism*, 'which eateth as a canker,' on one side, and the baleful effects of *deism* and *liberalism* on the other." Under this head, the origin and progress of *mis-sent* are traced with an able hand. The impious dogmas of the Irvingites are also exposed in their true colours; and some interesting information, illustrative of the subject of the pretence to supernatural power so recently claimed, alas! by *Protestants*, will be found in a long note. What is said under the head of *love of slander* is very eloquent, though a slightly over-coloured picture. Too much praise can scarcely be given to the Section on *Expediency*. Under the head of *avidity for light and trifling books*, where, amongst other things, it is shown that the love of knowledge is not necessarily connected with the love of religion, are introduced in a long note several interesting extracts\* from a scarce and almost

\* In these we cannot omit here to point out what are undoubtedly two errors of the press (we believe, of the copy from which Mr. Judkin transcribed), one of which destroys the sense, and the other greatly obscures it. For *conscience* we

matchless Discourse of Cudworth, (author of the Intellectual System). Under the head of *Innovation* almost every thing is excellent. What is said under the head of the *impenetrability* of men's consciences to the awful judgments of God, is entitled to unqualified praise, and presents a fine graphic sketch. The conclusion of the Discourse is deeply heart-searching, and highly impressive. We may be allowed to hope that the fine admonition introduced from Cudworth\* may be more kept in mind by the Preacher;—whose ardent temperament is at times apt to draw him to something the very reverse of the spirit there inculcated; and, except that we would wish to part with Mr. Judkin in good humour, we should animadvert on some expressions in this Discourse which savour of uncharitableness and violence. For the present, we most cordially bid the author farewell, perhaps to meet him again on a field similar to the present. For we understand (and we trust the report is not unfounded) that Mr. Judkin intends, should the present performance meet the approbation of the public (which cannot, we think, be doubted, and has already been unequivocally shown), to prepare for publication a selection from the Sermons which he has been delivering at his Chapel in Somers' Town, during the seven years of his ministry there. If Mr. Judkin be *hesitating*, we would decidedly say, "Let them go forth." Yet we would whisper in his ear a few counsels. Let him bring forward nothing which he has not well weighed, nothing, in the words of Horace, "*quod non multa dies et multa litura coercuit*." Let him cultivate the last best art, the "art to blot." "*Ambitiona recidet Ornamenta*." Sure we are, that if he only use the judgment and taste which he possesses, in conjunction with adequate

venture, *nostro periculo*, to read conveyance. For *dispiriting* read *dis-spiriting*. The word is exceedingly rare: but we remember an example in Fuller's Holy State, p. 106, where he says that "due meditation on what is read dis-spirits the book into the scholar."

\* As follows: "Let us follow the truth in love; and when we would convince men of any error by the strength of truth, let us withal pour the sweet balm of love upon their heads; for truth and love are the most powerful things in the world, and when they both go together they cannot easily be withstood."

diligence, he cannot but succeed. But let him eschew all imitation of the old English Divines in their  *quaintness and harshness*. Above all, let him, whether he acts as a Divine or a preacher, beware of the error into which ardent minds too easily fall, of thinking that the very reverse of wrong must be right. Let him bear in mind the dictum of the Venusian bard:

"Decipimur specie recti,  
In vitium ducit culpam fuga, si non caret  
arte."

*Collections from the Greek Anthology, by the late Rev. Robert Bland, and others. A new Edition, by J. H. Merivale, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo, pp. 438.*

ON a work that in the course of twenty-six years has already gone through two editions, and now appears for the third time before the public, it would be useless to say a word, even though it contained a more than usual quantity of new matter. We are, however, tempted to break through the silence we should otherwise have preserved, from a wish to aid, as far as we can, the kind endeavours of Mr. Merivale, to benefit the family of his late highly-gifted coadjutor the Rev. Robert Bland; who, after giving various proofs of his poetical talents, died when only 40 years old, with no higher preferment than the curacy of Kenilworth, and leaving a widow with several children to mourn his irreparable loss: "a circumstance (says Mr. Merivale) I may be allowed to mention as affording a motive to the present publication, in the hope of its proving a source of profit, however inconsiderable, intended to be applied exclusively in aid of the eldest son on his approaching removal from the Charter-house;" and who, it appears, from a few pieces in this volume, inherits at least a portion of his father's talents in the art of versification.

Without the slightest desire to disparage the abilities of the translators, we cannot help thinking that some portion of the success of the work was owing to the compliment paid to it by Lord Byron, in his "*English Bards and Scottish Reviewers*;" and whose power to sway public opinion for good or evil, no man within our days has at all equalled. Something is also due to the elaborate notice taken of Mr.

Bland's own edition by the present Bishop of London, when writing for a periodical that will always claim a high rank for its scholarship, "*The Museum Criticum*," to whose strictures the translators have paid the highest compliment, by adopting them when just, and by combating them when proved to be otherwise.

Amongst the contributors to this volume will be found, besides the names of Bland and Merivale, and their respective *filial* coadjutors, that of Chief Justice Denman, who, like Bacon\* and Cicero, has wisely employed his leisure hours in the agreeable task of a translator of Greek poetry. Nor ought we to omit all mention of the Rev. Francis Hodgson, the spirited translator of Juvenal; or of Dr. Haygarth, whose contributions graced the *Classical Athenæum* of Dr. Aikin; or of the Rev. Mr. Shepherd of Liverpool, who in a small volume published in 1829, has given some versions from the Greek, so happily executed, that, had Mr. Merivale been sooner aware of their existence, they would have superseded many of those contained in the present volume; and when we state that to the preceding list may be added the names of Cowley, Warren Hastings, Sir William Jones, Polwhele, T. Moore, Boyd, Elton, Henry Nelson Coleridge, and others, we have said enough to excite the curiosity of readers interested in these subjects to peruse a volume of such varied excellence; and as a specimen of the fare set before them, we will make the following extract from p. 15:

"Blest as th' immortal Gods is he,  
The youth whose eyes may look on thee,  
Whose ears thy tongue's sweet melody  
May still devour!

\* Of Bacon's powers as a poetical translator, a specimen is given in *Gent. Mag.* March 1812, and whose superiority Mr. Merivale himself, who has attempted to render the same epigram of Posidippus into English (p. 199), will doubtless be as ready to acknowledge, as he has been in the case of a *Scolion* of Hybrias, so splendidly translated by the writer of the article on "*Greek Banquets*," in the *Edinburgh Review*, No. CIL and with which may be compared the no less spirited language of a French Lay, first transposed into English by Mr. Way, the prince of translators in his way.

GENT. MAG. June, 1833.



Thou smilest too?—sweet smile, whose charm

Has struck my soul with wild alarm,  
And, when I see thee, bids disarm  
Each vital power.

Speechless I gaze: the flame within  
Runs swift o'er all my quiv'ring skin;  
My eye-balls swim; with dizzy din  
My brain reels round;

And cold drops fall; and tremblings frail  
Seize every limb; and grassy pale  
I grow; and then—together fail  
Both sight and sound!"

Of this celebrated ode of Sappho, the earliest translation is by Catullus; while the versions of it in English are almost without number; and wisely, therefore, has Mr. Merivale availed himself of the beauties of his predecessors, nor hesitated to adopt the first line from Philips's translation, and the epithet 'grassy pale' from that of the *Edinburgh Reviewer*, quoted above.

For other specimens of happy versions we may refer to p. 97:

"Attic Maiden, breathing still  
Of the fragrant flowers that blow  
On Hymettus' purpled hill,  
Whence the streams of honey flow;  
Wherefore thus a captive bear  
To your nest the grasshopper?

Noisy prattler, cease to do  
To your fellow-prattler wrong:  
Kind should not its kind pursue,—  
Least of all the heirs of song.  
Prattler! seek some other food  
For your noisy prattling brood.

Both are ever on the wing,  
Wanderers both in foreign bowers,  
Both succeed the parting spring,  
Both depart with summer hours.  
—Those who love the minstrel lay  
Should not on each other prey."

P. 125:

"Snow on! hail on! cast darkness all  
around me! [nings wound me!  
Let loose thy thunders! with thy light-  
---I care not, Jove, but thy worst rage defy;  
Nor will I cease to revel till I die. [roar  
Spare but my life—and, let thy thunders  
And lightnings flash—I'll only revel more.  
Thunderer! a God more potent far than  
thee— [dens me."  
To whom thou too hast yielded—mad-

P. 177:

"Queen of the Zephyr's breezy cape! to  
thee  
This polish'd shell, the treasure of the sea,  
Her earliest offspring, young Selena bears,  
Join'd with the incense of her maiden  
prayers.

Erewhile with motion, power and sense  
 endued,  
 Alive it floated on the parent flood;  
 When, if the gale more rudely breath'd,  
 it gave  
 Its natural sail expanded to the wave;  
 But while the billows slept upon the shore,  
 And the tempestuous winds forgot to roar,  
 Like some proud galley floated on the tide,  
 And busy feet the want of oars supplied.  
 Shipwreck'd at last upon the Julian strand,  
 It now, Arsinoë, asks thy favouring  
 hand;— [hail,  
 No more its vows the plaintive halcyon  
 For the soft breathings of a western gale;  
 But that, O mighty queen! thy genial  
 power  
 On young Selena every gift may shower,  
 That love with beauteous innocence can  
 share: [prayer!"  
 For these, and only these, accept the

P. 230 :

"Wandering Bee, who lov'st to dwell  
 In the vernal rose-bud's call,  
 Wherefore leave thy place of rest,  
 To light on Heliodora's breast?  
 Is it thus you mean to show,  
 When flies the shaft from Cupid's bow,  
 What a sweet and bitter smart  
 It leaves within the wounded heart?  
 Yes, thou friend to lovers, yes—  
 I thy meaning well can guess—  
 'Tis a truth too soon we learn,  
 —Go! with thy lesson home return!"

All these are from the pen of Mr. Merivale; while the following, due to his friend, Mr. Keen, it would be too bad to omit. p. 107 :

*On a Statue of Cupid Sleeping.*

"Deep in the bosom of a shady grove  
 We found conceal'd, the truant god of love.  
 The boy was sleeping; and his smiling  
 face [grace.  
 Glow'd like a ripe peach with a purple  
 Unarm'd he lay—his bow and quiver hung  
 Upon the leafy boughs of trees; among  
 Roses fresh-blown his little head repos'd,  
 And round his laughing lips, that half-  
 unclos'd,  
 Invited kisses, dropping from on high,  
 A swarm of golden bees began to ply  
 Their busy task; as if no hive could prove  
 So fit for honey as the mouth of Love."

On some occasions, however, we think Mr. Merivale, for to him the greater part of this volume belongs, has been by no means happy; and in proof of our assertion we beg to propose a new translation of Aristotle's Ode to Glory;\* which is the more remarkable as being the only occasion

where the Stagirite ever ventured upon Parnassus; though with far better success than Sir Isaac Newton did, of whose poetry we have only the following couplet preserved as a heir-loom amongst the senior wranglers at Cambridge :

"Oh, man! oh, man! thy life is like  
 A candle in a candlestick."

The translation, then, which we would suggest, as being far closer and not less spirited than Mr. Merivale's, is the following :

"Oh, danger-seeking Glory, through the  
 span  
 Of life the best and highest aim of man;  
 Say, have not Greeks, to win thy love, in  
 fight [delight?  
 Braved hottest perils, found in death  
 E'en Leda's twins, when felt thy dart than  
 death [breath  
 Keener, than gold more potent, than the  
 Of balmy sleep more grateful, with hearts  
 fired  
 By glory's charms, undaunted and untired  
 To honour march'd? nor with less eager  
 pace  
 Alcides battled on in Glory's race;  
 For love of thee Achilles sought his doom;  
 For love of thee 'round Ajax came the  
 gloom [light  
 Of madness and of death; for thee of  
 Th' Atarnean's eyeballs widowed sunk  
 in night; [power  
 Him, therefore, shall the Muse by Poet's  
 The mortal make immortal. Glory's hour  
 Flits not from such, who hand and heart  
 have given [heaven."  
 To crown with honours due the child of

We cannot close this notice without expressing our hope that Mr. Merivale will be able ere long to put into execution the plan mentioned in p. 263, of publishing another volume, in which the Gnomic and larger Elegiac pieces will be included.

*Græcorum Casuum Analysis. De veris  
 Casuum Verborum, Inflectionumque in  
 Genere, Natura, et Origine, atque  
 etiam de Veris Græcorum Nominum  
 flectendorum legibus brevis Disputatio, a Carolo Senger. Accedunt  
 Utilissimæ quædam parum adhuc per-  
 spectas leges Euphonicæ; item de*

following passage of Bk. I. c. 33. καὶ προσωφίρουσα ἰς μὴν τοὺς παλαιούς τε ἰσχυόν, οἷς δ' ἐπαμυνεῖται χάριν, ὑμῖν δ' αὐτοῖς ἀριτήν: for so that passage ought to be read, in lieu of the unintelligible ἰς μὴν τοὺς πολλοὺς ἀριτήν, οἷς δ' ἐπαμυνεῖται χάριν ὑμῖν δ' αὐτοῖς ἰσχυόν.

\* In thus translating Ἀριτὴ, *Glory*, we have the authority of Thucydides in the

*Accentibus, ac de Casibus Latinis Disputationes breves, et inscribitur Sanscritorum Casuum formatio.*

SUCH is the title-page of a small volume, consisting of seventy closely-printed pages, and properly written in defiance of the fashion of the day, that shrinks from every appearance of scholarship, in the common medium of the learned; and which, barring a few inaccuracies that an Englishman can scarcely avoid, is in a style of Latinity highly creditable to its author, and worthy the classical son of the classical Rector of Welsh Bicknor. As regards, however, the subject matter of this Analysis, we fear that Mr. Seager, jun. will find scarcely a dozen persons in England competent to enter upon an enquiry that turns upon the affinity of Greek and Sanscrit, and fewer still, who will be ready to concede, were the affinity proved to be greater than it is, that such a discovery will enable us to explain a single circumstance connected with the phenomena of the origin and progress of a language at once so simple and complex as Greek.

That a portion of the theory adopted by Mr. Seager is founded on truth may be safely admitted; for that the terminations of nouns and verbs are only parts of words, which originally had some meaning, and that all the variations of forms are to be traced to the addition, omission, and permutation of letters, are facts which have been proved satisfactorily by various philologists, nor was it necessary, we think, to say a word more on that subject. The grand difficulty, and

the one to which we would direct the attention of all who feel an interest in such inquiries, is to ascertain what each letter in Greek means singly, and what when united to others, and why certain combinations of letters express certain modes of thought and action; for till such previous questions are settled satisfactorily, it will be impossible to understand why the inflexions of nouns are what they are, or why they exist at all in Greek, seeing that some languages can dispense with them in part, and others entirely.

But though Mr. Seager has trod, it would seem unconsciously, in the path of preceding philologists, still has he in some instances hazarded opinions quite original; especially when he asserts (p. 34) that  $\psi$  is not made up of  $\pi$ ,  $\beta$ , or  $\phi$ , nor  $\xi$  of  $\pi$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\chi$ ; although the counter opinion is fully established by the facts connected with the formation of the future of verbs of the first and second conjugation, where  $\psi$  is the characteristic of verbs ending in  $\pi$ ,  $\beta$ , or  $\phi$ , and  $\xi$  of those ending in  $\pi$ ,  $\gamma$ , or  $\chi$ ; and the same fact is likewise shown from the inflexions of the nouns following:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. $\gamma\psi$ i. e. $\gamma\pi$ - $\pi\tau$ which makes $\gamma\pi$ - $\pi\tau$ .           |  |
| 2. $\lambda\psi$ i. e. $\lambda\pi$ - $\beta\tau$ — $\lambda\pi$ - $\beta\tau$ .              |  |
| 3. $\pi\psi$ i. e. $\pi$ - $\phi\tau$ — $\pi$ - $\phi\tau$ .                                  |  |
| 4. $\epsilon\lambda\xi$ i. e. $\epsilon\lambda$ - $\pi\tau$ — $\epsilon\lambda$ - $\pi\tau$ . |  |
| 5. $\alpha\xi$ i. e. $\alpha$ - $\gamma\tau$ — $\alpha$ - $\gamma\tau$ .                      |  |
| 6. $\sigma\tau\xi$ i. e. $\sigma\tau$ - $\chi\tau$ — $\sigma\tau$ - $\chi\tau$ .              |  |

in all of which the  $\epsilon$  is merely the characteristic of the genitive, and not - $\tau$ , as shown by Markland, who was the first to remark that the original nominative of all imparisyllabic nouns in Greek could be known by merely taking away the  $\tau$  of the genitive.

*Introduction to the study of English Botany*, by GEORGE BANKS, F.L.S.—This is a very neat, well arranged, and accurate synopsis of the Linnæan system of arranging the vegetable creation. That great founder of botanical science, perceiving the inaccuracy of former classifications, divided the vegetable world into classes, orders, genera, and species. In the minute and delicate organs of *Fructification*, he perceived a principle which might form the basis of a scientific system. That it has its disadvantages must be allowed; that it makes similitude of form and natural habits give way before it; that it constrains nature herself within the artificial rules of system, so as to bring together into systematic alliances, plants differing widely in their native

habits and appearance,—this is a disadvantage, which Jussieu and other botanists have acknowledged and attempted to remedy. Linnæus's arrangements must however for ever remain a great monument of his genius and his science. The small work before us is an admirable introduction to the study of the Linnæan system: it is its grammar—full, accurate, and well arranged; and, by its plates, giving every facility to the explanation of its terms. A second edition, called for by the public, has proved to the author the value of his work.

*Dissertation concerning the Chronological Numbers of Daniel, and the Revelation of St. John, in a Letter to the Bishop of Limerick*, by the Rev. P. Atwood, Fellow

of Magd. Coll. Camb.—This Dissertation is intended as a supplement to Mr. Atwood's former work on Prophecy. Amid the various, contending, and contradictory theories which have sprung up in all their rank and short-lived luxuriance on the rich hot-bed of the apocalyptic numbers, Mr. Atwood distinguishes himself by a soundness and sobriety, which do not always accompany the erudition of the scholar who has once plunged into a subject so surrounded with difficulty. Mr. Atwood reasons thus: while the prophecies of ancient Scripture pointed out to the world the fates and downfall of particular states and cities, as Tyre, Babylon, Edom, Moab, &c., would it be likely to be silent as to far greater and more important events that were to bear with immediate pressure on the interests of religion, and to affect the spiritual welfare of the world. Consequently, he sees a clear denunciation of the two greatest religious events after the foundation of Christianity—the rise of Mahometanism and the characteristics of Popery. The "little horn" was indicative of the Mahometan power, symbolized by the third great beast of the vision of Daniel. The fourth great beast in the same vision, is no other than the Roman Empire. The author considers that 1800 years were appointed as the term of the duration of these two great impostures, and that 1800 of these years have now expired; so that the generation of man now rising into maturity will live to witness their extinction. With regard to the observations on the arrival of the Millennium which is to follow the downfall of the antichristian powers, and of the future destinies and glories of the purified and exalted Church, we must refer to the book itself for information; but with regard to the doctrine of the Millennium, so boldly and so frequently announced, and so steadfastly believed by many modern writers, we beg earnestly to refer to what is said by the truly learned and judicious Whist, at the end of his admirable Commentaries. It was a doctrine known to few, and very sparingly mentioned for the two first centuries; and it was brought into notice from the opposition it met with from Origen; and it finally was rejected by a considerable majority of the most learned Christians.

*Analysis of Inorganic Bodies*, by S. BERZELIUS; translated from the French by C. O. RZES.—No name stands higher in the analytic department of Chemistry than that of Berzelius. No one has shown greater ingenuity of contrivance, or accuracy of analysis in the Mechanical Processes of the Science; and no one has therefore developed the great laws of Chemistry more success-

fully than he. The minute changes and the reactions occurring in the analysis of the inorganic forms of nature, are here most carefully and skilfully exhibited.

*Plan of a Poor Law for Ireland*. By G. P. SCAORZ, Esq. 1833.—A subject of the deepest interest, judiciously and earnestly considered. The situation of the Irish poor must affect the feelings, and indeed alarm the minds of all: a gradually accumulating mass of poverty, wretchedness, and crime, seems hanging in fearful weight over the country; and even now ready to involve all, including the sufferers themselves, in one inevitable ruin. That the Government of England, though so loudly called on in this and other works to find a correction of these increasing ills, in the relief given by a Poor Law, still hesitates, still protracts its determination, we do not wonder; it is a momentous step, and one never to be recalled—*nullo vestigio retrosum*—but it probably will be instituted, and safely and beneficially, if shaped by temperate consideration, and accompanied by other salutary and useful regulations. The Poor Laws of England may be at once a guide and a warning.

*Seven Sermons on the Lord's Supper*, by the Rev. C. GIBBLESTON, Vicar of Sedgely.—This is an additional contribution to the cause of sound and practical religion, by a very pious and excellent divine. The neglect of the Sacrament has become too common a mark of Christian carelessness; and these sermons are well adapted to recall the wandering minds of those who read them, to a sense of their duty, and of the danger of neglecting an ordinance established by Christ.

*Miscellaneous Kingdom, a Poem*, by ALICE BULMER.—Miss Bulmer has written a poem as long as both of Milton's epics united. It will be for the impartial consideration of future ages to which of the two it thinks proper to allot the preference. There is a difference—Milton writes in blank verse, Miss Bulmer in rhyme; Milton has no songs in his poem, Miss Bulmer many; Milton has many noble characters and grand personifications, Miss Bulmer has none of these. This parallel might be maintained for some time; but we are afraid that it would be at the expense of our venerable, old, and sightless bard. We must therefore close it by giving decidedly the preference to Miss Bulmer's poem over *Paradise Lost*; inasmuch as it is longer, is also in rhyme, is not so difficult to understand, and does not burden the memory afterwards so inconveniently as the other does.



## FINE ARTS.

## ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Concluded from p. 443.)

CALCOTT has this year presented us with six subjects of a very pleasing and picturesque character. The first is the 'Shepherd's Boys with their Dogs,' and the surrounding scenery has certainly a very Claude-like effect. The next is 'Harvest in the Highlands,' in which the landscape presents a picture quite illustrative; the figures are by Landseer. 'Entrance to Pisa from Leghorn,' and the 'Port of Lavone, in the Gulf of Genoa,' are very gorgeous pictures, in which there is a fine glow of colouring. 'Morning on the Lower Rhine,' and 'Morning, an Italian landscape,' are subjects exactly calculated for the genius of Calcott. They are full of natural beauty, and executed with the highest finish of colouring.

HOWARD's 'Peasant of the kingdom of Naples,' is a pleasing subject, executed with great skill and taste. His 'Chaldean Shepherd contemplating the heavenly bodies,' is a subject of the imagination, very poetically conceived, and distinguished by a fine tone and softness of colouring. Besides these, Howard has three portraits, executed in the first style of art.

JONES (GEORGE, R. A.) has exhibited seven subjects, chiefly of an historical character. 'Godiva preparing to ride through Coventry,' is rather a hackneyed subject, and we perceive no new feature in the present composition to recommend it to public notice. 'Leila,' is a purely poetical composition from Lord Byron's "Glauc." She truly appears, as the poet observes, a "form of life and light." The 'Fire of London,' is a subject full of disagreeable objects, and, whatever justice the painter may have done it, it is only productive of painful sensations. 'Cleopatra quitting the battle of Actium,' is a finely grouped picture, perfectly classical in its details. Jones has three other subjects, consisting of views of Ghent, Prague, and Antwerp.

LANDSEER, as usual, shines pre-eminent in his representations of animal nature. His 'Jack in office,' where a surly looking bull-dog is guarding the meat from a crowd of hungry dogs, is full of canine expression and artist-like effect. No. 351, is a composition taken from the 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' and represents Sir Walter Scott, (a faithful portrait), seated at the bottom of the Rhymer's Glen. The stag-hounds and terriers, as accompaniments to the picture, are in Landseer's best manner. His other subjects are 'Deer and deer-hounds in a mountain torrent,' and 'Mr. W. Wigram's hunters.'

PICKERSGILL and SUEZ appear to be fully inspired by the spirit of portrait painting, and doubtless they find it more profitable than the genius of poetry or history; for they have taken especial care, being Royal Academicians, to have full complements of goodly-looking viages to advertise their talents as artists in their particular line. Their portraits, however, being usually those of public characters, are perhaps of more general interest than the mere 'portrait of a lady' or 'portrait of a gentleman' could be, and therefore some reasonable excuse may be made. Pickersgill's subjects consist of portraits of Baron Humboldt; the Speaker of the House of Commons; the Earl of Eldon, painted for the hall of Merchant Taylors; the Marquess of Bath, painted for the town-hall of Warminster; Rev. Dr. Jones, President of Exeter College, Oxford; Earl Spencer, painted for the Royal Institution; Lord Henley; and 'portrait of a lady.'

SUEZ has portraits of the Bishop of Winchester, habited as a prelate of the Order of the Garter; Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart.; Right Hon. Sir Thomas Denman; Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart.; Marquess Wellesley; John G. Ravenshaw, Esq.; and Christopher Hughes, Esq. American Minister at Stockholm.

STANFIELD has two views, highly distinguished for perspective effect, viz. 'Venice, from the Dogana,' and a 'Scene on the Coast of France.'

WESTALL has presented us with the full complement of subjects, eight in number, but all of a diversified and generally pleasing character. The most prominent is 'The Death of King James the Second, at the palace of St. Germain en Laye, in 1701.' The persons standing around the bed-side are well known in history, and their portraits are presumed to be correct likenesses. The grouping is judiciously arranged, and the shading and colouring effectively managed. The principal character in the death-bed group is Louis the Fourteenth; and the others are Cardinal de Noailles, Archbishop of Paris; the youth kneeling is the Prince James Edward, afterwards called the Pretender; behind him is the Duke of Perth, his governor, whose right hand is pressed upon the clasped hands of the Duke of Berwick, as if endeavouring to allay the too audible expression of that nobleman's grief; on the left of the Duke of Berwick is the Earl of Middleton; the ecclesiastic kneeling in front is Father Sanders, King James's confessor; in the back ground are the Bishop and his attendants, retiring after the administration of the sacrament of extreme unction.

The subject next in importance is 'Simeon and the Prophetess Anna in the temple at Jerusalem, acknowledging the infant Jesus to be the Lord's Christ,' from Luke, ch. ii. His other subjects consist of landscapes of a general character.

On passing, in hasty review, over the whole Collection of this year's Exhibition, several subjects of a general and pleasing nature arrested our attention—the productions of artists less known than those we have already enumerated. Among the rest we should recommend to the attention of visitors the following:

No. 205. 'Scene at a Festa,' by P. WILLIAMS. 269. 'The Young Entomologist,' J. WATSON GORDON. 341. 'The Industrious Mother,' T. S. GOOD. 336. 'Taking the Veil,' T. UWIN. 308. 'A Young Florentine listening to an Anthem,' T. BODDINGTON. 360. 'Snap-apple Night, or All-Hallow Eve, in Ireland,' D. MCCLISE; full of expression and humorous incident. 408. 'Rembrandt in his Painting-room,' A. FRASER: an admirable picture. 475. 'The Charter of Religious Liberty,' H. L. SMITH. 454. 'A Village School,' T. WALTER: capital. 398. 'Interior of a Fisherman's Cottage,' T. CLATER. 1018. 'Sicilian Peasants singing to the Virgin,' J. SEVERN. 23. 'Shepherds and Dogs,' A. W. CALLOTT. 24. 'View near Hendon,' W. J. ELLIOTT. 60. 'A Scene in the Moors, Yorkshire,' A. VICKERS, senior. 284. 'Lock Mellen,' and 365. 'Dartmoor,' F. R. LEE. 294. 'Le Chateau de Foix,' in the Pyrenees, P. H. ROGERS. 319. 'Landscape and Cattle,' T. S. COOPER. 334. 'Near Matlock,' F. C. LEWIS.

#### Architectural Drawings.

The Library ought solely to be appropriated to this class of productions. At present great confusion is occasioned by the mixture of portraits with buildings, by the arrangement of some in corners, and others in bad lights, working an injury to the few which are exhibited, and effectually excluding many others.

In the present year a few architectural designs have strayed into the adjacent room; one in particular, No. 558, a small drawing of a church, has a description attached to it in the Catalogue which belongs to another subject, and, in fact, is not at all noticed.

In the Council Room are three models: 961. *The New Church at Tunstall, Staffordshire, recently erected under the superintendence of Mr. F. BROWN.*—The old design, which we previously criticized at Lambeth (VOL. CI. pt. i. p. 297) with a few alterations for the worse. The meeting-house body, and most of the particu-

lars there described, are retained; but the whole is in this design made the vehicle for lancet windows. The favourite diminutive spire, already used at Lambeth and Queen-street (VOL. CII. pt. i. p. 9) is carefully preserved, and mounted on a square tower, rising most uncomfortably from the ridge of the roof. How sparing of their pencils are our architects! Two designs will serve in some hands for a dozen churches; a large naked ball, with a pepper-box tower perched on the apex of its roof, is made to run the gauntlet of all the Grecian orders, or at least something like them; the same body, with a tiny spire, is then tortured into a "Gothic" chapel. Truly we have lived to see an age of mannerism in architecture.

963. *The Gateway of York Castle.* P. F. ROBINSON.—A modern entrance of massive proportions, designed in the style of the ancient gates of that venerable city.

The designs for churches are not numerous. 967 and 1006. *A Church lately erected at Monymore, by the Drapers' Company, on their Estate in the County of Londonderry.* W. J. BOORM, are too small to convey an adequate idea of the structure; the style appears to be Norman, but the proportions and general air of the building more resemble the class of churches which were in fashion at the commencement of the last century.

Mr. VULLIAMY exhibits 973. *The principal part of the New Church in Webster Square;* and Mr. FOWLER 1107, *the New Church, St. John, Paddington;* of both of which we shall have occasion to speak at large hereafter.

984. *Design for a Gothic Church.* J. PROCTOR, is a shewy design of the modern Gothic school. The square tower, mounted with a tall octagon shaft, capped with a spire of awfully slender proportions, is formed on no principles sanctioned by any steeples of antiquity.

994. *View, Elevation, and Plan of a design for a Private Chapel proposed to be erected for a Gentleman in Essex.* H. BOSTOCK.—The drawings are on a scale too minute to allow of a critical opinion being formed upon the detail. The style is Norman; the doorway, an enriched circular arch, is formed within another arch of loftier proportions, which reaches to the gable, giving the elevation the appearance of a disjoined chancel, in which the western entrance of the destroyed nave had been inserted. The wide windows may be something too wide for the style; the entire design is remarkable for its singularity, and is not destitute of merit.

Several of the rejected designs for *Fishmongers'-hall* are exhibited in this as well as the preceding exhibitions.

The whole are Grecian; and an uniformity pervades many of them, the very worst of which cannot, in point of design, rank much below the pile of masonry which is now building at the north-west foot of London Bridge.

The Birmingham Grammar School has furnished three designs.

1016 By P. M. NELSON. *The Principal Front*.—It shows a hexastyle Corinthian portico in the centre, and two lanterns of Demosthenes at the extremities. The actual utility of the last structures is questionable; architects would do well to consider that either a real or an apparent use is necessary to every member of a good building.

1006. *The School and Master's House*. T. W. PULLEN.—Tudor architecture, with bay windows.

1005. J. H. CLARKE.—In the same style, but in a better taste.

The New Hungerford Market is shown in two views by Mr. FOWLER, the architect: 992. *The Wharf front*. 404. *The Hall*. The latter is a fine building, and the design highly creditable to the architect's genius. It is formed on the same plan and arrangement with the Basilica churches of ancient Rome, the aisles being wider than in the original. Engravings have been already published in our number for September last.

1019. *Facade of the new English Opera House, to be erected in the new Street opposite Waterloo Bridge*. S. BEAZLEY.—A plain building, with a portico and dome.

1004. *Design for the Office of the Law Life Assurance Society, in Fleet Street*. J. SNAW.—This building will occupy the site to the westward of St. Dunstan's church. The design, by the son of the architect of the church, is in the latest style of Old English domestic architecture: it has a circular bow window, and the detail is in imitation of Northumberland House.

The Old English domestic architecture seems to be increasing in favour. There are several designs; the most interesting is

1014. *The Thornbury Tower of Cossey Hall, Norfolk, the Seat of Lord Stafford*. J. BUCKLER.—This design of our friend, Mr. J. C. Buckler, is a lofty tower with attached staircase turret, capped with machicolations of the bold character which distinguishes the fine old tower of Thornbury Castle. The drawing shows but little of the entire additions made to the ancient seat by Mr. Buckler; but enough is given to exhibit the complete revival of ancient English architecture which may be witnessed in this fine seat. The entire design shows a man-

sion which even Sir Reginald Bray or Cardinal Wolsey might have acknowledged.

1030. *Methley Hall, Yorkshire, the Seat of the Earl of Melbourne*, J. C. BUCKLER, shows the additions made by A. SALVIN, F.S.A. architect. The transformation of this house from a heavy square mass, with small windows, to a handsome design in the Elizabethan style, is very creditable to the taste and ability of the architect. He seems to have kept in view the beautiful design of Heath Hall, near Wakefield. The two towers, which are the boldest and most distinguished features of the original, have been happily placed on the bow windows of the old front, which we apprehend has not been pulled down, but only cased, and enlarged or curtailed, as was deemed necessary. The south front, with its hall and porch, retains its ancient appearance; a magnificent wing has been added to it on the north side, which contributes greatly to the extent of the building. Remembering Methley in its old condition, and knowing that it presented difficulties which some architects would have found insurmountable, we think Mr. Salvin has here presented us not only with a fair proof of his talents as an architect, but of his judicious attention to this model of antiquity.

1008. *Margem, now building for E. R. Mansel Talbot, Esq. M. P.* T. HORRER. Furnished with ample funds and excellent material in stone of a very fine quality and colour, aided by a situation distinguished for beauty and richness of scenery, the house being backed by a noble line of hills richly clothed, and separated from the ruins of the abbey by a steep slope converted into a flower garden, ornamented with a fountain throwing a column of water to a great height, the architect possessed opportunities which fall but to the lot of very few: the consequences of the first qualification are seen in the abundance of ornament which is lavished on the design, the outline and character of which does not appear to us to be suited to the scenery. There is an accumulation of bay windows, battlements, chimney stacks, and pinnacles, on walls of different elevations and projections, assuming on the whole what is generally known as a picturesque character, with which the long lines of blue slate roof are not quite in keeping. Over the whole rises a tower, apparently copied from Melbury, in Dorsetshire, the seat of the Earl of Chester, on account, perhaps, of family connexions rather than for the beauty of its form. The top has a crowd of pinnacles; but it rises over the roof of the house without a single feature to balance it. The windows, turrets, and

gables are loaded with panels and other ornaments, which are multiplied in the subordinate features of the design; as, for instance, on the walls enclosing the offices and the gates on the terrace. The architect's authorities are plain: we have no difficulty in discovering forms and features from Hengrave, Cossey, Barsham, Thorpland Hall, and other well-known mansions remarkable for the beauty of their brick work; but which particulars have been, without regard to consistency, copied in stone in the design before us.

There are some other designs which our space will not allow us to notice. We think the Villa school of the last thirty years is fast sinking into oblivion. Its features are observable in many of the designs we have alluded to; but we hope its rejection will soon become universal.

Among the restorations of ancient buildings, we observe an interior of *Crosby Hall*, by E. L. BLACKBURN, No. 986. This shows the Hall, if the floors were removed and a screen erected; and it may be viewed as an idea of what may one day be effected by the labours of the Committee now sitting.

1007. *View of the east end of the Mayor's Chapel, at Bristol*. J. HARRIS. Showing the altar, an ancient design of three Tudor canopies, now restored, with a painting of a dead Christ in the centre, occupying the space usually filled with the decalogue, and surmounted by a fine window of stained glass. It is by no means so elaborate in its details as many works of the period, and is on that account worthy the attention of our New Church architects, who would much better fulfil their vocation by consulting ancient authorities than by obtruding on the public their own designs.

The idea of a new House of Commons has given rise, we apprehend, to two designs.

971. *Architectural elevation of an idea for a new Palace of Legislation*. W. M'ILROSE BAROON. "A palace of legislation!" is a term unknown to England. The present design is a combination of various ancient buildings. There is a screen composed of the Athenian Propylæum forming the centre, with a copy of the Arch of Titus at each end of the facade; over the whole rises a Roman Corinthian temple. Why are various buildings, each having a separate use and appropriation in their original construction, to be jumbled together to form a huge structure to which they are by no means applicable? Why not design something original? Are we to see nothing but bare copies from the antique?

978. *Design for a House of Commons* is very commonplace; a Hall with a side

with a portico in the midst, added by rows of niches.

997. No. 2 of a series of designs for City buildings; the Guildhall. R. C. CARPENTER. This is not an English Town-hall, but a Flemish Hotel de Ville, with its long range of windows and steeple. We could wish to see architects attending a little to national peculiarities. Every territory, and every subdivision of a territory, possesses an individuality in the style of its buildings. A judicious architect would attend to this. For ourselves, we could no more reconcile the sight of a Salisbury spire on the Acropolis than we could sanction the addition of a Doric portico to Westminster Abbey; so the old English Town-hall would be more interesting to our vision than this tall foreigner, with its long line of front.\*

*The Episcopal Palace at Wells*, by Mr. BUCKLER, is a view of a fine pile of ancient domestic architecture; but our old acquaintances *St. Saviour's Choir* and *Rochester Transcript* appeared with such new faces that we could scarce recognize them. In the present advanced state of architectural drawing, we were rather surprised at meeting with such unfaithful representations.

We can only briefly notice an interesting comparative drawing, (980), being *Elevations of the west front of old St Paul's, the Towers of Mechlen and Cologne, (as designed), of Vienna, Strasbourg, and the great Pyramid of Egypt, to one scale*. T. H. CLARKE. By such drawings as this the real magnitude of buildings can alone be justly appreciated. We have seen many such exhibited at Sir J. Soane's lectures, and they convey volumes of information.

There are various views of buildings of antiquity, which we are compelled to pass over.

E. I. C.

*Specimens of Ancient Furniture*, by HENRY SHAW, F.S.A. Part III.—We have to return our acknowledgments to Mr. Shaw, for having taken our hint of furnishing the presumed dates of the various subjects. The plates in this part are: The Reading-desk in Detling Church, Kent (about 1350); and that in Ramsey Church, Huntingdonshire (about 1450), both very beautiful appendages of our national architecture; the Salt-cellar at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, presented by Bishop Fox, the

\* By the way, there is a drawing by Mr. SMALLWOOD in this Exhibition of a building of this class, the Hotel de Ville, Ypres, very remarkable for a uniform succession of windows in an unbroken line to a greater extent than any we have before observed.

founder, about 1517, a plate of more than the ordinary size, and coloured after the curious original; a table at Leeds Castle, Kent (about 1600); and the beautifully carved ebony chair, given by Charles II. to Elias Ashmole, Esq. and now in the museum at Oxford.

*Painted Window at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.*—A very accurate representation of this curious window, drawn, etched, and coloured after the original, by Mr. J. BARAK SWAINE, has lately been published. This painted window is of the age of Henry VII. and is said to have been painted at Dort, and intended as a present from the magistrates there to Henry VII. to ornament his chapel at Westminster Abbey. It was, however, never put up there, but was placed in the Abbey of Waltham, and at the dissolution removed to New Hall, in Essex, where it was carefully preserved till about the middle of the last century, when it passed into the hands of Mr. Olmuis and from him to Mr. Conyers, of Copt Hall; from whom it was purchased in 1758 by the parish of St. Margaret for 400 guineas, and now forms a much-admired ornament to that beautiful church. This print is creditable to the industry of Mr. Swaine, and forms an excellent illustration to Pennant's *London*.

*The Interior of Covent-Garden Theatre,* drawn and engraved by ROBERT WM. BILLINGS, deserves patronage as a clever mastery of a very difficult piece of perspective. It is a handsome print, occupying a surface of 23½ in. by 15½. The copy before us presents an effective outline; but will be capable of higher finish either by the graver or by colouring.

use of printing, this art was maintained at a high state of perfection in Italy.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

### *New Works announced for Publication.*

*SNAPE's Peerage of the British Empire*, exhibiting its present State, and deducing the existing Descents from the Ancient Nobility of England, Scotland, and Ireland; with the Arms engraved by Mr. S. WILLIAMS.

*Letters on the Divine Origin and Authority of the Holy Scriptures.* By the Rev. JAMES CARLILE, of Dublin.

*The Scripture Teacher's Assistant.* By HENRY ALTHAM.

*Three Weeks in Palestine and Lebanon; with views.*

*Sacred Poems, for Sundays and Holidays.* By Mrs. WEST, author of *Letters to a Young Man*.

*Travels in the United States and Canada.* By J. FINCH, Esq. Cor. Mem. Nat. Hist. Soc. Montreal, &c. &c.

*On Man, his Motives, their Use, Operation, Opposition, and Results.* By WILLIAM BAGSHAW, Clerk.

*Traditionary Stories of Old Families, and Legendary Illustrations of Family History.* By ANDREW PICKER, author of *the Dominic's Legacy*.

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*The 3rd and concluding Number of a Collection of Doorways from Ancient Buildings in Greece and Italy*, expressly measured and drawn for this work. By T. L. DONALDSON.

*Mr. BROCKEDON's Personal Narrative of his Journey*, made to illustrate the Passes of the Alps.

*Sketch of a Complete System of Colonial Law.* By FRANCIS NEALE, Esq. M.A. Barrister at Law.

*Observations on the proposed Legislative Changes in Factory Labour.*

*History of the Manufacturing Population*, comprising its Moral, Social, and Physical Conditions, &c.

*Domesticated Animals*, considered with reference to Civilization and the Arts; with engravings.

*The first Number of a new English version of the great work of CUVIER, "Le Regne Animal," or "The Animal Kingdom."*

*No. I. of the Encyclopædia of Romance.* By the Rev. HENRY MARTINEAU.

*Magazine of Botany and Gardening.* By J. RENNIE, M.A. Professor of Natural History, King's College, London.

## ROYAL SOCIETY.

May 30. The Duke of Sussex, Pres.  
Read, 1. Observations on the comet of 1832, by Mr. Henderson, Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope; 2. On the supposed powers of suction of the common Leech, by T. A. Knight, esq.; 3. Experimental researches on electricity, fourth series, by Mr. Faraday.

June 6. Francis Baily, esq. V.P.

Read, On the resistance of fluids to bodies passing through them, by Mr. Walker (see our two last numbers, pp. 354, 459); and, On certain chemical researches, by Dr. Graham of Edinburgh.

June 13. The Duke of Sussex, Pres.

Read, Observations on the structure of shells and molluscous animals, by Mr. Grey; and part of a paper relating to the medulla oblongata and medulla spinalis, by Dr. Marshall Hall.

June 20. Dr. Macon in the chair.

The Duke of Buccleugh and Sir Thomas Denman, the Lord Chief Justice, were elected Fellows.

Read, Mr. Faraday's experimental researches on electricity, fifth series; and the titles of several other papers.

Adjourned to November.

## GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 17. Mr. Murchison's paper on the Geology of the counties of Salop, Hereford, Radnor, Brecon, and Caermarthen, was concluded.

May 1. Read, a paper by Captain Basil Hall, on the machine for regulating high temperatures, invented by his father the late Sir James Hall, Bart. and used by him in his experiments on the fusion of limestone and various other rocks. The instrument, and the whole of the experiments, were presented to the Society. There was also communicated an extract from a letter of Mr. Telfair, describing a specimen of volcanic conglomerate, containing fragments of the teeth of a hippopotamus, found in Madagascar.

May 15. Read, Observations on the cliffs in the neighbourhood of Harwich, by Mr. James Mitchell; On a fossil in the museum of the Bristol Institution, by Dr. Huxley; and a geological memoir on the valley of the river Medway and the adjacent country, by Mr. Robert Dadd. Presents were received of the Townland survey of the county of Londonderry, from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and a complete set of the Admiralty Charts, from the Lords Commissioners.

May 29. Read, On the Apriocrinites, or Pear Encrinites, found at Bradford in Wiltshire, by Channing Pearce, esq. F.G.S.; and, On the tertiary formation of the province of Granada, and part of that of Seville, by Col. Charles Silver-  
p. F.G.S.

June 12. Read, 1. A notice on some specimens from the coal shale of Killybegh, and the subjacent limestone in the county of Fermanagh, by Sir Philip Egerton, Bart.; 2. On the Osseous caves in the neighbourhood of Palermo, by Samuel Peace Pratt, esq.; 3. Description of a mass of meteoric iron found in the province of Zacatecas, Mexico, and other masses in Potosi, &c., by Capt. Colquhoun, R.A.

Adjourned to November 6.

OXFORD, June 14.

The Prizes of 1833 have been adjudged to the following Gentlemen.—

*Latin Verse*: "Carthago." Wm. Norton Smyth, Commoner of Brasen-nose College.

*English Essay*: "On Emulation." H. Wall, B.A. St. Alban Hall.

*Latin Essay*: "De Atticorum Comœdia." William Palmer, B.A. Fellow of Magdalen College.

*English Verse, Newdigate*: "Granada." John Graham, Commoner of Wadham College.

*The Theological Essay*. "The analogy of God's dealings with men would not lead us to expect a Perpetual Succession of Miraculous Powers in the Church." H. W. Wilberforce, M.A. of Oriel College.

June 15. The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes, for the ensuing year, viz:—

*Latin Verse*: "Cicero ab exilio rediit Romam ingreditur."

*English Essay*: "The influence of the Roman conquests upon Literature and the Arts in Rome."

*Latin Essay*: "De provinciarum Romanarum administrandarum ratione."

*Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize*: "The Hospice of St. Bernard."

*The Theological Prize*, "The Sanctifying Influence of the Holy Ghost is indispensable to Human Salvation."

CAMBRIDGE, June 7.

The following prizes for 1833 have been adjudged as follows:—

*Poison Prize*—(For the best translation of a passage from Shakspeare into Greek verse.)—Henry Lushington, Trinity; subject, "King Richard II. Act III. Scene 2., beginning

K. Rich. "———Know'st thou not,  
That when the searching eye of heaven  
is hid,"

And ending—"For heaven still guards  
the right."

*Sir William Browne's medals*:—

*Greek Ode*—T. K. Selwyn, Trinity; subject, "Thermopylae."

*Latin Ode*—Henry Drury, Caius; subject, "Romanorum monumenta in Britannia reperta."



*Epigrams*—Charles Clayton, Caius; subject, "Prope ad summum prope ad exitum."

*June 13.* The following prizes were adjudged:—

*Members' Prizes for Bachelors of Arts*—James Hildyard, B.A., Christ's; subject, "Quenam praeipue sint labentis imperii indicia?" (No second prize adjudged.)

*Members' Prizes for Undergraduates*—  
1. Edward Thomas Vaughan, Christ's;  
2. William Macpherson, Trinity; subject, "Utrum Servorum manumissio in Insula Indorum Occidentaliu confestim facta, plus bona, aut mali secum afferat?"

#### COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

*May 27.* The fifth public assembly for the season took place in the spacious rooms of the college, and was attended by many of the nobility, and most of the medical men of eminence in the metropolis. The literary attraction of the evening was an elegant paper, from the pen of Sir Henry Hallford, read by himself, "On the death of certain eminent persons of antiquity;" from which the audience was given to understand that Sylla, the Dictator, died of an abscess; Flaccus, of pleurisy; and Pomponius Atticus, of dysentery, after having left off food and physic. The paper entered into an interesting and amusing parallel between the poisoning of Britannicus by Nero, and that of Sir Theodosius Boughton by Donellan, in our own country, about half a century ago, both deaths having been produced by laurel water; and, in conclusion, the last ten days of Alexander were described with as much minuteness as if the Macedonian hero had been a patient of the favourite physician of George the Fourth.

On one of the tables was placed an exquisite wax model of the human arm, divested of the skin; and the rest were covered with works of art and literature, quite in keeping with the objects and pursuits of the learned body to whom they belong.

The sixth and concluding meeting took place on the 24th of June, when a dissertation was read, "On the character and cure of the late influenza."

#### ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY, OXFORD.

*May 26.* The following queries were communicated by the President:—

What is the best theory with respect to the formation of soil?

How can we explain the congregating of birds, often belonging to different species, during winter?

What is the most plausible explanation of the perforation by *Pholades* of the pillars of the Temple of Serapis at Puzzuoli, near Naples, at a height so far above the present level of the Mediterranean?

Mr. Hope, of Merton, read a paper on the homoeopathic system of medicine. —Mr. Black read an account of a remarkable Roman Fibula, found near Abingdon.—The Secretary presented a paper on the mathematical conditions observed in the structure of the cells of bees, illustrated by a model.

*June 7.* An anonymous paper was read on the homoeopathic system of medicine, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Hope.—The Hon. C. Harris, of Oriel College, read a paper on a method of measuring the force of the wind.—Mr. Johnson, of Queen's College, read a paper on a peculiar missile used by the inhabitants of New Holland.—Mr. Curtis, F.L.S. read a paper on the structure of insects, particularly on their wings.

The President, after some remarks, proposed the following queries:—

1. Is there any sufficient reason for inferring, from the character of the organic remains found in rocks of different ages, that there has been a gradation in the races of animals created, from the simpler to the more complex forms: and if so, can the same inference be extended to vegetables, judging from the specimens of extinct species preserved in the coal and other strata?

2. Is it true that snow, resting on some slowly conducting substance, such as a plank of wood, melts more slowly than it would do elsewhere; and if so, is the fact to be explained by assuming that heat is constantly emanating from the interior of the earth?

3. What is the most satisfactory way of explaining the fact that high pressure steam does not scald?

#### LISTEDDVOD AND CAMBRIAN CONCERT.

*May 22.* This national charitable and musical festival was celebrated at the Freemasons' Hall, for the benefit of the Welch Charity School. Sir W. W. Wynne, as President of the Cymmrodorion, occupied the chief place on the dais, but Lord Kenyon acted as the conductor of the day's proceedings. Between the first and second parts the prizes were decided; a silver medal was presented to Master Hughes, a boy of six years of age, for his playing on the harp. The Concert consisted chiefly of songs, the airs of which were Welch; Mrs. Knyvett did some of them great justice with her very melodious and well-cultivated voice. But the most interesting portion of the entertainment was the aboriginal performances. Roberts, the blind harper from Carnarvon, played two pieces of considerable length, one of which, "Sweet Richard, with variations," had obtained for him the prize at Denbigh in 1828, with great delicacy and much rapidity of execution.



## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

June 6. W. R. Hamilton, esq., V.P.

Sir Henry Ellis, Sec. communicated some remarks, accompanying the exhibition of several casts of English royal seals, recently brought from Paris by Mr. Doubleday. The originals are chiefly among the antiquarian treasures of the Hotel Soubise. The earliest is assigned date are two of kings Offa and Edgar, (the statements of various antiquaries on which have been recapitulated by Sir Henry Ellis in *Archæologia*, vol. xviii. p. 14,) but which there is great reason, both from the appearance of the writing and of the wax, to suppose were forgeries, framed so late as the fourteenth century. The designs are, however, small heads (apparently antique gems), similar to those assigned to the early French kings, which are engraved in Mabillon, and the impressions are not dependant, but made on the parchment itself: the forgers had sufficient knowledge of the earliest charters to follow these peculiarities. The next in point of date are seals of Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, Geoffrey Plantagenet (1040), Henry the Second, John the King's son (afterwards King John), Richard, Queen Isabella, Edward the first Prince of Wales (1258), Isabella of France widow of Richard the Second, Edward the Black Prince, and others, several of which have never been published, nor are known to exist in this country.

T. F. Robinson, esq. F.S.A. communicated a plan, and some finely executed drawings, of the remains of the Chapter-house of St. Mary Abbey, at York. The carved ornaments of the door-way are beautiful specimens of Norman architectural sculpture, and equal to the work of any style or period. Mr. Robinson also communicated a sketch of the Roman tomb lately found at Dringhouses near York, and already noticed in our April number, p. 357. No bones, urn, or cinerary, were found in the sepulchre.

profusion of victuals, there were no less than thirty-six rounds of beef. Four players came from Wresail, (the mansion of that Earl of Northumberland whose household book was edited by Bishop Percy,) and from Bristol two minstrels, six trumpeters, and four waits, besides singing men and choristers. On the duke's journey to London, which occupied four days, his train was composed of 60 servants, and 25 horses.

Before leaving the chair, Mr. Hamilton read part of a letter from Sir William Gell, mentioning the discovery, among the archives of the monastery of Viterbo, of the original bull issued to bring to trial Simon de Montfort, after he had slain Prince Henry, son of Richard Earl of Cornwall, in the church of Viterbo, in revenge for the death of his father, the celebrated Simon Earl of Lancaster. It will be remembered that the kings of France and Navarre were present, and did not interfere, although Montfort is stated to have dragged his victim round the church by his hair.

June 13. Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P.

Sydney Smirke, esq. F.S.A. in confirmation of an observation of Mr. Gage in a late paper, that a cross was set up or sculptured on the walls of Saxon churches to commemorate their consecration, exhibited drawings of an ancient crypt in the church of St. John in Synchusa, having a cross carved on the wall.

T. Lister Parker, esq. F.S.A. exhibited drawings of the elegant carved screen at Golden Morden Church in Cambridgeshire, noticed in our number for April last, p. 250.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated a paper illustrative of a further portion of the ancient seals connected with English history, lately brought from France by Mr. Doubleday.

Mr. Gage's extracts from the household book of Edward Duke of Buckingham were continued; shewing a fine specimen of old English hospitality and prices in the time of Henry the Eighth. It is stated that 319 "strangers" (visitors) came to dinner on one day, and the provision of wine, bread, and meat was proportionably extensive; 26 rounds of beef are charged at twenty-one shillings; 40 flagons of wine, four shillings; 200 oysters four pence.

June 20. Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P.

The extracts from the Duke of Buckingham's household-book were concluded, and Sir Henry Ellis described a third portion of Mr. Doubleday's seals.

A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. exhibited numerous beautiful drawings, by which

Webb (lady of the Rev. Dr. Webb, Master of Clare Hall) and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge), of the Roman urns and vessels found at Litlington near Royston, in the year 1881; of which discovery a notice appeared in our vol. xci. i. p. 462. The spot where these relics were discovered, appears by Mr. Kempe's account to have been the public *ustrinum* of some Roman station, where the bodies were burnt and the ashes afterwards deposited in urns, with the usual accompaniments of *lachrymatorie*, pots for odoriferous balsams, and domestic vessels containing a slight repast of food and drink for the manes of the deceased. The *ustrinum* of Litlington is seated on that part of the Ikenild-street, called the Ashwell-street road; it was of a rectangular figure and surrounded by a wall. The whole surface of the *ustrinum* had been levelled and taken into cultivation for ages; yet it is remarkable that the spot had obtained, traditionally, the name of *Hannen's walls*, and that the village children were afraid to traverse it after dark from a current report that it was haunted. The collection of vases has been deposited, by Dr. Webb, in the library of Clare Hall; among them are some remarkably fine specimens of Roman glass.

Thomas Amyot, esq. Treas. S.A. communicated a newly-discovered document respecting the exhibition of the corpse of King Richard the Second. It consists of a minute of the Privy Council, proving that the idea of bringing the royal body to London, originated with the council in Henry's absence; and as it was in consequence brought, by a slow journey, from Pontefract, affording an additional proof that it was Richard's own body and not that of his chaplain Maudelain. In this opinion Mr. Amyot is supported by Sir Harris Nicolas, who met with the present document among the MSS. at the British Museum.

The Society then adjourned to the 11th of November.

#### ROMAN REMAINS IN HOLBORN.

A very remarkable discovery of Roman remains has recently been made opposite St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, in forming a sewer. A square enclosure of oak timber was found, in which were deposited a number of Roman urns.

This shews that a Roman way had its course in this direction; from the known practice of that people to inter their dead by the road-side.

The line of this way may be very distinctly traced on the map of London and its environs. It crossed the Lea at Old Ford, ran between the Bethnal Green and Hackney Roads to Old Street Road, and proceeded in its course across the Old Bourne, to which, as a point of ancient

transit it gave a distinctive and appropriate name; it passed in a straight line through St. Giles's, and its course was continued along the present Oxford-street to the westward.

#### OBELISKS OF THEBES.

One of these celebrated remains of ancient Egypt has been transported to France. It arrived at Toulon at the beginning of May, and was to be forwarded towards Paris, *via* Cherbourg.

The of the reign, which tion is a re-ec compl receive Queen have b new w appear of the cution. supply work.

T Prio degn very the l exam who cient rebu falle was one Cart detai Anc Duri with has l and was open decayed.

#### MOSAIC AT ROME.

The church of St. Rocca, in the street Ripetta, being about to have a new facade, in consequence of a pious bequest, the workmen employed in digging the foundation, recently discovered, about fifteen feet below the surface, and not fifteen paces from the Tiber (the bed of which must have been very considerably raised during the lapse of 2000 years), an immense table of mosaic. The figures are black, on a white ground, and represent Bacchanian subjects.

## SELECT POETRY.

## THOUGHTS IN SORROW.

*From an unpublished Poem, called "Ancient in Cambria."*

THOUGH east, and south, and west unfold  
Their hues of purple, crimson, gold,  
Magnificently bright,

Illuminating tower and tree,  
City and forest, land and sea,

With all the pomp of light,  
Yet rather to the northern sky  
The sons of painting turn their eye,  
And give up sunshine, to secure  
A steadier beam, a line more pure.

So from the bubbles and the toys,  
Chimeras, gaities, and joys,

That people space and time,  
And even from th' majestic page  
Where poet, orator, and sage

Ennoble prose or rhyme,  
The worshippers of God withdraw

Into the shade of sacred awe:  
And if affliction that way bend  
Our steps, affliction is our friend.

Though fancy and though sport combine  
In jubilee of dance and wine

To carol youth and joy;  
Yet when awak'ning, we ascend  
To higher aim and nobler end,

While man shakes off the boy,  
Tired of the revel and the song  
We spurn the feast, abjure the throng,  
To walk with wisdom at our side,  
And everlasting truth our guide.

When clouds involve the mountain's head,  
We gaze in doubt, in danger tread,

'Mid precipice and snow;

'Tis death to wander, death to fall;  
While gloominess and darkness pall  
The buried world below.

Oh, for a hurricane to clear  
The mist-encumber'd atmosphere:  
Blow, ice-wind, blow; roar, tempest, roar;  
Dispel the dark, the sun restore.

So when, upon enchanted ground  
We traverse carelessly the round

Of friendship, love, delight,  
A sparkling but delusive haze  
Throws double error o'er the maze,

And mocks our baffled sight:  
The storm must rise, the thunder roll,

To sweep the vapour from the soul,  
Unveil salvation's path to view,  
And give us warning to pursue.

Prosperity and mirth and ease  
(Most venomous when most they please)

Forbid us to discern  
The right and wrong, the good and ill,  
Reason and wishes, want and will,

And all we ought to learn:  
But fear and sorrow purge the heart,  
And knowledge of ourselves impart,  
And vigour to th' enfeebled mind  
Recal, and vision to the blind.

Beauty and stature, strength and health,  
Pomp of luxury, pride of wealth,  
Rank, title, pow'r, and birth,

The wreath of fame, ambition's car,  
The trophies and the spoils of war,  
Are pageantries of earth;

But eyes that weep, and hearts that bleed,  
The smoking flax, the bruised reed,  
The fear devout, the contrite moan,  
Are nearer to Jehovah's throne.

Would'st thou that pearl of price obtain  
Above all knowledge and all gain,  
The knowledge how to live?

Would'st thou to happiness aspire,  
Transcending all thou canst desire,  
And all the world can give?

Go, to the house of mourning go:

There is divinity in woe;  
Heav'n hath a part in ev'ry sigh  
Of saints that suffer, saints that die.

Though nature shrink to see the bloom  
Of op'ning virtue to the tomb

Descend, and disappear;  
Yet, full of mercy and of pow'r,  
E'en in that agonizing hour

The Comforter is near.

O early ripe for Paradise,  
And call'd in mercy to the skies  
From realms of sorrow and of sin,  
Approach the gate, and enter in.

Enter, and in full bliss adore  
The glory darkly seen before;

And love past knowledge know:  
And (if thou canst) repeat the theme,  
By monitory voice or dream,

To us who weep below.

Amid my walks, beside my bed,  
I hear thee speaking from the dead;  
And age may learn, from youth like thine,  
To live and die in peace divine.

Overton.

C. H.

## JULIET.

*(From an Engraving so called.)*

By HENRY BRANDRETH.

WITH the teardrop wet,  
Wherefore thus uplift thine eye,  
Maiden, to the midnight sky?  
Is it thou wouldst seek relief  
From some more than earthly grief?  
Has it been thy lot to prove  
The keen pangs of hopeless love,  
Gentle Juliet?

Or wouldst thou forget?  
Maiden, sad indeed must be [flee;  
Thoughts from which e'en Youth would  
Age its sorrows hath—the train  
Of past hours return again  
Sunless oft; but Youth's green bowers  
Have their sunshine as their showers,  
Gentle Juliet!

Hope's bright sun hath set:—  
Maiden, thou art Earth's no more.  
Pride, pain, pleasure—all are o'er.  
Not for e'en thy Romeo  
Does Affection's current flow;  
Each pure thought soars Earth above:—  
Earthly changed to Heavenly love,  
Gentle Juliet!

June 19, 1833.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 20.

On the motion that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the *Irish Church Temporalities' Bill*, Mr. *Gillon* moved as an amendment, that the temporalities of the Church of Ireland be resumed by the Legislature, to be by it applied to purposes of general utility after the demise of the present incumbents.—The amendment was negatived. The Bill was then considered in committee.

The Rating of Tenements Bill was read a second time; and the Fines and Recoveries Bill, the Limitation of Actions Bill, the Inheritance Bill, the Dower Bill, the Curtesy Bill, and the London Police-offices Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

May 21. Mr. *D. W. Harvey* moved for returns respecting all persons on the English, Irish, and Scotch Pension Lists, heretofore paid out of the Civil List, specifying with each name received the period of the grant, the public grounds or other considerations, as far as practicable, on account of which they were granted. In urging this motion he strongly inveighed against the character of the pensions, and pressed the necessity of inquiring into the grounds on which they had been granted.—The motion, after some discussion, was acquiesced in, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stating that he should resist inquiry as to the Civil List pensions, but that he should not oppose investigation respecting pensions chargeable on the Consolidated Fund.

May 22. Mr. *R. Grant* moved the second reading of the Jewish Civil Disabilities' Removal Bill, which called forth an extended discussion, in which many Members took part; amongst those who spoke Dr. *Washington* strongly supported the Bill, and Sir *R. Inglis* as earnestly resisted it.—Mr. *R. Grant* replied at considerable length, supporting the Bill with great zeal.—The House divided on the motion. The numbers were—for the second reading of the Bill, 189; against it 52.

May 24. Mr. *Bernal* brought forward a case, founded on the report of the Election Committee of Hertford; and, after having pointed out numerous instances of bribery and corruption, he moved that the case be referred to a Select Committee to determine the course that ought to be pursued.—There was an extended discussion on the question, after which the House divided—ayes, 227; noes, 55.—Mr. *O'Connell* also obtained leave to bring

in a Bill to disfranchise the county of the town of Carrickfergus, for bribery and corruption.—Adjourned to May 30th.

May 30. The House resolved itself into Committee on the state of SLAVERY in the West Indies. On the Chairman reading the first resolution, that the Slaves in the Colonies should be emancipated, Mr. *Steady* said that Government were anxious to consult the interests, and as much as possible the feeling, of the West Indians, and to give full time for the consideration of the plan they proposed. There was one point in that plan which was opposed both by the West Indians and the anti-slavery body,—and that was, the manner in which the slave was to pay for his own emancipation. There was one other plan, that was, that the 15,000,000*l.* proposed as a loan to the planters, should be given as a grant by this country, provided the West Indians would be content to submit to an increase of taxation, as some compensation to the country. Government was now prepared to propose to Parliament to make such a grant, and that the whole of the slave's earnings, for the portion of his time allowed him, should be his own, out of which he should be allowed to purchase his complete freedom by labouring for his master any time before the expiration of the twelve years. He hoped, when the present feelings of irritation should pass away, that the Colonial Legislatures would unite with Parliament in settling this long-agitated question once and for ever.—Mr. *Stuart* declared the Ministerial resolutions to be neither consistent with the interest of the proprietor nor the welfare of the slave as regarded the slave, it was delusion; and to the master, ruin.—Mr. *F. Buxton* supported the motion, remarking, that the negro population, with a climate favourable to their constitution, had suffered a decrease of 52,000 during the last ten years. He trusted that Ministers would not postpone the measure over this Session.—After some further discussion, the debate was adjourned.

May 31. The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the BANK CHARTER, Lord *Althorp* proceeded to submit to the House the Ministerial propositions. He stated that the Bank of England were still to have the monopoly of the public circulation, and no banking company having more than six partners were to be allowed to issue paper within sixty-five miles of the metropolis. With

regard to the duration of the Charter, he should propose that it be granted to the Bank of England for twenty-one years, subject, however, to this condition, that if, at the end of ten years, it should seem fit to Government to give notice to the Bank to that effect, the Charter might expire at the end of one year from that notice.—He also proposed, that the Bank should transmit every week to the Treasury an account of the bullion and securities it held on the one hand, and of the paper issues and deposits received at bankers on the other. At the end of every quarter, an average of the amount of each should be struck, and published in the *Gazette* in the succeeding quarter. It was his intention to propose that the Bank of England paper should be a legal tender, except at the Bank and its branches; but it was not intended to circulate notes of a lower denomination than 5*l*. In reference to his proposition relative to joint-stock banks, his Lordship observed, that they should be established by charter, that their mode of conducting business should be regulated, and that they should not issue notes at a less distance than sixty-five miles from the metropolis, nor draw bills for less than 50*l*. His Majesty's Government, thinking that they had a right to expect some pecuniary advantages from the Bank in the management of Government business, proposed that Government should repay to the Bank 2*l* per cent. of the debt of 14,500,000*l*. now due, and that the Bank should deduct from the payments made to them from the Government, for the transactions of the Government business, the annual sum of 180,000*l*.—Mr. *Baring* is generally approved of the Ministerial scheme; but he little expected to see such varied plans brought forward at the end of a laborious session.—Mr. *Crane* and Mr. *J. Smith* approved of the proposed publicity of the bankers' circulation, and expressed themselves as generally favourable to the Ministerial plan.—The *Chairman* then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The debates on the WEST INDIA QUESTION was resumed by Mr. *Gadon*, who proposed, as an amendment—"that immediate measures should be taken for the entire abolition of slavery, under such provisions for regulating the condition of the negroes as should appear proper to Parliament, and should have the concurrence of the Colonial Legislatures; and that 20,000,000*l*. should be advanced, in compensation to the proprietors of slaves, and that 10,000,000*l*. should be distributed amongst the local legislatures, to be bestowed to the local legislatures, to be distributed amongst the proprietors of slaves."—Mr. *Thurston* supported the Ministerial proposition—and Mr. *Buckingham* and Col. *Drake* expressed themselves

favourable to immediate emancipation.—On the motion of Mr. *O'Connell*, the debate was adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, June 1.

The Duke of Wellington rose to submit a motion to the House on the affairs of PORTUGAL. His Grace contended that the conduct of this country had for some time past been one connected series of wrongs and injustices to an ally whom England was bound, by the most ancient, solemn, and binding treaties, to foster and protect. His Grace spoke of the equipment of vessels in European ports destined to the Azores, to act against the *de facto* sovereign of Portugal—of the loans of money attempted to be raised, and the large body of men assembled at Terceira—of the fact of British officers being allowed to command the land and sea forces of Don Pedro—and of the sending from this country at that very moment, men, money, arms, ammunition, and every thing necessary to maintain the war at present waging between Don Pedro and Miguel—all which his Grace pronounced to be contrary to the law of nations. His Grace concluded by moving "That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, to entreat him that he would be graciously pleased to give such directions as were necessary to enforce the observance by his subjects of His Majesty's declared neutrality in the contest now going on in Portugal."—Earl *Grey* defended the conduct of Government. His Lordship said there were no just grounds for adopting the motion of the Noble Duke, which must be regarded as a vote of censure on the Government. He then entered into details to prove the truth of his assertion, and spoke of the conduct of Don Miguel, who had broken all his solemn oaths and engagements with this country and Austria, to preserve the constitution and administer the Government on the part of Donna Maria. He called upon the House to reject the motion, which he should meet with a decided negative. The motion was supported by the Earl of *Aberdeen*, the Earl of *Eden*, and Lord *Weymouth*, on the ground, that the fitting out of warlike expeditions in the ports of this kingdom, and the enlistment of soldiers in this country, were breaches of the law of neutrality, as expounded by the first law authorities.—The Marquess of *Landowne* and the Lord Chancellor opposed the motion, which they regarded as an intended censure upon the Government. Their Lordships then divided, when there appeared,—For the motion, 60, Against it, 68: Majority against Ministers, 12. The Address was then ordered to be carried up to his Majesty.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, a renewed and long discussion on COLONIAL SLAVERY took place; and the first resolution—"That it is the opinion of this Committee—that immediate and effectual measures be taken for the entire abolition of Slavery throughout the Colonies, under such provisions, for regulating the condition of the negroes, as may combine their welfare with the interests of the proprietors"—was carried unanimously.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, June 6.

The Marquis Wellesley reported his Majesty's answer to the Address adopted upon the Duke of Wellington's motion respecting Portugal, as follows:—"I have already taken all such measures as appeared to me to be necessary for maintaining the neutrality which I had determined to observe in the contest now carrying on in Portugal."

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Col. Davies moved the following vote of confidence in Ministers, in reference to their conduct with respect to Portugal:—"That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to express the regret that this House feels at the continuance of hostilities in Portugal, and to declare its approbation of the course pursued by his Majesty's Government with reference to the affairs of that country."—The motion was supported by Lords Morpeth and John Russell, Mr. O'Connell, Lord Palmerston, and Sir S. Walley, and opposed by Sir H. Blandage, Mr. Robinson, Captain Yorke, and Sir R. Peel.—On a division, the numbers were—for the motion, 281; against it, 93; majority for Ministers, 188.

June 7. The House went into committee on COLONIAL SLAVERY, when, after a fruitless opposition from Mr. Hume, the second resolution was disposed of—that all children born after the passing of the Act, or under six years of age at the time of its passing, should be free.

June 10. Lord Althorp appeared at the bar with the answer of his Majesty to the Address of the House respecting the affairs of Portugal. His Lordship read the answer, which was to the following effect:—"I have received with great satisfaction the expression of your concurrence in the policy which I have pursued with regard to the affairs of Portugal; and you may be assured, that I shall use all my influence to put an end to the differences now existing in that unhappy country."

The House then went into Committee on COLONIAL SLAVERY, when the third resolution was carried, June 11th.

resolution, relative to the registration of the slaves as apprentices, was carried by a majority of 324 to 42.

The House then went into Committee on the STAMP DUTIES BILL, when Mr. S. Rice, in answer to Mr. Hume, said, that the old newspaper advertisement duty would cease next quarter.

June 11. The House resolved itself into a Committee on COLONIAL SLAVERY, when a resolution empowering Ministers to grant 20,000,000*l.* as compensation to the West India planters came under consideration.—The resolution was supported by Lord Althorp, Lord Sandon, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Clay, Mr. Godson, Sir R. Inglis, and Mr. Whitmore, on the ground that the sum thus proposed as a compensation to the Colonists would secure their co-operation in carrying the plan for the abolition of slavery into effect, which they considered to be of so much importance, that the addition to the sum originally suggested was trifling in comparison to the object it would attain.—Mr. Robinson, Mr. C. Huller, Mr. Pryme, Major Beauchamp, Mr. Jervis, Mr. R. Potter, Colonel Evans, Mr. Pease, and Mr. A. Baring opposed the resolution, principally on the ground that the amount of compensation was greater than the West India planters had a right to require, and that, in the present condition of the country, it was inexpedient to add to the burthens of the people, which must be the result of this measure.—Mr. Buxton proposed an amendment to the resolution, to the effect; that only half of the amount of compensation should be paid until the end of the term of apprenticeship, when the slaves would become really emancipated.—Mr. Wason moved an amendment, the effect of which was, that the wages of the slaves should be paid by the Government of this country, and that the duty on sugar should be reduced one-half.—Mr. Briscoe proposed an amendment, limiting the amount of compensation to 15 millions.—Another amendment was also moved, by Colonel Evans, to the effect, that in case the planters should experience any loss by the emancipation of the slaves, their compensation should consist in the opening of the foreign trade to the colonies, and in the reduction of duties on colonial produce.—The Committee divided on these amendments.—Mr. Buxton's was lost by a majority of 186; Mr. Wason's by a majority of 302; Colonel Evans's by a majority of 324; and Mr. Briscoe's by 248. The Committee then divided upon the original resolution, when the numbers were—for the resolution, 288; against it, 77.—The fifth resolution, for defraying the expense of stipendiary magistrates in the colonies, and of providing for the religious and



mental education of the negroes, was carried without a division.

*June 12.* The House went into Committee on the *IRISH TITHES ACT*, when Lord *Althorp* proposed a resolution to the effect, that an advance should be made to the clergy of Ireland, in lieu of all arrears of tithes in 1831, 1832, and 1833, and that the money should be repaid by a land-tax on those lands for which the tithes were in arrear.—After some observations from Mr. *Shaw*, Sir *R. Peel*, and Mr. *O'Connell*, the resolution was agreed to.

The Report of the Committee on *COLONIAL SLAVERY* was agreed to, and a Bill was ordered to be brought in, in conformity with the resolutions.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, *June 13.*

The Duke of *Richmond* moved the second reading of the *LABOUR RATE BILL*, the object of which was, to provide employment for the agricultural population, whose only wealth was their labour, and thereby afford relief to the different parishes.—The Bishop of *London* opposed the bill, which, after some discussion, passed the second reading.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *C. Grant* brought forward the question of the *EAST INDIA CHARTER*. The Hon. Member said, that it was intended still to intrust the East India Company with the administration of the Government of that immense country. It was thought expedient not to continue to the Company the exclusive trade with China, but to throw it open to all the merchants of the country generally—the various teas to be divided into five or six classes, with a different rate of duty on each class. As a consideration to the Company, on their making over their rights, privileges, and property in this country and India to Government, they were to receive an annuity, charged on the territory of India, of 630,000*l.* When the assets of the Company were realised, such an amount of the Indian national debt was to be purchased as should furnish this annuity, namely, 12,000,000*l.* Out of the assets a guarantee fund of 2,000,000*l.* was to be retained by the Company, as a security for the dividend, as well as the capital of the East India stock. The annuity was to be paid during forty years. At the close of that period, it would be at the option of Parliament to redeem it at the rate of 100*l.* for every 5*l.* The Company were to continue to administer the Government of India for twenty years. At the end of that period, the proprietors were to have the right to demand payment of the capital. After stating some of the proposed regulations as to the

future government of India, the Right Hon. Gentleman concluded with a series of resolutions embodying the substance of his speech, which, after some few observations, were agreed to; and a Bill to that effect was to be brought in immediately.

The Solicitor-General moved for and obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the abolition of arrest for debt. He stated that in no case, except where fraud could be proved, was imprisonment for debt to take place. The great object was, to give a remedy against the property instead of the persons of debtors. Power of immediate judgment was to be given upon all bonds and bills when due. On a summons being issued, unless security were given, execution was immediately to issue, and the debtor was to be prevented from going to prison, and fraudulently spending his money there. If the debtor did not honestly give up his property, he was to be sent to gaol. The creditor was to have a remedy against all kinds of property possessed by the debtor, whether copyhold or freehold. The insolvent was to be assimilated to the bankrupt law; and when once a person obtained his certificate, signed by four fifths of his creditors, his future prospects were not to be trammelled by previous responsibilities. If any debtor made a false account of his property, it was to be a misdemeanour. The Bill provided also for the preventing debtors from running away from their creditors.—The Bill was brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on June 26th.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, *June 17.*

The Lord Chancellor moved that the House resolve into Committee on the *LOCAL JURISDICTIONS BILL*; and in doing so entered at considerable length into details of the provisions and objects of the Bill. He observed that it was a measure recommended by the Law Commissioners as well as by practitioners, and that existing defects operated in many cases as a denial of justice.—After an ineffectual opposition by Lord *Lyndhurst*, the motion was agreed to.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, on the motion of Lord *Althorp*, the *FACTORIES REGULATION BILL* was read a second time.

In a Committee of the whole house, all the Clauses of the *IRISH TITHES ACT*, as far as the 39th, were agreed to. On the discussion which arose on the 39d Clause, Mr. *Halcomb* maintained the Church property never could be converted to any other than Ecclesiastical purposes, without endangering the rights of all property of every description. The Honourable Member then referred to an opinion of



Hurke, where he stated that the English nation never would suffer the property of the Church to fluctuate with the fluctuations of the Treasury, and that he trembled for the influence of a Clergy dependent on the Crown.

June 18. Sir A. Agnew applied for leave to bring in a Bill for the better

regulation of the Lord's Day in Scotland. The House, after some discussion, divided, when the numbers were—for it, 73; against it, 60.

June 19. Several Clauses of the Income Tax Act, as far as the 117th, after some desultory discussion, were adopted.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### FRANCE.

Works for the construction of five forts on the east of Paris have been commenced. Several hundred workmen, and some companies of the engineer corps, are now engaged in tracing the outlines, and in levelling the ground.

The Chamber of Deputies has refused, by a majority of twelve, the sum of eighteen millions of francs, demanded by the government for the completion of the Louvre. On the 14th of June the ministry were again defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of granting 2,000,000*l.* for the fortification of Paris, a Committee of the Chamber appointed to examine the Budget having suggested that the funds for the fortification should not be voted until a law defining the mode of their construction should be passed.

April 23, the foundation-stone of the first Protestant Episcopal Church ever built in Paris was laid, in the ground bought for that purpose, in the rue d'Aguesseau, Fauburg St. Honoré, by the Right Reverend Bishop Luscombe, who was attended by the Rev. Dr. Pritchard, the Rev. G. Lefevre, S. Breerton, W. M. Bevan, and W. Wood. Several of the French Protestant Pastors, and a large number from the departments, assembled in Paris to attend the anniversary of the French Protestant Bible Society, were present.

The Duchess de Berri has been put on board a French frigate, and sent off, with her baby, to Palermo. Some members of the French Opposition in the Chambers, and a portion of the Press, are very angry at her escape; but the Ministry justify the measure, on the ground of expediency; and it is evident that the nation is quite indifferent as to what becomes of her, as Countess of Lucchesi Palli.

It is stated in the Parisian papers, that four-fifths of the population have been more or less affected by a species of epidemic called the *grippe*.

### THE NETHERLANDS.

A preliminary treaty of peace was signed on the 24th of May, by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Holland. The embargo upon Dutch

vessels in the ports of England and France was to be taken off; and the Dutch garrison of Antwerp, now prisoners in France, to be sent home. The armistice between Holland and Belgium was to continue until they could agree to a definitive treaty of peace; and in the mean time, the navigation of the Scheldt was to be free. The treaty has since been carried into practical effect.

The King of Belgium opened the new session of the Chambers on the 7th of June, with a speech from the Throne. He stated that, in consequence of the late convention with Holland, a partial disarming would take place; that the revenue was improving; and that a surplus over the expenditure might be expected. He called the attention of the Chambers to the state of commerce and agriculture, and recommended the forming of a water communication from the Scheldt to the Meuse and the Rhine. This speech was well received, and delivered with much spirit.

### GERMANY.

The despotic Governments of Germany appear to be again alarmed at the spread of liberal opinions among their subjects. The Prussian students at the colleges of Erlangen, Wurtzburg, and Heidelberg, have been recalled; and in future the Royal permission is to be obtained previously to sending a young man to any foreign university. An affray between the soldiery and the inhabitants of Neustadt took place at the late festival of Hambach, in Rhenish Bavaria. upwards of a hundred persons were killed, and one of the cavalry regiments refused to fire upon the people.

### TURKEY.

The war in the East has at length been formally concluded. The Sultan has yielded in every point to his victorious vassal. In addition to the dominions which he possessed at the commencement of the war, Mehemet Ali is now the acknowledged governor, and in fact the actual sovereign, of Creta, the Holy Land, and the country and ports of the Levant from the limits of Asia Minor to the

**Mouths of the Nile.** The Sultan terms these concessions, proofs of his "imperial benevolence" to his vassal; to whom he promises pardon and clemency, in the style of an Eastern conqueror. The Russian fleet and army are still in the immediate neighbourhood of Constantinople, and have not evinced the least disposition to leave it. Russia continues pouring in large bodies of troops as fast as her means of transport from Odessa will permit, and landing them a few miles to the eastward of the entrance to the Bosphorus. One or two castles at the entrance have been given up to her soldiers; who are fortifying them with great assiduity, having a large number of engineers and workmen.

#### EAST INDIES.

The Mauritius papers to the 27th of February represent that colony in a dreadful ferment in consequence of the arrival of General Nicolay, and the dreaded appearance of Mr. Jeremie. Every thing is upset in the island. In consequence of the removal of the judges and other despotic measures, no assizes can be held, or criminal prosecutions instituted. The circulation of money is checked, and no taxes are paid. A dreadful slaughter by a husband of his wife and children, followed by the suicide of the unhappy murderer, is attributed by the colonial papers to the state of dread of total ruin impending over the minds of the planters, in consequence of the expected proceedings of the government.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

#### IRELAND.

By an account recently presented to the House of Commons, and printed by its authority, it appears that the number of benefices in Ireland of above 2000*l.* a year value, is eleven, one of them being of the annual value of 2800*l.*; of above 1000*l.* and under 2000*l.* value, the number is 91; of 750*l.* to 1000*l.* there are 96; of 500*l.* to 750*l.* there are 250; of 250*l.* to 500*l.* there are 425 livings; and all the remaining livings in Ireland, to the number of 563, are below the annual value of 250*l.* many of them being very considerably below that amount. This account, it should be observed, is drawn from the income of the Church at a period anterior to the commencement of passive resistance.

at 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. for the first year, and 2*s.* 5*s.* 7*d.* for succeeding years, for the payment of the sufferers by the riots of 1831. Of this sum 41,000*l.* has been already advanced.

The Exchequer Loan Commissioners have granted a loan of 100,000*l.* for completing the railway between Newcastle and Carlisle.

June 18.—The *Waterloo*, a ship of 120 guns, was launched at Chatham. After the launch, a review and sham fight, representing a siege, with springing of mines, &c. took place on Chatham Heights; and in the evening, a grand display of fire-works was exhibited on the Lines. The *Rodney*, of 92 guns, was on the same day launched at Pembroke.

#### INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

May 23.—Some fine and rich specimens of ancient architecture were discovered in the ante-room adjoining the Chapter-room of *Durham Cathedral*. By the removal of certain plaster-work, some fine arches, corresponding with those recently discovered in the Chapter-room, were brought to light, and will now, like them, be restored to their original state by the Dean and Chapter.

May 27.—The General Assembly of the *Church of Scotland* closed its deliberations, and its most important discussions were those upon calls and church patronage, the latter of which was, for the present at least, set to rest by a decisive majority of 101, there being only 33 votes for an invasion on the constitution of the church as by law established, and 134 against it.

Government have consented to grant a loan of 66,000*l.* to the city of Bristol,

According to the last report of the "Society for building Churches," it appears that in the last year 58 new grants had been made, and additions had been also granted in fifteen cases to sums previously voted. The Committee had voted, during the last year, 9,260*l.*; and, with that aid, 14,643 additional sittings had been secured, 11,024 of which were free and unappropriated. Since the origin of the Society, the number of places benefited by its assistance falls little short of 1000. It has contributed to the building of 22 additional churches and 98 chapels; to the rebuilding of 94 churches and 55 chapels, with enlargement; and in a much greater number of cases to the increase of accommodation, by extension of structure and better arrangement of the pews. By grants of 157,920*l.* the number of 239,867 additional sittings have been procured, of which 179,322 are free.

May 29.—In the Court of King's Bench, the Solicitor-general moved for a

writ of *certiorari* to remove into that Court the inquisition on the body of Robert Cully, the policeman who lost his life in Coldbath Fields. Mr. Justice Littledale granted the writ; and the next day, after a long discussion, the Court quashed the inquisition, on the ground that the verdict of the Coroner's Jury stated premises as the foundation of it,

which were insufficient in point of law to support a verdict of "justifiable homicide."

June 1.—A fire broke out at Wood's Family Hotel, Panton-square, by which two individuals, Lieutenant Nagle, of the Royal Navy, and Mr. Cape, a Glasgow merchant, lost their lives. No property was saved.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

April 3. Knighted, James Stirling, esq. Capt. R. N. Governor of the settlements in Western Australia.

April 24. Adm. Charles Nugent, to be Admiral of the Fleet.

May 21. Richard Palmer, of Moreton Valence, co. Gloucester, esq. to use the surname of Willey, in addition to that of Palmer.

May 24. 10th Foot, Major W. G. Freer, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. Edw. Allen, to be Major.—The Marquis of Ormonde and Marquis of Thomond, to be Aides-de-Camps to his Majesty for the Militia force.

May 28. 60th Foot, Major Chas. Harrison, to be Major.—Unattached, Capt. John Westlake, to be Major of Infantry.

May 29. The Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Worcester.

May 31. 60th Foot, Capt. Chas. Merham, to be Major.

June 3. Charles Marquis of Queensberry, created Baron Selkirk, of Kilmont, co. Dumfries, in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

June 5. Vice-Admirals John Harvey and Geo. Parker, to be K.C.B.

June 7. 9th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir John Cameron, to be Colonel.—93rd Foot, Major-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, to be Colonel.—John George Green, esq. to be a Gentleman-usher quarterly waiter to his Majesty.

June 8. Major-General Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Bart. to be Lieut. Governor of British Guiana, comprehending the colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice.

June 14. 31st Foot, Capt. Samuel Bolton, to be Major.—The Right Hon. E. J. Littleton, sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council.

June 21. 4th Light Dragoons, Major William Fendall, to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. G. S. Moore, to be Major.

### MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Staffordsh. (South).—Rt. Hon. E. J. Littleton, re-elected.

Stroud.—Geo. Poulett Scrope, esq.

Tipton.—James Kennedy, esq. re-elected.

### ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Betham, Stoke Lacey R. Herefordshire.

Rev. D. Bramhall, Chislehurst V. Kent.

Rev. W. Brock, Bishop's Waltham R. Hants.

Rev. J. Byron, Elmstone Hardwicks V. Glouc.

Rev. J. Carter, Baynton R. York.

Rev. G. H. Clifton, Saitterfield V. co. Warwick.

Rev. A. Hadfield, Trinity P. C. Bolton.

Rev. W. Jenkins, Llangammarch V. Breconshire.

Rev. W. Jones, Morestead R. Hants.

Rev. T. H. Langton, Kermode V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. J. D. Macey, Blatherwick R. co. Northamp.

Rev. W. H. Powell, Llanpumpnant and Llan-llawddog P. C. Wales.

Rev. J. A. Roberts, St. Alban's and St. Olave's R. London.

Rev. J. Russell, Swynbridge and Landkey P. C. Wales.

Rev. J. H. Sanderson, Ballinagary and Ushane, Ireland.

Rev. J. Shooter, Bishop's Wilton V. co. York.

Rev. E. Shuttleworth, Kenwyn with Ken P. C. Cornwall.

Rev. J. T. E. West, Stoke P. C. co. Chester.

Rev. W. Whall, Thrusing R. Huntingdon.

Rev. G. Truelock, to be Vicar-general for the diocese of Killala and Achonry, in Ireland, vacant by the death of the Rev. G. Stokes, M. A.

Rev. J. H. Bloom, to be Chap. to Duke of Sussex.

### CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. D. Hampden, M. A. to be Principal of St. Mary hall, Oxford.

T. Massey, Second Master of Newark Free Grammar School, co. Lincoln.

John Hildyard, esq. to be Deputy Recorder of Grantham.

Edward Elliot, esq. to be Private Secretary to his father, the Right Hon. Edw. Elliot, Secretary at War.

Mr. Richard Davis Craig, to be Private Secretary to the Right Hon. E. J. Littleton, Secretary for Ireland.

### BIRTHS.

April 28. In Eaton-pl. the Countess of Denbigh, a son.

May 16. At Kilrush, Ireland, the wife of Capt. Freeman Murray, 64th regt. a dau.—16. At Richmond Terrace, the wife of E. Ayshford Sanford, esq. M. P. a dau.—17. At Vernon-house, Lady Suffield, a son.—In Park-street, the wife of E. Vaughan Williams, esq. a son.—The wife of J. H. Turner, esq. of Montagu place, Russell-square, a son.—18. At Walmer, Kent, the lady of Sir James Urmaton, a son.—20. In Arlington street, the lady of Sir Rich. W. Bulkeley, a son and heir.—23. At Harfield, Sussex, the wife of Capt. Greenland, a son.—24. At Telford Rectory, the wife of the Rev. S. B. Ward, a son.—25. The wife of John Aug. Tulk, esq. of Regent's-park, a son.—27. At King's Bromley, the Hon. Mrs. Newton Lane, a son.—The wife of W. H. Wilson, esq. of Gumley Hall, co. Leic. a dau.—29. At Coonamore, co. Cork, Viscountess Ennismore, a son and heir.—30. In Brook-st. the Lady Katharine Jermye, a dau.—At Middleton Rectory, Oxon, the wife of the Rev. R. Pretyman, a dau.—31. At Stanstead Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. S. Sheen, a dau.—At Newcastle, the wife of Lieut. Col. Power, C.B. of the Roy. Artillery, of a dau. who only survived a few hours.—At Ayrton Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. H. D. Clerke, a son.

June 1. At Hughenden, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Vincent, a dau.—At Glasgow, the wife of Hugh Price, esq. R. N. a dau.—2. The wife of J. H. Parker, esq. Malmesbury House, Ryde, I. W. a son.—3. At Blount's Court, Henley-on-Thames, the Viscountess Dunbar, a dau.—4. In Hereford-street, the wife of Bernard Brocas, esq. a dau.—In the Close



## OBITUARY.

## EARL OF NEWBURGH.

May 22. In Grosvenor-square, aged 48, the Right Hon. Thomas Eyre-Radcliffe Livingston, sixth Earl of Newburgh, Viscount of Kinnaird, and Baron Livingston, of Flacraig (1660), and Viscount of Newburgh (1667), in the peerage of Scotland.

His Lordship was born Oct. 21, 1790, the elder son of Francis the fifth Earl, by Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of John Gladwin, esq.; and succeeded to the titles on the death of his father, Oct. 23, 1827 (see our vol. xcvi. ii. 558).

The Earl of Newburgh married, Nov. 14, 1817, Lady Margaret Kennedy, 3d daughter of the present Marquis of Ailes; but, having had no children, is succeeded by his only brother, Francis, born in 1794, and at present unmarried.

His Lordship's remains were interred in the family vault at the Roman Catholic chapel in Moorfields, on the 29th of May. A train of fourteen carriages, including that of the Duke of Devonshire, followed the hearse.

## LORD GAMBIER.

April 19. At his house at Iwer, near Uxbridge, aged 76, the Right Hon. James Gambier, Baron Gambier, of Iwer, co. Buckingham, Admiral of the Fleet, and G.C.B.

Lord Gambier was a member of a French refugee family, his grandfather, Michelas, having migrated from Caen to this Country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His uncle, of his own Christian name, was a Vice-Admiral in the Royal Navy, and was father of Sir James Gambier, F.R.S. Consul-general in the Netherlands, and grandfather of William Gambier, esq. who married the late Countess dowager of Athlone. His aunt Margaret was the wife of the first Lord Barham, First Lord of the Admiralty in 1805-6.

His Lordship was born in the Bahama Islands, Oct. 13, 1756, the younger son of Samuel Gambier, esq. then Lieut-Governor of the Bahamas, by Deborah Stiles, of Bermuda. He went to sea at an early age; and in 1778 was Commander of the *Thunder bomb*, in which he had the misfortune to be captured by the French fleet under Count d'Estaing. He was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain Oct. 9 in the same year, and appointed to the command of the *Raleigh* 32. In this frigate he was engaged in repelling the French attempt upon Jersey, Jan. 6, 1781, and afterwards proceeded to the coast of America; where, at the reduction of Charlestown in South Caro-

lina, he served on shore with the brigade of seaman and marines. In 1781 he captured the *General Miffin*, an American ship of war, mounting 80 guns.

At the commencement of the war with France in 1793, Captain Gambier was appointed to the *Defence* 74, in which he took an active share in the glorious victory of the 1st of June 1794. The *Defence* was on that memorable day the first vessel that cut through the enemy's line, passing between the seventh and eighth ships. She had successively three or four ships engaging her; her men being, almost from the first, divided at their quarters to fight both sides at once. Her masts were all shot away; the main-mast fell in-board, and the whole of the quarter deck and forecabin guns were rendered useless. The loss she sustained on that and the preceding days, amounted to 18 men killed and 39 wounded. At the general promotion which followed this important victory, Capt. Gambier was nominated a Colonel of Marines: and, on the 1st of June, 1795, he was advanced the rank of Rear-Admiral. On the 2d of March, in the same year, he was appointed to a seat among the Commissioners of the Admiralty, which he retained until Feb. 1801.

At the latter period (having attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1799) he was appointed third in command of the Channel Fleet, and hoisted his flag on board the *Neptune* of 98 guns. In the spring of 1802 he proceeded to Newfoundland as Governor of that island, and Commander-in-chief of the squadron employed for its protection.

In May 1804 he was re-appointed to a seat at the Admiralty board; and he continued there during the two naval administrations of Viscount Melville and Lord Barham, until the change of ministry that took place on the death of Mr. Pitt, in Feb. 1806. On the 4th of April 1807 (having become full Admiral in 1805) he was again appointed to assist in the direction of naval affairs, under Lord Mulgrave; and in the following summer he was entrusted with the command of the fleet sent to demand possession of the Danish navy, a measure which, in conjunction with Lt.-Gen. Lord Cathcart, he successfully accomplished, to the great mortification and frustration of the designs of the Emperor Napoleon. For his able conduct in this affair Admiral Gambier was rewarded with a peerage, by patent dated Nov. 9, 1807; and was offered a pension of 2000*l* which he generously declined.

In the month of May 1808, Lord Gambier finally retired from his seat at

the Admiralty, on being appointed to the command of the Channel fleet. During his seasons of office he had applied himself with great assiduity to the duties of the situation. He compiled, with much labour and close attention, a Code of Signals, which superseded one which had been established in the reign of Charles II.; and also drew up General Instructions for the direction of officers in the internal discipline and government of the King's ships, in the place of some which had become obsolete. The *Plantagenet* 74, a finely proportioned ship, launched at Woolwich in 1801, was built after his suggestions; being without a poop, she passed at a distance for a large frigate.

Nothing material occurred in the Channel fleet when under his Lordship's command, until the month of April 1808, when a detachment attacked a French squadron in the Aix roads, and destroyed *la Ville de Varsovie* 80, *Tonnerre* 74, *Aquilon* 74, and *Calcutta* 56, besides driving several others on shore. A difference of opinion respecting the practicability of destroying the remainder of the enemy's squadron, was productive of a misunderstanding between the Commander-in-chief and Lord Cochrane, who had the command of the fire ships; and Lord Gambier, in consequence, requested a Court Martial to investigate into his conduct. A Court was accordingly assembled at Portsmouth, July 29, 1808, and continued by adjournments until Aug. 9, when the charge of "neglect, or delay," was pronounced "not proved;" but that his conduct had been "marked by zeal, judgement, and ability, and an anxious attention to the welfare of his Majesty's service." His Lordship was consequently "most honourably acquitted;" and received in addition the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. Lord Gambier retained the command of the Channel fleet until 1811, when he was required to resign it by the expiration of the three years to which its tenure is limited. In 1814 he was placed at the head of the commissioners for concluding a peace with the United States of America; the first meeting for which took place at Ghent on the 8th of August; the preliminaries were signed at the same place on the 24th Dec. and ratified at Washington, Feb. 17, 1815. His Lordship was nominated a Grand Cross of the Bath on the 7th of June following. At the accession of his present Majesty he was, with the late Adm. Peere-Williams, advanced to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet.

Lord Gambier was characterized by feelings of great piety and benevolence. He was President of the Church Missionary Society, and a Vice-President of the Naval Charitable, Marine, and other So-

cieties; and also of the Lock Hospital, the Asylum, and the African and Benevolent Institutions.

His Lordship married, in July 1788, Louisa, second daughter of Daniel Mathew of Felix-hall in Essex, esq., and sister to Jane, the wife of Samuel Gambier, esq. his Lordship's elder brother. Lady Gambier survives, having had no family; and the peerage has consequently become extinct.

Lord Gambier's will and three codicils have been proved at Doctors' Commons, and the personal property sworn to be under the value of 30,000*l.* His Lordship's nephews, Charles Samuel Gambier and Edward John Gambier, esqs., are appointed executors. Lady Gambier, his Lordship's widow, becomes possessed of the greater part of the property during her life, and, upon her decease, it is bequeathed to the nephews and nieces, eight in number. His Lordship bequeaths 200*l.* to the Foreign Bible Society, and directs that his picture, representing the action between the British and French fleets, on the 25th and 26th January, 1789, be hung in the Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital. He also bequeaths to his friend Commander Henry Boys, 50*l.*; and to the Hon. Frances Monckton, 1,000*l.*

A portrait of Lord Gambier, by Beechey, was exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1808.

#### SIR G. F. HAMPTON, BART.

May 8. In Bolton-street, aged 43, Sir George-Francis Hampson, the eighth Bart. of Taplow in Buckinghamshire (1642), a barrister-at-law.

He was born Oct. 22, 1780, the only son of Sir Thomas-Philip the seventh Baronet, by Jane, eldest daughter and coheirress of Peter Hodson, of London, and of Buck in Cumberland, esq. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, Feb. 19, 1820; and married, Aug. 26, 1822, Mary-Foreman, daughter of the late Adm. William Browne; by whom he had issue: 1. Sir George-Francis Hampson, born in 1823, who has succeeded to the baronetcy; 2. Mary-Allen; and 3. Jane.

#### LIEUT.-GEN. SIR GEORGE AIREY.

Feb. 18. At Paris, Lieut.-General Sir George Airey, K.C.H., Colonel of the 39th regiment of foot.

This officer entered the army in 1770, as an Ensign in the 91st foot, and in January following sailed with that corps to the West Indies; where he served a year at St. Lucia, and then returned home in ill-health. Having obtained a Lieutenantcy in the 91st in 1781, he exchanged into the 49th in Jan. 1782. In



In Jan. 1798 he again sailed with the latter to the West India, where he purchased a company in Nov. following; in 1799 he came home on leave, and joined the regiment again in 1799. On the expedition under Sir C. Grey coming out, the 49th was drafted, and Capt. Airey volunteered his services; he was employed in the succeeding campaign, and commanded the light company of the 65th regiment; on the conclusion of the campaign he rejoined his regiment at Plymouth, in Oct. 1794.

He was next appointed Aid-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Tonn. In the winter of 1795 he again sailed with his regiment to the West Indies, and served there as Assistant Adjutant-general. On the 1st of May 1796, he received the Majority of the 68th, and returned to England; on the 4th of May 1798, he purchased the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 8th foot. In that year he went out with his regiment to Minorca, and from thence proceeded with the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby to Cadix and to Malta; he was then again sent to Minorca, as Deputy Quartermaster-general under General Fox, and afterwards to Elba as Commandant of the British troops serving in Porto Ferrajo, while that place was besieged by the French, and retained possession until the peace of 1802, when he rejoined General Fox as Deputy Quartermaster-general, and remained with that officer until his return to England. He was next appointed to the staff in Ireland under General Fox, and afterwards accompanied him to Gibraltar as Military Secretary; from the latter place he went with the General to Sicily, where (with the exception of going to Egypt as Secretary to Lt.-Gen. Mackenzie Fraser) he served until 1813, as Deputy Adjutant-general. He received the brevet of Colonel in 1808. In 1810 he commanded a brigade in Sicily, during the threatened invasion of Murat, in addition to his duties of Deputy Adjutant-general. He vacated that situation in Feb. 1811, on being appointed Brigadier-General. In June following he became Major-General on the staff of Sicily; and in December proceeded to take the command of the Ionian Islands, where he continued until 1813. He then received the appointment of Quartermaster-general to the forces in Ireland, which he retained for several years. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General in 1821, and was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 39th regiment in 1823.

Sir George Airey married the Hon. Catherine Talbot, third daughter of Lady Talbot of Malahide, by whom he has left a numerous family. His eldest daughter, Margaret, was married in 1830 to the

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Hon. and Rev. Sir Francis Jervis Somplon, Bart. son of the late Lord de Despatch, and uncle to the present Baroness.

Vice-Adm. Sir W. C. FAHIE, K.C.B.  
Jan. 11. At Bermuda, in his 70th year, Sir William Charles Fahie, K.C.B., and K.F.M. Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

This officer served with great credit as a Lieutenant during the West India campaign in 1794. He subsequently commanded the Woolwich 44, on the Leeward Island station; and was posted into the *Perdrix*, of 22 guns and 153 men, Feb. 9, 1796. On the 11th Dec. 1796, he fell in with, and after an action of 42 minutes captured, *l'Armée d'Italie*, a French privateer of 18 guns and 117 men. He afterwards escorted a fleet of merchantmen from the Leeward Islands to England in the *Hymne* of 28 guns. In the summer of 1805 he was appointed to the *Amelia* frigate, and from her removed into the *Ethalion*, in which he assisted at the capture of the Dutch West India Islands, in Dec. 1807.

Capt. Fahie's next appointment was to the *Belleisle* of 74 guns, one of the squadron employed at the reduction of Martinique in Feb. 1809. He subsequently commanded the *Pompeo*, another line-of-battle ship; and on the 16th of April, after a long and arduous pursuit, and close action of an hour and a quarter, in which he was partially joined by the *Castor* frigate, he captured the French ship *Hautpout* of 74 guns, and 680 men, between 80 and 90 of whom were killed and wounded. The loss sustained by the British amounted to 11 slain and 41 wounded; among the latter were Capt. Fahie and his First Lieutenant. The *Hautpout* was a perfectly new ship, and was one of a fleet which had sailed from l'Orient in February preceding, expressly for the relief of Martinique; she was taken into the British navy, with her name changed to the *Abercromby*, and Capt. Fahie appointed to command her.

Early in 1810, an armament under the orders of Sir Alexander Cochrane and Lt.-Gen. Beckwith, proceeded against Guadeloupe, where Capt. Fahie superintended the embarkation of the first division of the army, and commanded a detachment of seamen on shore, whose services were highly appreciated by Sir George Beckwith, the military Commander-in-chief. After the surrender of Guadeloupe on the 6th of February, possession was taken of the islands of St. Martin, St. Eustatia, and Saba. This latter service was most ably performed by Captain Fahie, (in conjunction with Brig.-General Harcourt), Sir Alexander having given him the temporary



rank of Commodore during the expedition.

Soon after this event, by which the flags of France and Holland were expelled from the Antilles, Capt. Fabie returned to England. He continued to command the *Abercromby*, on the Lisbon station and in the Channel, during the remainder of the war. At the general promotion in 1814 he was appointed a Colonel of the Royal Marines; and in the following year was nominated a Companion of the order of the Bath.

Subsequently to the escape of Buonaparte from Elba, we find Capt. Fabie in the *Malta* 84, co-operating with the Austrian General, Baron Laner, in the siege of Gaeta, which was defended with great obstinacy until the 8th Aug. 1815, on which day the allied forces took possession of it in the name of the King of the Two Sicilies, who, in return for this service, bestowed on Capt. Fabie the insignia of a Knight of the order of St. Ferdinand and Merit, which he obtained permission to accept, March 9, 1816.

Capt. Fabie was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1819, and early in the ensuing year appointed Commander-in-chief at the Leeward Islands. In Dec. 1821 he relieved Vice-Admiral Colpoys in the command at Halifax. He was promoted to be Vice-Admiral in 1830, and nominated a Knight Companion of the Bath.

He became a widower in April, 1817.

#### VICE-ADMIRAL YOUNG.

March 8. At Barton End House, Gloucestershire, aged 67, James Young, esq. Vice-Admiral of the White.

Vice-Admiral Young was brother to the late Sir William Young, Vice-Admiral of England. He was made a Commander by Sir John Jervis, 1794; and on his return from the West Indies, in the *Reprisal*, was appointed to the *Comet* fire-vessel. He subsequently acted as Captain of the *Zealous*, a third-rate, on the Mediterranean station, from which ship he again returned to the *Comet*. His post commission bore date Oct.-5, 1798. He afterwards commanded the *Greyhound* frigate, employed first in the North Sea, and subsequently off *Morocco*, where he captured *l'Aventure* and *le Tactique*, French privateers, each mounting 16 guns.

About Feb. 1799, Capt. Young was appointed to the *Ethalion* 46; and on the 17th Oct. following, had the good fortune to capture, after a running fight of an hour, the Spanish frigate *Thetis* of 36 guns, laden with specie and cocoa. Her consort, the *Santa Brigada* of similar force and value, was captured on the following morning by the *Naiad*, *Alcmene*, and *Triton*. The prize money for the

cargoes of these vessels was so large that the shares of the four Captains amounted to 40,730. 16s.

In the following year Capt. Young removed into the *Pique* frigate; and, during the remainder of the war was employed on the Mediterranean station, from which he returned to England July 2, 1802. His next appointment was to the *Valiant* of 74 guns, in the spring of 1807. He became a Rear-Admiral in 1814, and a Vice-Admiral in 1830.

He married at Gibraltar, in 1802, the daughter of Col. (the late Lt.-Gen.) Fyfe, of the Royal Engineers, a lady at that time deemed "the Beauty of the Rock." They had a numerous family; of whom, Eliza, the fourth daughter, was married in Jan. 1832, to the Rev. S. Lloyd, M.A. Vicar of Horsley in Gloucestershire.

#### CAPTAIN INGLIS, R.N.

Feb. 30. At Ryde, Charles Inglis, esq. Post Captain R.N.

This officer was First Lieutenant of the *Jason* frigate, commanded by the present Vice-Adm. Stirling, in the action with *la Seine* 42, in 1798. Capt. Stirling was wounded, and obliged to leave the deck, in the early part of the battle; and in his official letter to Lord Bridport, stated that "no man could have filled my place with more credit to himself, and benefit to the state, than my First Lieutenant, Mr. Charles Inglis, whom I beg leave to recommend in the strongest manner for his bravery, skill, and great exertions."

Lieut. Inglis afterwards served in the *Penelope* frigate under the command of Capt. (the late Sir Henry) Blackwood, at the capture March 30, 1808, of *le Guillaume Tell*, a French 80-gun ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Decrès, (see our Magazine for February last, p. 174). On this occasion he received the following gratifying letter from Lord Nelson, who honoured him with his friendship:

"My dear Sir,

How fortunate I did not permit you to quit the *Penelope*, to be a junior Lieutenant on the *Foudroyant*! You will now get your promotion in the pleasantest of all ways, by the gallant exertions of yourself and those brave friends who surrounded you on that glorious night! What a triumph for you—what a pleasure for me! What happiness to have the Nile Fleet all taken, under my orders and regulations! Blackwood's coming to me at Malta, and my keeping him there, was something more than chance. Ever, my dear Sir, believe me your truly affectionate friend,

NELSON AND BROWNE.  
at Tull, Syracuse.

Lieut. Inglis was made Commander, and appointed to the Petrel sloop of war, which he joined at Rhodes, in Oct. 1800. His first commission bore date April 29, 1802. During the greater part of the war he was Captain with Adm. Sir George Martin, principally in the Mediterranean; and also during his command at Portsmouth, in the years 1804-7.

Capt. MONTRESOR, C.B.

May 8. At Bath, Henry Montresor, esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, and C.B.

This officer served as senior Lieutenant of the *Revenge* 74, Capt. A.R. Kerr, at the attack of a French squadron in Aix roads, April 11 and 12, 1809; and a Commander's commission, bearing date the former day, was conferred upon him as a reward for his gallantry in conducting a fire-vessel on that memorable occasion.

In Aug. 1811 he was appointed to the *Helena* sloop; and in the following year accompanied a fleet of merchantmen to the Leeward Islands. In 1814 he was appointed, first to the *Rover* 16, and afterwards to the *Manby* 18; from the latter of which he was removed by Sir Alex. Cochrane to the temporary command of a flotilla which he had bravely assisted in capturing during the expedition against New Orleans. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath, June 4, 1815; promoted to post rank on the 13th of the same month; and appointed to the *Charwell* 20, stationed on Lake Ontario, June 26, 1816. He was afterwards an Inspector of the naval force in Canada, under Commissioner Barrin, C.B.

Capt. Hon. A. W. MONCKTON, R.N.

Feb. ... Lost, on board his Majesty's brig *Calypso*, aged 24, the Hon. Augustus William Monckton, Commander in the Royal Navy, Flag Lieutenant to the late Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Griffith Colpoys, 3d son of Viscount and Viscountess Galway.

The death of Admiral Colpoys at Bermuda last November, having relieved Captain A. W. Monckton from his duties, he was, with other officers, (one of whom was the only son of Sir E. G. Colpoys; see p. 375) returning to England after an absence of nearly five years. The *Calypso* left Halifax, Nova Scotia, for Portsmouth the 29th of January, with many passengers of whom nothing has since been heard; and, it is supposed, the vessel met with some fatal accident from coming in contact with icebergs, which have been more than usually dangerous this year, and that all on board perished. None can be more deeply regretted than Capt. A. W. Monckton, both in private and public life. As Flag

Lieutenant on the West India Station, first to the Hon. Admiral Fleming, and afterwards to Sir Edward Griffith Colpoys, his invariable good conduct, benevolent disposition, and gentlemanly manners, gained the esteem of all within his influence; and a very high opinion was formed of him professionally; but it has pleased God in his unsearchable wisdom, to cut short the life of one so dear to his relations and friends, and so likely to be an ornament to his Country. His moral and religious habits afford the best hopes that he is now among the "blessed" in eternity.

His next elder brother the Hon. Charles Gustavus Monckton, Captain in the 88th regiment, also met with an untimely end; having been shot, while on duty as officer of the day, by a soldier of the regiment who was found breaking open the Pay-Sergeant's box, which he had stolen; and the wretch, upon being recognised, fired, thus adding murder to his crimes; for which he suffered the penalty of the law, but declared he had not the slightest ill-will against his victim. Captain Monckton only lived a few hours after he was wounded, and expired at Corfu the 9th of August, 1831, aged 25, sincerely and deservedly lamented by all who knew him. The whole garrison, as well as many of the inhabitants of Corfu, attended his remains to the Protestant cemetery, where the 88th regiment determined to erect a monument to his memory, to mark their regard, and his merit.

Both these amiable brothers were very fine young men, and greatly attached to each other; their premature and afflictive death cause a most mournful blank in Lord Galway's family.

LT. COLONEL WILTON.

April 27. In London, in his 79th year, Lieut.-Colonel George Wilton, of the Hon. East India Company's service on the Bengal establishment.

This officer went out to India in 1777, was appointed a cadet on the Bengal establishment in 1778, and Ensign in the 17th batt. N.I. in 1779. In the same year he served in the Khyberabad country, against some refractory Zemindars, and afterwards the campaign in the Mahratta country, against Scindia. On returning to Cawnpore he was appointed Adjutant to the 23d N.I.; with which corps he marched to relieve Lucknow during the disturbances at that place, and from thence to the Gorakhpore country, and to Fyzabad.

In 1782 the Governor-general Warren Hastings appointed Lieut. Wilton one of his Aid-de-camps, in which capacity he continued until the return of that emi-

sent statesman to England in 1788; and afterwards filled the same situation in the household of Lord Cornwallis, until he was appointed Adjutant to the 10th Native Infantry. From that post he was shortly promoted to be Adjutant and Quarter-master to the Second Brigade, which appointment he held until 1796. He was then nominated Assistant to the regulating officer of the Jagbunder institution, and became the principal of that department in 1801. He attained the rank of Captain 1796, Major 1803, and Lieut.-Colonel 1806. In Feb. 1807, in consequence of declining health, he was compelled to return to England, and in Oct. 1809 he retired from the service.

#### WILLIAM HOOD, Esq.

May 10. At his chambers in the Inner Temple, in his 90th year, William Hood, esq. Senior Benchet of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, and father of the English Bar. The family of Hood have been seated at Bardon Park in Leicestershire from the time of Queen Elizabeth. (See their pedigree in Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. IV. pp. 805, 806.) The gentleman whose death we now record was born in Jan. 1743-4, the eldest son and heir of John Hood of Bardon Park and of Lawrence Pountney Hill, esq. by Cecilia, eldest daughter of William Snell, of Walthamstow, esq. and sister and coheir of her brother William Snell, esq. a Director of the East India Company, and of the Bank of England, who died at Clapham, Surrey, in 1789. Mr. Hood married Mary, daughter of Charles Buxton, esq. of Braxted, Essex. She died without issue April 7, 1809, and was buried in the family vault in Bunhill fields, where his father and his two brothers were also interred, as was the late Mr. Hood on the 23d of May. His 3d brother, John, was an eminent solicitor at Lawrence Pountney Hill, and died unmarried in 1798, (see vol. LXII. p. 187); and his youngest brother, Edmund Hood, esq. died exactly 15 months before him (see our last volume, pt. i. p. 183.) Mr. Hood was therefore the last of the family. He had enjoyed his fine paternal property at Bardon for the long period of 76 years, having succeeded his father in 1756. But, being brought up to the Bar, he preferred residing in the metropolis; whilst his younger brother, the late Edmund Hood, esq. resided at the family mansion, of which a view is given in vol. XXX. pt. ii. p. 113. After the death of his lady in 1809, Mr. Hood wholly retired to his chambers in the Inner Temple, where he spent the remainder of his long and blameless life, universally beloved and respected; for he was amongst the most amiable of mankind.

Through his mother Cecilia, Mr. Hood

was descended from William of Wykeham, and from Sir William Flamm, who was created Viscount Say and Sele in 1694. On the death of Nathaniel Flamm fourth Viscount Say and Sele in 1709-10, Mary, the wife of Sir Edmund Harrison of Laurence Pountney Hill, became his heir through her father, Nathaniel Flamm, a Commissioner of the Great Seal in the time of Oliver Cromwell. Lady Harrison died in 1731, leaving three daughters; one of whom, Cecilia, became the wife of William Snell, esq. of Lawrence Pountney Hill and Walthamstow, (who died in 1759), and was the mother of the late Mr. Hood. Through Mary, second daughter of the same William Snell, esq. are descended the family of Jacob, the death of a member of whom, the Rev. Robert Jacob, is noticed in our present volume, p. 183. His elder son succeeds to Bardon, and the younger to Mr. Hood's other estates.

#### REV. ROWLAND HILL.

April 11. At his house in the Blackfriars Road, aged 68, the Rev. Rowland Hill, M.A. the celebrated Minister of the chapel in that place.

He was born Aug. 12, 1744, the sixth but fourth surviving son of Sir Rowland Hill, the first Baronet, of Hawkestone in Shropshire, by Jane, daughter of Sir Brian Broughton, of Broughton in Staffordshire, Bart. His eldest brother, Sir Richard the second Baronet, was Knight in Parliament for Shropshire in five Parliaments;\* and the present Lord Hill, the General commanding in chief, with the other distinguished military officers his brothers, were nephews to the deceased. He had two younger brothers who were clergymen, — the Rev. Robert Hill, Rector of Great Bolso, Shropshire, who died Jan. 31, 1831, and has a brief memoir in our vol. cii. 281; and the Rev. Brian Hill, M.A. who died April 14 in the same year, and a memoir of whom will be found in vol. ci. ii. 185.

The Rev. Rowland Hill was educated at Eton College, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1769, as 7th Junior Optima, M.A. 1771. Before he was of age to take orders, he occasionally preached at the Tabernacle, and at the Tottenham-court-road Chapel, which threw some impediment in the way of his receiving ordina-

\* Sir Richard Hill was a man of distinguished piety, benevolence, and eccentricity, and was the author of a tract, "Pietas Oxoniensis," in defence of the young men who were expelled from the university of Oxford in 1706, for praying and expounding the Scriptures. This has given rise to an erroneous notion that Rowland Hill was one of the number.

tion. The Bishop of Bath and Wells (Dr. Newton) was at length induced to admit him to deacon's orders, which was the highest step he was permitted to attain in the hierarchy. Mr. Hill was, however, always tenacious of his clerical character, regarding himself as an episcopal Clergyman. One of the first public occasions upon which he distinguished himself, was in delivering a funeral oration on the death of Mr. Toplady, who had forbidden a funeral sermon to be preached on the occasion, and who, moreover, had expressed his disapprobation of some of Mr. Hill's uncanonical proceedings, although his young friend stood high in his esteem. In 1763, Mr. Hill laid the first stone of Surrey Chapel, which was opened in 1784; but, although he was usually considered as the pastor, preaching there constantly during the winter, the Chapel was not licensed as under his pastoral care. He generally spent a considerable portion of the summer in visiting various parts of the United Kingdom, preaching in places of worship of almost every denomination which would admit of his services, and occasionally to large assemblies in the open air. The remainder of the summer he usually passed at Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, where he had a house and a Chapel.

The following are the titles of his principal publications: *Imposture detected and the dead vindicated*, in a letter to a friend, containing some gentle strictures on the false and libellous harangue lately delivered by Mr. John Wesley, upon his laying the first stone of his new Dissenting Meeting-house, near the City Road, 1777. *Answer to J. Wesley's Remarks upon the defence of the character of Whitfield and others*, 1778. A sermon on the death of the Rev. James Rouquet, of Bristol, 1778. Sermon preached on laying the first stone of the Chapel in the Surrey Road, 1783. Aphoristic observations proposed to the consideration of the public respecting the propriety of admitting theatrical amusements into country manufacturing towns, 1790. Expectatory letter to the Rev. W. D. Tuttenail, A.M. in which the bad tendency of the admission of stage amusements is seriously considered, 1795. *Journal of a Tour through the North of England, and parts of Scotland, with remarks on the present state of the Church of Scotland*, 1799. Extract from the journal of a second Tour from London through the Highlands of Scotland, and the North-Western parts of England, 1800. A plea for union and a free propagation of the Gospel, being an answer to Dr. Jambeson's remarks on the author's Tour, 1800. *Village Dialogues*, 2 vols. 1800.

1801, and many subsequent editions. *Apology for Sunday Schools*, 1801. *Cow-pock inoculation vindicated and recommended from matters of fact*, 1800. [An establishment for vaccination was formed, and has since been continued, contiguous to Surrey Chapel.] *Investigation of the nature and effects of Parochial Assessments being charged on places of religious worship*, 1811. *Letter on Roman Catholic Emancipation*, 1813. His popular work entitled "*Village Dialogues*," possesses great originality and sound and beautiful morality. The style is easy and appropriate, the scenes in rural life, and the whole is pervaded with a most delightful spirit of Christian simplicity.

Few ministers of the Gospel have had to bear the scornful brunt of opposition, to contend against religious animosity, and to bear on through good report and evil report, through so long and active a career as Rowland Hill. Few have challenged the encounter so boldly, or sustained it so single-handed. The independent and ambiguous ecclesiastical position which he assumed, as theoretically a Churchman and practically a Dissenter—a Dissenter within the Church, a Churchman among Dissenters—necessarily involved him, especially in the earlier part of his career, in continual polemic skirmishing. His very catholicism sometimes put on an aggressive form; for of nothing was he so intolerant as of sectarianism. But while he thus made himself many opponents, his blameless character precluded his having any personal enemies. The sarcastic or censorious polemic was forgotten in the warm-hearted philanthropist, the indefatigable evangelist, the consistent saint. In Mr. Hill no ordinary degree of natural shrewdness was combined with an unassuming and guileless mind. This sometimes laid him open to imposition. Deep and accurate as was his acquaintance with human nature, he was not always quick-sighted in reading its appearances in the individual. He understood the heart better than the moral physiognomy of character; and thus his shrewdness did not preserve him altogether from forming mistaken estimates. His generous benevolence was a distinguishing trait of his character; and he seemed to have the power of inspiring his flock with a similar spirit. The sum annually raised for charitable and religious institutions at Surrey Chapel, has been from 1500*l.* to 2000*l.* As a preacher, Mr. Hill was extremely unequal, as well as systematically unmethodical; generally rambling, but pithy, often throwing out the most striking remarks, and sometimes interspersing touches of genuine pathos amid much that bordered upon the ludicrous. But

even in his most grotesque mien, there was a redeeming simplicity of purpose and seriousness of intention. It was felt that the preacher did not mean to trifle; that there was no attempt at display, no unbelieved familiarity in his feelings, or want of reverence to sacred things. In his more private expository exercises he was generally grave and edifying, with fewer inequalities, and often highly impressive. In the devotional part of the service, he was uniformly chaste, solemn, and fervent. Of late years, the majesty of venerable age that invested his appearance, added not a little to the impressive effect of his instructions. His rising to rebuke the tempestuous discord of the Bible Society Anniversary, held in Exeter Hall, in May 1831, will not soon be forgotten. The keen yet mild rebuke came from his lips with almost the force of prophetic authority; and the strong good sense of the few sentences he uttered, went directly home to the minds of the auditory.

His physical powers had long been in a declining state; but his intellectual energies remained almost to the last moment of his existence. He at length sunk under a gradual decay of nature, and died without a groan. On Monday morning, April 8, he preached for the last time to an immense audience, composed principally of the boys belonging to the Sunday School Union, whom he had been in the habit of addressing on every successive Easter Monday for some years past. On Tuesday morning he expressed some desire to address the girls connected with the same schools, which was also his accustomed practice; but, being very unwell, he was dissuaded from it by his friends, and his assistant the Rev. Dr. Waite officiated in his stead. During the morning of that day he found it necessary to lie down in bed, from which he never rose more. His body was interred in a vault under the chapel, on the 19th of April. The Rev. Mr. Jay delivered the funeral address.

Mr. Hill married in 1784 Mary, sister to Clement Tudway, esq. for fifty years M.P. for Wells, and who had married in 1768 Mr. Hill's sister Elizabeth. Mrs. Hill, by whom he had no issue, died in 1830. His will has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by the oaths of J. B. Wilson, Joseph Green, William James, and Samuel Long, esqrs. the executors. The personal effects are sworn to be under 18,000*l*. One third of the property of the Rev. gentleman is bequeathed to his late brother, the Rev. Brian Hill, and his descendants. He gives 5*l*. to each of the women resident in the Surrey Chapel Almshouse, founded him some years since. During his

lifetime, he had provided amply for all his servants, in addition to which he leaves them 19 guineas each. The residue of the estate, after payment of these and some other trifling legacies, is bequeathed to the Village Itinerary, or Evangelical Association for the Propagation of the Gospel in the destitute and neglected villages of Britain.

By desire of the venerable departed, his papers and manuscripts have been delivered to his relative and ward, the Rev. Edwin Sidney, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Curate of Aske, near Norwich, to be used at his discretion; by whom, as soon as prepared for the press, his Life, &c. will be published. Among the papers are original letters from Whitfield, Bertrigg, Ambrose Serle, &c. with diaries in Mr. Hill's writing of his early preaching, expositions, &c. and other interesting documents. It has also been stated that Mr. Jay, of Bath, has been for some years preparing materials for a memoir of his friend. Portraits of him are of course numerous; but one of the most remarkable is an aged likeness by Mountjoy, a large print of which, mentioned by Lupton, was published in Sept. 1826.

#### MR. BENJAMIN SMART.

June 18. Aged 77, Mr. Benjamin Smart, of the Parish of St. James's, Westminster, Ballian Merchant and Refiner. The pious, benevolent, social qualities of his heart, the clearness, rectitude, and activity of his understanding, are, in some degree, evidenced by his contributions to this Magazine, of which for nearly fifty years he was a constant reader. Among the earliest subjects of his hand the writer of this memoir is able to identify "Verses on the Royal Visits to the Navy and St. Paul's" (1798, Part i. p. 243). This, with a little piece which was copied into all the newspapers of the day, and still holds a place in *Selections*, "Saturday Night" (1806, Part ii. p. 751, signed T. Ransbach, being his name reversed), may give an idea of the general tone of his numerous poetical contributions. In the Volume for 1808, Part ii. p. 1136, a very spirited letter on the abuses of Foundation Schools led the way to an important correspondence, and probably to all the practical results which have since occurred; and in the Volume for 1815, Part ii. p. 39, is a letter suggesting Charitable Clothing Societies—a suggestion since carried very widely into effect. The fluctuations of our monetary system Mr. Smart's occupation enabled him to consider with peculiar advantage; and accordingly, in addition to frequent communications on points of fact (1814, Part ii. p. 495) he entered, under the sig-



nature of a *Lensard*, into an extensive theoretical discussion on the subject, of which the pages of this Magazine from 1818 to 1830 bear proof.

Mr. Smart's habitual cheerfulness never forsook him. Throughout his life, his entire trust in Providence prevented him from feeling as evils the events which afflict common minds. He was a man whom to know, and almost to see, was to love; so plainly was the benignity of his heart written in his looks. He leaves three children, the eldest of whom is known to the literary public as a Lecturer on Elocution and a Reader of Shakespeare:—the younger of his two sons, who has long managed his business, succeeds him in it.

#### MR. DAVID PARKES.

*May B.* At Shrewsbury, by apoplexy, Mr. David Parkes, who, for more than half a century, had exercised the useful calling of an intellectual and assiduous schoolmaster; and, as he was for the whole of that time a frequent and faithful contributor to this Magazine, we feel called upon in more than common duty, to give a sincere though slight tribute of respect in these pages.

He was the son of John Parkes, the descendant of an old respectable though reduced family, and born 21 February, 1763, at Cuckmore, in the parish of Hales Owen, co. Salop. His father being a poor though industrious man, could afford him but the feeble and slender education of the village schoolmistress; who imbued his infant mind with little more than the alphabet, the hammering of disjointed syllables, and what (strangely to children) is called "*Reading Made Easy*;" he, however, early displayed a propensity to cyphering, drawing, and designing by scrawling figures and sketches on the steps and benches of his father's cottage with chalk. Snatched from this sprinkling of the fresh fountains of education, his infant mind was immured amid the swart walls of Birmingham, destined to acquire the loathsome craft of a joiner; with this he soon became disgusted, and sickened with the offensive smells, so that he was removed from the excessive deterioration of health. With an early resolution to make his own the course of his bread, he now laboriously commenced the self-cultivation of his humble but active intellect; and, after incessant application to acquire the incipient elements of literature, he ventured to set up a small school for little children at Mucklow Hill, near the Quintain. His great assiduity, purity of manners, and specimens of self-acquired drawing, attracted the attention of Mr. Hylton, and Mr. Herne, the then possessor of the *Lensward*, late

the celebrated residence of the amiable and elegant-minded poet and accomplished scholar, Shenstone, who had died the very year and month our young tyro was born. Through the benevolent exertions of these gentlemen, application was made to Mr. William Dunn, master of the Free-school at Belbroughton, to whom he was bound apprentice, and whom he served with fidelity, and under considerable hardships, for seven years. Freed from this bondage, he became Usher to the Rev. John Harrold of West Bromwich, a dissenting minister. Here he acquired a taste for the Drama, that magnet of youthful and yearning minds; and, having performed with some applause in amateur plays, indulged in his inclinations to the stage as a profession; from which he was, however, dissuaded by some sincere friends he had among the players, who represented its scanty and uncertain emoluments, with the precarious prospects of its success. He here saved his pocket-money, which he laid out in sixpenny plays, and a cheap copy of Shakespeare; and this slender beginning formed the nucleus of his (long subsequently) so beautiful and copious collections of the most celebrated and illustrated works on Antiquities, Topography, Poetry, and general books of taste. About this time he fell into company with certain French prisoners, from whom he acquired a considerable knowledge of their tongue, and also made himself in some measure acquainted with Music, in which science he was in early life no mean performer on the Flute. He now removed to Shrewsbury, and occupied a house called the "*Franciscan Friars*;" where he commenced a good mercantile school, after having married Elizabeth Morris, the eldest daughter of a most respectable country tradesman and small freeholder of Hadnall, near that town. This occupation he diligently continued to follow with very considerable success; and, though his terms were low, and profits small, he, by great economy and attention, kept himself well, and was well looked upon by the world. From the circumstance of the place and time of his birth, and the great popularity of Shenstone, he very early imbibed a fond and ardent attachment to the memory of that Poet; of whose most amiable character and personal habits he had learned much from his friends, Hylton and Hall, with whom, in early life, his gentle manners had brought him acquainted; as well as with that eccentric, original, and voluminous writer, the quaint William Hutton; of whom one short anecdote, out of many, may be told, as it illustrates the benevolent character of both. Young Parkes, ha-

ving stolen away from school to Birmingham, (for the purpose of purchasing some India ink, and having nearly exhausted all his little stock of cash on that important article, was looking through Hutton's window at a book (Hutton's History of Birmingham) he ardently coveted, but which, alas! he too well knew the state of his finances would not compass, the benevolent Hutton stepped out and said, "Friend, thou shalt take the book, and pay for it when thou canst. I see honesty in thy face." It is needless to add with what pleasure the arrears were paid by instalments; and, all who have seen the countenance of the subject, will cordially applaud honest Hutton's instinctive skill in phytognomy. The possession of this volume so enraptured its young proprietor, that he lost his way home in the stormy night; but was comforted by the thoughts of his treasure.

We now return to the Franciscan Friar, where the writer of this sketch, being a boy in Shrewsbury Free-school, first became acquainted with his beloved and now lamented friend; with whom, and his amiable family, he has enjoyed uninterrupted intercourse for about forty years. He had now saved money enough to purchase a good house in Castle street, whose back-front overhung the Severn, and had a splendid view of the rich and woody country, and border mountains of Wales. Here the school was conducted on a more enlarged plan, and began to receive the assistance of his sons, whom, with the rest of his children, he incessantly educated well and wisely in the useful branches of knowledge and ornamental accomplishments, particularly drawing and music. With all these expenses and moderate gains, he was quietly collecting and accumulating books, prints, and curiosities of antiquity, with diligent care; as well as making with his own hands, in his peculiar style, water-colour drawings to an immense quantity, particularly of the ecclesiastical, monastic, and military remains of his native country. These, in his summer vacations, he sketched from dawn to nightfall, and, in his hours of leisure and winter holidays, finished in books or mounted on boards; and many and many has been the happy summer his now recording friend has accompanied him from village to village, sketching churches, copying inscriptions, and enjoying his confidential and convivial flow of anecdote and urbanity. The finished drawings of these Shropshire churches, with their respective historical and genealogical notes, monuments, brasses, stained glass, monumental inscriptions, arms, and heraldic emblemmatics, he arranged into nine quarto volumes; and it was

his intention, had his life been prolonged, to have bound his collections of the Monastic and Military Remains of Shropshire into two volumes and additional series. These splendid MS. collections, and his almost unvalued Antiquarian and Topographical library, Priests, &c. &c. is directed by his will to be disposed of, and the proceeds, together with the residue of his real and personal property, to be equally divided amongst his surviving children, one son and three daughters. He seven times saved the office of church warden to his parish; and by his indefatigable attention and perseverance, not only extricated the parish concerns and accounts from very severe difficulties, into which they had fallen through previous mismanagement or negligence, but by the strictest economy, fidelity, and personal superintendence, greatly alleviated the condition of the poor, reduced the burden of the rates, and in general transmitted to his successors in office the affairs of the parish in a far more flourishing state than those of any of the surrounding parishes. It should also be recorded to his merited praise, that it is to his exertions and zeal for Antiquities, that the venerable and beautiful edifice of St. Mary's was preserved from destruction, during the unaccountable rage for rebuilding and beautifying churches, which prevailed in Shrewsbury about the year 1794, when the curious and substantial Church of St. Alkmund was barbarously demolished. He too was the first who proposed and collected subscriptions for erecting a monument to the gallant Admiral Boscawen; which, though not yet carried into effect for the want of adequate supplies, it is to be hoped the inhabitants of the town and county will laudably further, to the honour of their intrepid countryman.

To indulge in extravagant praise would betray both folly and falsehood, and ill become the office of friendship thus faintly tracing the feeble outlines of his unassuming pretensions; but all who know him will cordially justify the assertion, that his manners were mild, gentle, and affectionate; his industry intense, and his integrity inflexible. His mind was rather elegant than powerful; and his acquirements of the literature of his own country, though neither deep nor extensive, were correct and perspicuous; and sufficiently copious to entitle him to a seat in the best society. He enjoyed the friendship, correspondence, and familiar acquaintance of very many literary characters, particularly the veteran John Nichols; and was, for more than forty years, a very constant contributor of drawings and historical communications to Mr. Urban. He was mostly a Chie-



tion of the Church of England, his religion without bigotry, and his piety without ostentation. In politics he was a high Tory; but most liberally tolerant of every sect and party, in all of which he had many friends; indeed, there cannot be adduced a stronger proof of his gentle spirit, than his holding as his most confidential friend through life, the writer of this, utterly and widely differing from him in both those important opinions. He survived his wife and three of his children. The death, in Nov. 1832, of his youngest son, John Parkes, a most amiable youth, of warily grateful heart, and more than common accomplishments, (see his memoir in vol. cu. ii. 578, and that of his brother James in xcvi. i. 378,) hastened the breaking up of his spirit and frame. "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in death were not divided;" for, in a few months after, it became the melancholy duty of the writer of this short and feeble memoir, to lay the good old man beside his beloved son; fully trusting they are now enjoying the blessings of a well-spent life in those happy regions, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

I. R. M. D.

#### T. C. HANSARD, Esq.

May 14. In Clatham Place, Blackfriars, in his 57th year, Thomas Curson Hansard, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Luke Hansard, esq. printer to the House of Commons, (of whom a memoir was given in our vol. xcvi. ii. 559); and, having been brought up to the same business, was for some years in partnership with his father. In 1805 he migrated to Peterborough-st. Fleet-st. where he succeeded to the business of Mr. Rickaby, and, on the expiration of his lease in 1823 he removed his establishment to a more central part of the City, as more convenient to his patrons, the wholesale booksellers, and in order to avoid any possible collision with the interest of his father and younger brothers, the Printers of the House of Commons. Having purchased the freehold of a house in Paternoster Row, he fitted it up for business, according to his idea and experience of what a Printing-office ought to be, as far as the site of ground allowed, and named it the *Paternoster Row Press*.

Mr. T. C. Hansard was a very ingenious practical printer, and was thoroughly versed in every branch of his business; as was evinced by his publication of "Typographia: or Historical Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the Art of Printing; with practical directions for conducting every department in an Office; with a description of Stereotype

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and Lithography" (reviewed in vol. xcv. ii. 536). In this work is a woodcut portrait of Mr. Hansard. He was at one period one of the Common Council of the City of London. He was twice married; and has left a son, Thomas, and other children.

#### WILLIAM BABINGTON, M.D.

April 22. At his house in Devonshire-street, Portland-place, aged 76, William Babington, M.D.

Dr. Babington was formerly Apothecary, and afterwards Physician and Lecturer on Medicine and Chemistry, at Guy's Hospital.

His publications were not numerous; consisting of, A systematic arrangement of Minerals, founded on the joint consideration of their chemical, physical, and external characters, 4to. 1785. A new system of Mineralogy, in the form of a catalogue, after the manner of Baron Born's catalogue of the fossils of M. de Raab, 4to. 1799, and some contributions to Nicholson's Journal, and the Medical-Chirurgical Transactions.

By the death of this venerable physician the profession has been deprived of a distinguished ornament, and the public of a kind, liberal, and enlightened practitioner; while the scientific world will have to deplore a man who formed, as it were, the connecting link between the departed and living philosophers of the last half century; for, from Priestley (at whose centenary festival he so lately presided) down to Wollaston and Davy, Dr. Babington was the personal friend and agreeable associate of the most distinguished persons of this country. In truth, his amiable temper, gentle manners, sound judgment, liberal sentiments, and varied information, rendered his society highly acceptable to a class of men whose stern and laborious abstractions occasionally required the soothing repose of friendly intercourse, and the exhilarating relief of enlivening conversation.

He expired after an illness of a few days' duration. At its commencement his disease presented the ordinary character of the prevailing influenza; but in consequence of his advanced age, and unremitting professional exertion, it speedily assumed the more alarming form of peripneumonia totha.

A public subscription has been set on foot for a monument to Dr. Babington's memory.

#### WILLIAM MORGAN, Esq. F.R.S.

May ... William Morgan, esq. F.R.S. late Actuary to the Equitable Assurance Society.

Mr. Morgan was a native of Wales, and was the nephew of the celebrated Dr.

Prior. He was originally educated for the medical profession; but his uncle having observed his strength of mind and peculiar facility and power, in the acquirement of mathematical and philosophical knowledge, persuaded him to relinquish that intention, and procured for him the situation of Actuary to the Equitable Society. Mr. Morgan was engaged in conducting the affairs of that institution for the long space of upwards of 56 years, and lived to see it rise from the possession of a capital of only a few thousands to become an establishment of national importance, possessed of many millions, diffusing its benefits to thousands of families, and securing them in the enjoyment of comforts of which they would otherwise have been rendered destitute by the death of their friends and relations.

Mr. Morgan's mathematical and scientific attainments were of the highest order, and he contributed many original and valuable papers to the *Philosophical Transactions*, and to other scientific publications. On the subject of public credit and the national debt, he was one of the most popular writers of his time, never hesitating, in his public writings or in private conversation, to state his opinions on these subjects with the utmost freedom, and to express his unqualified disapprobation of the financial administration of Government, in regard to the terms on which loans for the public service were negotiated and contracted for during the whole period of the late war. The titles of his publications were as follow: *The Doctrine of Annuities and Assurance of Lives*, 1779; *Examination of Dr. Crawford's theory of Heat and Combustion*, 1791; a *Review of the Writings of Dr. Price*, on the subject of the Finances of this Kingdom, 1798, 2d edit. 1795; *Facts addressed to the serious attention of the People of Great Britain, respecting the expenses of the War, and the state of the National Debt*, 1795; *Additional Facts on the same subjects*, 1795; an *Appeal to the People of Great Britain, on the present alarming state of the Public Finances and of Public Credit*, 1797; a *Comparative View of the Public Finances from the beginning to the close of the late Administration*, 1801, 2d edit. 1803; *Observations on Revolutionary Payments*, by Dr. Price, newly arranged and enlarged, 1808, and many subsequent editions; *Memoirs of the Rev. H. Price*, 1815.

Mr. Morgan's funeral took place at Hornsey in the most private manner, on the 11th of May.

Mr. Morgan has left three surviving sons and one unmarried daughter. His youngest son, William, was associated with an Actuary to the Equitable Assur-

ance Office, and having married Maria, eldest daughter of John Tugood, esq. Banker, died in 1810, leaving an only daughter. His son Arthur is the present Actuary to the Equitable Assurance Office. Mr. John Morgan is a surgeon. Another daughter was the first wife of Benjamin Travers, esq. surgeon, and died in 1811, leaving three children.

## DEATHS.

### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 15. In Wimpole-st. Julia, eldest dau. of Alderman Atkins.

April 22. At Bloomsbury-sq. aged 23, William Heath Patch, esq. of the Custom-house.

In her 88d year, Maria, wife of W. A. Campbell, esq. of Wilton-place.

April 23. Mary, wife of Joseph Morgan, esq. of Keppel-street.

April 24. At Stamford-hill, aged 63, Harrieta, wife of John Martineau, esq.

At St. John's Wood, Agnes, wife of Andrew Hamilton, esq. second dau. of late Rowland Fawcett, of Sealby Castle, Cumberland, esq.

In Devonshire-street, aged 49, Sarah, wife of Wm. Young Otley, esq.

In his 45th year, Dr. John Waldron Watson, M.D. resident physician to the Dispensary, Fore-st. Cripplegate, leaving a wife and six children in embarrassed circumstances.

April 25. At the house of her son Eusebius Arthur Lloyd, esq. Bedford-row, aged 75, Mary, widow of Rev. Eusebius Lloyd, of St. Asaph, Hants.

April 26. At South Audley-street, aged 9 months, Lady Adelaide C. Campbell, infant dau. of Earl Cowdor.

In Gloucester-place, aged 62, Michael Goodall, esq. late of Birmingham.

April 27. At Dartmouth-house, St. James's-park, aged 11, Elizabeth Georgiana, dau. of David Pollock, esq.

April 28. In Bryansdown-sq. aged 45, Mrs. Sarah Crompton.

May 2. Major John Buckworth, late of 64th regiment.

May 12. In New Burlington-street, Lady Harriet Ludlow, sister to Earl Ludlow. She was the third dau. of Peter the first Earl, by Lady Frances Lumley, eldest dau. of Thomas 3d Earl of Scarborough.

Aged 85, W. Crouch, esq. late organist of St. Luke's, and Clapham, Surrey.

May 13. At Brompton, aged 36, Geo. Pencock, Esq.

At Blackheath, aged 65, G. Ravenhill, esq.

At Park-terrace, Regent's Park, Mrs. Keeling, in the 76th year of her age.

May 14. In Abingdon-street, aged 70, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

At the house of John Scaghill, esq. Burton Crescent, aged 68, Elizabeth, widow of John Redford, of Hull, esq.

May 15. Aged 31, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Boulnot, esq. of Gower-street.

In Torrington-sq. Sarah, eldest dau. of late Edw. Wilbriham, esq. of Cirencester.

May 16. In Great Russell-street, John Powell, M.D.

May 17. In Montague-pl. Raymond Everard, infant son of Henry Arundell, esq. and cousin to Lord Arundell.

May 20. In Upper Grosvenor-street, at an advanced age, the dowager Lady Rich. She was Mary-Francis, dau. and sole heiress of Sir Robert Rich, of Waverley, co. Warwick, by Mary, sister to Peter first Earl Ludlow; and was married Jan. 24, 1784, to Chas. Bostock, esq. who took the name of Rich and was created a Bart. 1791. He died Sept. 12, 1794, having had issue Sir Chas. the present Bart. Sir George Rich, Knt. Chamberlain to the Marquess of Wellesley when Lord Lieut. of Ireland, four other sons, and three daughters.

In Gloucester-pl. aged 70, John Henton Tritton, esq.

Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of T. B. King, esq. of the Tower of London.

In Gower-street, aged 68, Alexander Millington, esq.

At Clapham-common, Mrs. Terrey.

May 23. Aged 74, C. Brooke, esq. of Sambrook-court.

May 23. In Belgrave-place, aged 72, Alexander Consett, esq. late a cashier of the Bank of England.

At Hampstead, aged 44, Rich. Price, esq.

May 24. Mary, wife of H. M'Intosh, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

May 25. In Abingdon-street, Josephine, only surviving dau. of Joseph Gwilt, esq.

May 26. In Russell-pl. P. P. Trewar, esq. of Exeter.

May 27. In Park-sq. Frances, dau. of George Lowther Thompson, esq. of Sheriff Hutton, Yorkshire.

At the house of his father, in Alfred-pl. aged 43, Francis Bernasconi, jun. esq.

May 29. Aged 70, Wm. Wilkinch, esq. of Highbury-grove, and of Ludgate-hill, upholsterer.

May 31. At her house in Doughty-st. aged 78, Mrs. Mary Moore.

Lately. At Woolwich, aged 18, Norman, son of Col. Bull; a cadet of the Royal College. He was lying upon the grass, when he was suddenly struck by a shell (which flew more than 100 yards beyond the mark, and in a perverted direction, from having met with some obstacle), and died six hours after.

June 3. In Grosvenor-pl. Maria, dau. of Charles Mackinnon, esq.

Aged 41, Elizabeth Ibbetson, wife of Mr. George Simpson, of Crawford-st. eldest dau. of John Dyer, esq. late Chief Clerk of the Admiralty.

June 6. In Russell-sq. W. Tennant, esq. At Notting-hill, Elizabeth-Matilda, wife of T. Brace, esq.

June 9. Aged 12, Alfred-Osmotherley, youngest son of Abraham Borradaile, esq. of Battersea.

June 14. In Conduit-st. Maria, widow of the Right Hon. Sir John Anstruther, Chief Justice of Bengal.

June 15. At Brompton, aged 63, Madalena, wife of P. Spagnoletti, esq. of the King's Theatre.

June 17. In Berners-st. the widow of Col. Tottingham, E. I. Co.'s Service.

In Curzon-st. aged 71, the Hon. Elizabeth-Barbara, wife of Sir Henry Halford, Bart. Physician to his Majesty. Her Ladyship was third dau. of John 11th Lord St. John of Btasee, by Sumnab-Louisa, dau. of Peter Simond, esq. and was married to Sir Henry, March 31, 1795. Her Ladyship has left a dau. married to a cousin of the Earl of Coventry, and also a son (Henry) united to a dau. of Baron Vaughan.

June 19. Aged 9 years, Charles-Bowle, youngest son of the Rev. John Greenwood, Head Master of Christ's Hospital.

In Upper Harley-st. the widow of Robert Browne, esq. of Cadogan-place.

June 20. At Rotherhithe, aged 70, William Galtakell, M. D.

Bucks.—May 22. At Lily Hill, Bracknell, aged 82, Henry-Dormer Vincent, esq. second son of the late Sir Francis Vincent, of Stokes d'Abernon, seventh Baronet of that name, and brother of Sir Francis Vincent, formerly his Majesty's resident Minister at Venice. He married Isabella, third dau. of the Hon. Felton Hervey, son of the first Earl of Bristol, and had issue three sons.

May 24. At Windsor, aged 77, Mr. D. Smith, a celebrated auctioneer, &c. of Windsor and Waterloo-place.

Bucks.—May 26. At Brill, Sarah, wife of the Rev. J. S. Baron, Rector.

Lately. At Crulow, near Aylesbury, aged 84, J. Westear, esq. To this gentleman is mainly to be attributed the celebrity which the Herefordshire cattle have attained throughout the kingdom.

CHESTER.—June 10. At Birkenhead, aged 43, Jane Campbell, wife of Thomas Forsyth, esq.

CORNWALL.—May 30. Aged 53, Miss Mary Hitchens, of St. Ives.

DERBY.—Lately. Mrs. Cotton, of Etwell Hall.

DEVON.—May 16. At Torquay, aged 66, Thomas Hayne, esq. youngest and last surviving son of the late Richard Hayne, esq. of Ashborne Green Hall.

*May 18.* At Exeter, from a wound received in a duel fought on the 10th of May with Sir John Jeffcott, the recently appointed Judge of Sierra Leone, aged 36, Peter Hennis, esq. M. D. The cause of offence was an unfounded rumour that the deceased had aspersed Sir John Jeffcott's character. So generally was Dr. Hennis beloved for his charity and amiable manners, that the wanton sacrifice of his life excited an universal burst of indignation in the city of Exeter; and his remains were honoured with a public funeral, at which about 250 gentlemen attended as mourners. He was a native of Ireland; as was his antagonist.

*May 21.* At his seat near Honiton, Harry Baines Lott, esq. M. P. for that Borough in the last Parliament—a gentleman highly respected for his integrity as a public character, and for his urbanity and good feeling in private life.

*May 22.* At Yealmpton, Miss Luscombe, sister to Lieut. E. Luscombe, R. N.

*May 29.* At Ash, aged 85, Jane, widow of Hugh Mallett, esq.

*May 31.* At Exeter, Treby Wells, esq. last surviving son of the late Nathaniel Wells, esq.

At Budleigh Salterton, Mary-Bowen, wife of Rev. Henry Cooke, Rector of  
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underneath which his character is summed up with brevity, but strict truth, as follows: "The tenor of whose conduct, both in public and private life, furnishes an example worthy of imitation."

At Bickham House, aged 46, Charlotte, widow of J. J. Short, esq. and dau. of the late J. Baring, esq.

*June 2.* At Duryard Lodge, Harriet-Louisa, the wife of John Edye, esq. of Exeter, surgeon, and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Turner, esq.

*June 4.* At Ilfracombe, aged 66, Harman Visger, sen. esq. American Consul for the port of Bristol.

*June 7.* At Chudleigh, aged 75, Thomas Varde, esq. for nearly fifty years an extensive practitioner in medicine.

*June 8.* At Heavitree, Mary, wife of Capt. Hulme, R. Eng. only daug. of J. Hart, esq. of Hill's Court House.

At Exeter, J. Cutcliffe, esq. for many years a respectable surgeon and apothecary.

*June 9.* At Barnstaple, aged 82, John Wickey, esq. Admiral of the Red. He attained the rank of Post-Captain 1781, Rear-Admiral 1801, Vice-Admiral 1805, and Admiral 1813. Towards the close of the American war, he commanded the Rotterdam 50; and during a part of the war with the French republic, the Cambridge 80, bearing the flag of the Port Admiral at Plymouth.

*June 10.* At an advanced age, Mary, widow of Abm. Girod, esq. M. D.

At Dawlish, Anne Elizabeth, third daug. of Robert Wilkes Blencowe, esq.

*June 16.* At Heavitree, aged 46, Martin Haffner, esq. many years Chief Civil Engineer at Sierra Leone.

*June 17.* At Exeter, aged 92, Joseph Bustell, esq.

DORSET.—*May 22.* At Upway, aged 68, N. C. Daniel, esq.

ESSEX.—*April 15.* Aged 73, B. D'Aranda, esq. of Billerica, where he practised as a surgeon, &c. upwards of fifty years.

*May 23.* Aged 92, the widow of Alex. Sparkhall, esq. of Plaistow.

*May 24.* At Thorpe, Captain F. Foulker, late of 10th Foot.

*May 25.* At Colechester, aged 92, Lake William Walford, esq. of Little Bardfield Hall.

*June 6.* At Little Easton rectory, Charlotte, youngest daug. of the late J. Chesshyre, esq. of Bennington.

GLOUCESTER.—*May 19.* At Rodmarton, Sarah, wife of the Rev. John Haygarth, Rector of Upham.

*May 27.* At Alveston, aged 21, Maria Anne, eldest daug. of W. N. Tonge, esq.

*June 2.* At Apperley Court, aged 74, Mrs. Charlotte Strickland, second daug. of the late Sir George Strickland, Bart.

*June 4.* At Cheltenham, aged 38, Capt. Charles Harrison, son of Richard Harrison, esq. Remembrancer of the First Fruits and Tenths. He served twenty-two years in the 67th regiment.

HANTS.—*May 20.* At Easton, Mary, wife of Capt. B. Smith, R. N.

*Lately.* At Hill, aged 68, Mary, widow of Nath. Jefferys, esq. M. P.

At Southampton, aged 64, the widow of John Leigh, Esq. of Bolton-le-Moor.

At Alresford, aged 85, Jenny, widow of Wm. Harris, esq.

HERTFORD.—*May 25.* At St. Alban's, J. N. Bacon, esq.

HUNTINGDON.—*May 17.* At St. Ives, aged 80, John Allpress, esq.

KENT.—*April 24.* At Bromley-college, aged 78, Mrs. Willan, relict of

the late Rev. Robert Willms, vicar of Cardington, Beds.

*April 26.* After a short illness, Philip Brombridge, esq., of Rusthall, near Tunbridge Wells.

*April 27.* At Godmersham-park, aged 83, Sophia, wife of Major Henry Knight.

*May 24.* At Tunbridge Wells, of a fractured skull, from being thrown from his horse, Mr. Budd, resident surgeon at the Dispensary.

*Lately.* At Dartford, aged 90, Thos. Caldecott, esq., Benchet of the Middle Temple. He was formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.C.L. in 1770; and was for many years an eminent counsel on the Oxford circuit. He published in two volumes 4to. Reports of Cases relative to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace, from 1776 to 1785; forming a continuation of Sir James Burrow's Reports.

*June 9.* At her uncle's, at Blackheath, aged 10, Ellen-Jane-Arne Pakenham Dent, only daughter of W. Dent, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

*LANCASTER.*—*May 7.* At Lancaster, Mr. Charles Hall, nephew of the late Rev. Robert Hall, of Bristol.

*June 16.* At Lancaster, John Pares, esq., of that place, and of Hopwall-hall, Derby.

*LINCOLN.*—*May 15.* Aged 41, Mr. Henry Newcomb, youngest son of Mr. Alderman Newcomb, of Stamford.

*June 1.* At Great Grimsby, after a short illness, Wm. Hansell Holgate, esq., eldest son of the late Edw. Currer Holgate, esq., of Malton Ross, near Brigg.

*MIDDLESEX.*—*May 15.* Sophia, only surviving daughter of Peter Clutterbuck, esq., of Stanmore.

*May 28.* At Bedford-lodge, near Staines, aged 45, Geo. Engleheart, esq., late a Lieut.-Col. on the Bengal Estab.

*Lately.* At Shepperton, after a short illness occasioned by a fall from his horse, aged 43, George Winch, esq.

*June 7.* At Twickenham-common, Emily, youngest daughter of John Bull, esq., of the House of Commons.

*June 12.* At Hadley, George Wood, esq., formerly Commander of the Hen. E. 1. Company's ship *Charlton*.

*NORFOLK.*—*May 4.* At Carlton, John Barker, esq., formerly of Swaffham.

*May 13.* At Hilberowe, aged 30, Sophia, only surviving dau. of late Ralph Caldwell, esq.

*June 7.* Rebecca, youngest daughter of Rev. Mr. Collyer, of Hackford-hall.

*NORTHUMBERLAND.*—*May 31.* At Tynemouth, Hannah, wife of W. Harington, esq., of Shawo-hall, Lancashire.

*June 8.* Aged 57, Henry Pearson, esq., for many years an eminent solicitor of Carlisle. He was the third and only sur-

living son of the late Samuel Pearson, esq., of Howkendale, Cumberland, and was related to the celebrated Washington. He was a man of great wit and talent, and of unblemished integrity.

*OXON.*—*May 18.* At Oxford, drowned when bathing, Mr. Hen. Fawcett, Scholar of University College, third son of the late Rev. John Fawcett, of Newton-hall, Durham. He had been recently elected to an open scholarship in his college.

*June 17.* At Oxford, advanced in age, Ann, widow of the Rev. George White, Rector of Hunstapill, Somerset, sister of the late W. Hall, esq., of Oxford.

*SALOP.*—*May 31.* In Sudbury, aged 58, Mary, third dau. of Tho. Hill, esq., late of Henwick.

*Lately.* At Smallbrook-lodge, James Carrigan, esq.

*SOMERSET.*—*May 11.* At Bath, aged 75, Sir Lewis Verulam, Knt. of the Guelphic Order, of the Legion of Honour, and the Belgic Lion, Inspector-gen. of Hospitals.

*May 24.* At Bath, Harriet, wife of Wm. J. Church, esq. surgeon, and dau. of Jos. Brace, esq. Widscombe-hill House.

At Bath, Charlotte, widow of late W. Beckford, esq., of Hartford.

*May 28.* At Bath, Miss Margaret Bishop Carew, daughter of the late Rev. W. Carew, of Grenada.

*Lately.* At Taunton, aged 72, Captain Robert Poole. He crossed the equator, to and from the Pacific Ocean, 23 times; passed Cape Horn 17 times; sailed once round the globe, and likewise to the 74th degree of north latitude, and to the 66th degree of south latitude.

*June 19.* At Bath, aged 87, the Hon. Augusta Julia, wife of T. G. Babington, esq., and sister to Lord Barham.

*STAFFORD.*—*May 12.* At Somersford, Sophia, eldest dau. of late Hon. Edward Mordaunt.

*May 16.* At Wolverhampton, aged 27, Vere Herbert Smith, esq.

*SURREY.*—*May 16.* At Croydon, Mary, relict of J. Borden, esq., of Hamp-

*May 17.* At Thetford, Harriet, dau. of late John Manley, esq., of the Temple and Bloomsbury-sq. and of Holbrook-lodge, Surrey.

*June 6.* At Ipswich, aged 17, Charles Harcourt Stisted, a cadet of Sandhurst College, eldest son of Lt.-Col. Stisted, 3d dragoons, and on the 12th, his two infant daughters. The children were twins, born on the 8th inst. and the nurse in attendance on Mrs. Stisted, finding it necessary to administer a little castor-oil to the infants, sent a servant for two pennyworth of the syrup of red poppies. The apothecary gave her syrup of white poppies. Verdict "Death by

misadventure, occasioned by syrup of white poppies being administered to the deceased for syrup of red poppies, served by mistake by Mr. Harmer's apprentice."

**Sussex.**—*May 22.* At Gwiltford, Anna, fourth daughter of the late John Kerrich, esq. of Harleston, Norfolk.

*May 31.* At Upper Tooting, aged 60, John Bayley, esq.

*June 7.* At Strumtham, Priscilla Milward, wife of Thos. Hughes, esq., fifth dau. of late Sam. Jenkins, esq. of Beachley, Gloucestershire.

*June 9.* At the residence of her son, Byfleet, Surrey, aged 52, Rebecca Sarah, widow of John Freebairn, esq.

*June 13.* At Banstead, Miss Aubertin, eldest dau. of late Peter Aubertin, esq.

**Sussex.**—*April 24.* At the residence of her daughter Lady Darrell, Brighton, aged 73, Martha, relict of Wm. Becker, esq.

*May 22.* At Brighton, James Ferdinand, youngest son of W. Lynch, esq., of Great Russell-street.

*May 27.* At the residence of his uncle the Duke of Devonshire, in Kemp-town, aged 15, the Hon. Wm.-Henry Leveson Gower, son of Lord Granville. He had for years laboured under the debilitating effects of a paralytic affection, and as his servant was carrying him down stairs, the man stumbled and fell. A jury sat on the body, and returned a verdict, "Died of paralysis, accelerated by an accidental fall on the 23d of May." His body was interred at St. Andrew's Chapel, Brighton.

*May 28.* At Brighton, Mary Chandler, of Upper George-st., Bryanston-sq., surviving dau. of late Rev. Dr. Chandler, of Myles's, Essex.

*Lately.* Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. George Wells, rector of Wiston.

**WARWICK.**—*April 17.* Anna, wife of John Webster, esq., of Willmots.

*May 11.* At Tamworth, Henry Wood Roby, esq. solicitor, deeply regretted by all who knew him. He commenced, with his brother John Roby, esq., a History of Tamworth, of which the first part was published in 1836, (see our vol. xvi. li. 26), but which did not proceed further from want of encouragement.

*May 25.* At Leamington, aged 46, Edward Grimes, esq. R.N. son of the late Abraham Grimes, esq. of Cotton-house.

*June 5.* At Birmingham, John Maudslay, esq., solicitor.

The widow of late Jas. Knightley, esq. of Offchurch Bury.

**WILTS.**—*May 20.* Ellen, third dau. of the Rev. F. W. Fowle, Perpetual Curate of Amesbury.

*May 29.* Aged 62, Mrs. Mullings, of Devizes, and mother of J. R. Mullings, esq. of Cirencester.

**Worcesters.**—*May 25.* Aged 60, Charles Day, esq. of Hawford-lodge.

**YORK.**—*April 15.* At Doncaster, aged 31, Elizabeth Charlotte, wife of Charles Dormer, esq. 9th Foot, and only dau. of C. F. de Coetlogon, esq.

*May 16.* Aged 66, Mary, the fifth dau. of the late T. Manleyverer, esq. of Arncliffe-hall.

*May 21.* At Ripon, aged 71, Elizabeth, widow of Peter Taylor, esq. Town Clerk.

*May 30.* At Ripon, aged 66, Major Hall, formerly of the 60th Foot.

*Lately.* At Hedon, Rowena, only dau. of Richard Iverson, esq. of that place.

At his lodgings at Hull, aged 80, Neville King, esq. of Ashby-house, Lincolnshire, Colonel of the Third Lincoln Militia. He was the owner of Falford, Bessy Bedlam, and several other well-known race-horses.

*June 6.* At South Ella, near Hull, aged 48, John Broadley, esq. F.S.A. &c. a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate of the East-Riding.

**WALES.**—*April 20.* At Wye-wood, Chepstow, Miss Elizabeth H. W. Earle, second dau. of the late Joseph Earle, esq.

*May 10.* At Corsygedol, in the county of Merioneth, Frances, second dau. of Bell Lloyd, esq. and niece to the Right Hon. Lord Mostyn, and the late Lord Viscount Anson.

*Lately.* At Plas-y-Bridell, Pemb. the residence of her son-in-law G. Hanlin, esq. aged 57, the widow of Charles Russell Crommelin, esq. of E. I. C.'s Civil Service.

**SCOTLAND.**—*April 9.* At Marchmont-house, Berwickshire, aged 66, Sir William Purves Hume Campbell, of Marchmont, Bart.

**IRELAND.**—*May 4.* At Dublin, John Power White, esq. killed in a duel by John Peter Weldon, esq.; Christopher Bedkin, esq. and the Hon. Edward Butler were present, acting as seconds.

*May 10.* At Dublin, aged 43, John Highmore Jeboult, esq. an officer in the army, and only son of the late Mr. John Jeboult, of Salisbury.

**EAST INDIES.**—*Nov. 16.* At Calcutta, aged 22, William, third son of William Gray Polson, esq. of New-square, Lincoln's-inn.

*Dec. ...* At Poona, in consequence of a fall from his horse, John Edward Young, Ensign of 6th foot, eldest son of late Capt. J. Young.

*Jan. 14.* At Madras, in his 60th year, Thomas Owen, esq. senior surgeon in the Hon. Company's service, and President of the Medical Board in that Presidency. After 38 years of arduous professional duties in the military department, and in that of the Native Princes of the East,



he was on the eve of returning to his native land, to enjoy his well-earned fortune and reputation, when he was seized with the cholera. His widow, a son, and a daughter, together with a large circle of relatives and friends, have to mourn the loss of an amiable, talented, and humane man, and a sincere and kind friend. He was brother to Mr. John Owen, of Southampton.

ABROAD.—Feb. ... In his 30th year, Commander Henry Maxwell Griffiths Colpoys, youngest son of the late Vice-

Navy List, in which it so long held a distinguished place.

March 21. At Venice, the wife of J. A. Woolrych, esq.

April 14. At Yverdon, Switzerland, aged 89, Francis Dozat, esq.

May 6. Aged 21, At Naples, Sophia Ann Mary, dau. of Lt.-Gen. J. S. Wood.

May 11. At Vienna, in his 80th year, Abel Fonnereau, esq.

May 12. At Jersey, Dr. R. Cooke, of the Royal Artillery.

May 16. At Malta, aged 18, Mr. Thomas Huskisson, midshipman of his Majesty's ship Cordelia, eldest son of Capt. Thomas Huskisson, R. N.

May 28. At Dieppe, Elizabeth, widow of Geo. Montgomery, esq. eldest dau. of the late Charles Domville, esq. of Santry House, near Dublin.

#### BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 29 to June 18, 1833.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5	50 and 60
Males	1055	Males	857		5 and 10	60 and 70
Females	1015	Females	823		10 and 20	70 and 80
					20 and 30	80 and 90
					30 and 40	90 and 100
					40 and 50	
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old.....						
485						

#### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, June 17.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
52 9	24 5	18 8	32 11	32 5	32 10

#### PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. June 21,

Kent Bags.....	7l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.	Farnham (seconds) 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets..... 5l. 12s. to 6l. 6s.
Essex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex..... 5l. 5s. to 5l. 12s.
Farnham (fine).....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Essex..... 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.

#### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 21,

Smithfield, Hay, 3l. 10s. to 3l. 15s. — Straw, 1l. 6s. to 1l. 12s. — Clover, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.

#### SMITHFIELD, June 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 0d. to 3s. 10d.	Lamb.....	5s. 9d. to 6s. 2d.
Mutton ..	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market, June 24:	
Veal.....	3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Beasts..	1,986 Calves 240
Pork.....	4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.	Sheep & Lambs	23,390 Pigs 170

#### COAL MARKET, June 24,

Walls Ends, from 13s. 0d. to 15s. 9d. per ton. Other sorts from 11s. 9d. to 14s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 51s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 47s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled, 70s. Curd, 72s.

CANDLES, 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

#### PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,  
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 239.—Ellesmere and Chester, 76.—Grand Junction, 230.  
—Kennet and Avon Canal, 27½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 457.—Regent's,  
16½.—Rochdale, 95.—London Dock Stock, 57.—St. Katharine's, 66.  
—West India, 86½.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 188.—Grand  
Junction Water Works, 59.—West Middlesex, 75.—Globe Insurance, 14½.  
—Guardian, 27½.—Hope, 6½.—Chartered Gas Light, 55.—Imperial Gas,  
51½.—Phoenix Gas, 47.—Independent, 4½.—General United, 43.—Canada  
Land Company, 48.—Reversionary Interest, 125.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.



## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26, to June 25, 1833, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month	8 o'clock Morning	Noon	11 o'clock Night	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month	8 o'clock Morning	Noon	11 o'clock Night	Barom.	Weather.
May	•	•	•	in. pta.		May	•	•	•	in. pta.	
26	57	60	50	30, 19	cloud. & fair	11	67	■	57	29, 65	b. wind & cl.
27	51	62	56	, 25	fair	12	60	64	59	, 75	cloudy
28	67	71	56	, 20	do.	13	53	58	■	, 38	rain
29	60	65	52	, 16	cloudy	14	59	61	49	, 40	cloud. & rain
30	59	64	■	, 20	fair	15	■	64	59	, 64	do. do.
31	62	69	64	, 21	do.	16	61	■	59	, 68	do.
J. 1	70	76	65	30, 00	fine	17	64	■	57	, 80	do. & h. sho.
2	67	72	56	29, 70	cloud. & rain	18	■	70	59	30, 00	do.
3	60	66	52	, 49	do. & fair	19	62	67	60	, 00	do. & rain
4	58	68	■	, 57	do. do.	20	62	■	57	29, 90	do.
5	60	70	61	, 67	do. do.	21	■	71	61	, 98	do. & fair
6	66	69	60	, 78	do. do.	22	62	68	57	29, 93	do. & rain
7	67	73	58	30, 00	do. do.	23	58	63	50	, 48	do. do.
8	63	70	57	, 18	do. do.	24	57	64	50	, 60	hail & thun.
9	69	75	■	, 20	do. do.	25	59	■	58	, 85	cloudy
10	67	■	63	, 29	■						

## DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From May 30, to June 26, 1833, both inclusive.

South Sea Stock, May 31, 98½.—June 1, 99¼.—June 5, 99½.  
 New S. S. Annuities, May 31, 86½.—June 1, 87½.—June 3, 88  
 J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,  
 late RICHARDSON, GOODLACK, and Co.





# SUPPLEMENT

TO

## VOL. CIII. PART I.

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Embellished with Views of the Churches of ST. GEORGE, SHEFFIELD; BRAMPTON, Derbyshire; and STURMINSTER NEWTON, Dorsetshire; and a Representation of a carved Stoue, at Low FOGGERISH, Northumberland.

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### NEW CHURCHES.—No. XXXV.

#### ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, SHEFFIELD.

*Woodhead and Hurst, Architects.*

THIS edifice is situated on an eminence at the western extremity of the town of Sheffield, and was built by his Majesty's Commissioners out of the public grant. The cost of the building was about 15,000*l*.

The ground on which the Church is built was consecrated as a burial-ground several years previous to the laying of the first stone. This ceremony took place on the 19th July, 1821, the day of his late Majesty's Coronation; and this being the first of the New Churches built in the town, the ceremony was rendered very interesting by a numerous attendance of the principal inhabitants and the public bodies in procession, with several bands of music, and an immense concourse of people.

The Church is in the Gothic style, which prevailed about the 14th century, and consists of a handsome tower with clerestory above the nave, two side-aisles, and a neat bold projecting porch. In the interior of the Church are a nave and side-aisles, and spacious galleries supported upon octangular pillars. At the east end, and on each side the altar, are two rooms, a vestry, and robing room.

The Church measures 122 feet long, and 67 feet wide, and will contain upwards of 2000 persons, 800 of the sittings being free. The arches which support the clerestory are moulded, and the ceilings thrown into compartments, ornamented with bosses at the intersection of the massive ribs.

The organ gallery is placed at the west end, above the other gallery.

The great want of Churches in this increasing populous town had been long felt and acknowledged, and to this no doubt is mainly to be attributed the great number of dissenters;

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for in no town in the kingdom are there more able and zealous divines.

The tower of the Church becomes a fine object seen from the surrounding country, and the effect of the other parts of the building, on a near inspection, are pleasing and elegant.

This building is from the designs of Messrs. Woodhead and Hurst, the architects of Christ Church, Doncaster, a view and description of which were given in our vol. c. ii. 489.

#### BRAMPTON NEW CHURCH.

*Woodhead and Hurst, Architects.*

This Church is situated on the Chatsworth road, about one mile west of the town of Chesterfield, in the parish of Brampton, and was erected partly by private subscription, and partly by a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners.

The style of architecture adopted is that of the religious edifices of the 14th century. A square tower at the west end, capable of containing eight bells, forms a pleasing feature in the surrounding landscapes.

The Church is 70 feet long, 46 feet wide, and in the interior 27 feet high. It is finished in a neat plain manner, having a gallery at the west end only at present, although the width is sufficient to admit side-galleries, which are intended to be hereafter added, when the population shall require this additional accommodation.

The first stone of this Church was laid on the 2d of February 1830, by His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, amidst the greatest concourse of persons ever assembled at Chesterfield; and it was consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, during the summer of 1832.

Near to the Church, there has been erected a remarkably neat School, in the Norman style of architecture, the expence being principally defrayed by voluntary subscription.

## ON THE TRADE OR OCCUPATION OF A SCRIVENER.

THE term Scrivener, though generally known, is not well understood; and the attention of many has been turned to an inquiry into the general business, or calling of a Scrivener. Johnson defines the term as derived from the Italian word *Scrivano*; and he gives examples as to the meaning of the word from Shakspeare and Dryden; the former using the word as denoting "one who draws contracts;" Dryden as one "whose business is to place money at interest." Todd, in his edition of Johnson's Dictionary, adds a derivation of the term Scrivener from *Ecrivain* (French), from the old word *scrier*, to write.

Both the Italian *scrivano*, and the French *scrier*, were evidently derived from the Latin *scribere*; the *b* is changed into *v*, as in *tavern* from *taberna*; and the participle *scribens*, thus changed to *scrivens*, comes very near to the word Scrivener.

It appears that the business of a Scrivener was originally that of drawing contracts and other documents; and, in a commercial country like England, a person of that profession was soon resorted to for effecting the negotiation of money loans, and for preparing the necessary contracts the securing the repayment.

Sir Walter Scott, in his *Romance of the Fortunes of Nigel*, with his usual accuracy on antiquarian points, introduces the character of a Scrivener, "living in that neighbourhood of Scriveners, Temple Bar," who is employed by George Heriot to draw and engross some legal documents. The duties which Sir Walter Scott has allotted to this Scrivener, shew that he well understood the nature of the occupation of a Scrivener at that period.

The term is now used and taken as denoting a description of persons, who were made liable to the operation of the Bankrupt Law, by the Act of 21st of James I. chapter 19, and who have been continued so liable in all the Acts relating to bankrupts which have been subsequently passed. In the Act of James, they are described "as persons using the trade or profession of a Scrivener, receiving other men's monies or estates into their trust or custody."

Since then the legal meaning of the

term has so continued, and Lord Chief Justice Gibbs, in a later day, has defined it in the following manner: "In order to make a man a Money Scrivener, he must carry on the business of being trusted with other people's monies, to lay out for them, as occasion requires."

It is in this character that attorneys and solicitors are made liable to the Bankrupt Law; for that portion of their occupation relating to the prosecuting of suits in the courts of law and equity, is not a trading; but the drawing of deeds and managing money loans, being by degrees taken by them out of the hands of the regular Scriveners, constitutes them persons carrying on a business or trade, and they are thus put upon the same footing with regard to the Bankrupt Law, as other traders.

I have been led into a consideration of this subject by casually meeting, a short time since, a printed copy of a report, which was presented in 1748 to the Court of the Scriveners' Company in London. It was the result of an inquiry entered into by the direction of the Court, for ascertaining the constitution and powers of the Company, which had, in former years, been one of considerable consequence, but had, at that time, fallen very much into decay; and is at this day, I believe, of still less importance.

The report is rather long, and I have therefore transcribed only such portions of it which seemed to me sufficient to give a correct idea of the occupation of Scriveners in former times in this country. The quaintness of some of the passages is rather amusing.

The report commences by stating, "That the Scriveners of London have been, time out of mind, a Society or Company by prescription, and were originally called *Common Scriveners*, or *Writers of the Court Letter*, of the City of London: and that the proper business of a Scrivener was to make charters and deeds concerning lands, tenements, and inheritances, and all other writings which by the common law or custom of the realm were required to be sealed."

"That the business of a Scrivener was reputed and esteemed such a craft, art, occupation, mystery, or trade, as

no one, by the custom of the City of London, could or ought to follow or exercise therein, without being free of the City, and bound as apprentices are bound to other trades. That there was extant an ancient Book belonging to the Company, called their *Common Paper*."

This book, they stated, shewed their ancient origin; that they were called "The good folke of the craft of Scriveners of Courte Letter, in the said City."

It contained many directions as to the instruction of their apprentices; and an entry in the *Common Paper* of the date of 1497, contains the following order of the Company:—

"That, forasmuch as divers Apprentices have been taken, continued, and served their apprenticeship within the said fellowship, that have not had their perfect congruity of grammar, which is the thing most necessary and expedient to every person exercising and using the Science and Faculty of the said Mystery. And in default whereof they cannot have the perfect knowledge and cunning of the said Science, wherethrough oftentimes they err, and their acts and feates been incongruous and not perfectly done, to the great reproach and slander of the said fellowship. It is therefore ordained and enacted, by the common consent above-said, that every person of the said fellowship" (shall take his apprentice in a manner there described to the Warden to be examined) "if the said apprentice has his congruity of grammar or not."

If it were found that he had not, he was to be sent "to Grammar School until such tyme as he have, or by reasonable capacity may have positive Grammar, or at least that he be completely erudite and learned in the books of genders, declensions, preterits, and supines, equivox and sinonomes, with the other petty books."

This was to be strictly attended to, under the penalty to the master of a certain fine. This was followed by strict regulations that the apprentices were not to be allowed to certify or witness the sealing or delivery of any deed, evidence, bond, writing, or conveyance whatsoever, unless they had been duly bound for one year.

The report then goes on to state, that the Hall of the Company had been burnt at the fire of London, and

the book called the *Common Paper*, and an ancient book of accounts, were the only documents preserved.

That in the 14th of James I., a Charter was granted to the Company of Scriveners, under the denomination of Writers of the Court Letter in London, by which Charter, all persons using the art of Scriveners within London, and three miles thereof, without being free of the Company, were made liable to pay two shillings and eight-pence per annum; and whether these persons were otherwise freemen of London or not.

That the Company formerly made visitations twice in every year, to take an account of persons using the art of a Scrivener. That at a Court of Aldermen, held on the 26th October 1632, John Emans and Joshua Maynes, public notaries, were ordered to pay certain fines, for not having paid the annual sums; and these convictions were followed up by proceedings against other parties. That these visitations were continued until 1705, when they were discontinued.

That this discontinuance was in a great measure occasioned by the Clerk of the Company being at that time superannuated, and by the misfortune which befel the Company soon afterwards by the loss of their books and evidences, but which had a short time previously been found.

That by many entries in their books notaries and attornies had paid quarterages.

That a case had been submitted to an eminent counsel, to advise whether persons living out of the City of London, who used the craft or occupation of a Scrivener, and had not served an apprenticeship thereto for seven years, were liable to pay fines.

That the counsel had given it as his opinion, that no person could carry on the business of a Scrivener in London, or within three miles thereof, without being a freeman of the Company, under the penalties mentioned above.

The Committee conclude their report by recommending the Company to take proceedings for recovering their ancient rights and privileges.

I find in Maitland's History of London, folio, 1756, in speaking of the Scriveners' Company, it is stated, "This Company being reduced to low circumstances, thought proper to sell their Hall in Noble Street, to the in-

corporation of Coach Makers. They are at present endeavouring, by course of law, to oblige all attorneys of the City to take up their freedom in their Company."

I do not know how far the Scriveners' Company carried their proceedings; but Attorneys, the Scriveners of the present day, do not pay any thing to the Company, and but few of them, I dare say, know that there is such a worshipful Company in existence. W. L. D.

Mr. Ussan,

June 9.

IN the parish of Killilagh, alias Killond, county of Antrim, near the extremity of a headland called Ballyginniff-point, which extends into the great lake of Neagh, are some remains of a castellated building, formerly the seat of a branch of the potent family of O'Neill. Of this mansion little is at present known; its scanty ruins have ceased to interest the curious, or even to attract the inquiries of the antiquary; and so extremely vague is the oral history of the neighbourhood, that the ruins are commonly called, "*the old Cathedral*." A part of the walls of its courts and gardens are still standing, and on the site of the mansion a cottage has been erected, beneath which are two spacious vaults. In one of these is a well of excellent water, perhaps formerly used for cooling the sparkling wines, or diluting the aquavite which gladdened the festive board of the chieftain. From hence a road formerly extended through the adjoining parishes, which led into the great road leading from Belfast, by the shore of Carrickfergus, to the northern confines of the county. Part of this road can still be traced in several parishes, in some of which it is called, "*the road of Sir Neale O'Neill*," and in others, "*the old Irish highway*."

In December, 1552, Hugh Oge O'Neill, of North or Lower Clondebuy, who, it appears, was chief of his sept, made his submission to the English government, and agreed to forfeit his estates if ever he again apostatized. At this period the English power in Ulster was rather of a nominal kind; the Lord Deputy (Sir James Crofts) had been defeated in the northern part of the county of Antrim; and, though he had afterwards repaired and garrisoned the castle of Belfast, from the

smallness of his forces he was unable to undertake any offensive operations against the O'Neills or McDonnells, who in their turn overran the greater part of the province. Hence the submission of Hugh Oge was followed by several solid favours, amongst which were a grant of the castle of Belfast, and the abbey of the Friars Minors at Carrickfergus, with leave to keep three secular priests on that foundation; a singular favour at this time, when we consider the progress of the Reformation, and the orders so recently issued for the general dissolution of monastic houses.<sup>1</sup> It is probable that these favours from the crown excited the jealousy of other branches of his family, with whom afterwards we find him in open war. In 1554, a smart action took place between him and the Earl of Tyrone, in which the latter was defeated; but a desultory warfare was still maintained, and in the summer of the following year he fell in an engagement with Shane Mac Bryan O'Neill, who with a body of mercenary Highlanders had invaded his country. Soon after, a portion of the lands of the deceased, about which it is probable this dispute with Shane had originated, were divided by order of the Lord Deputy and Council, between Phelimy Dubh O'Neill and the sons of Phelimy Buckagh. About 1584-5 we find the sons of Con Mac Neill Oge and Hugh Mac Phelimy O'Neill, in open rebellion; but Shane Mac Bryan O'Neill, adhering to the English interest, in the latter year sat in the Parliament held at Dublin, as one of the Knights of the Shire for the county of Antrim. In 1586 Neile Oge O'Neill, who had lately been in rebellion, made his submission before Francis Stafford, governor of Clondebuy, and William Warin. In this submission he stated his father's loyalty to the crown, which he had sealed with his blood, and goes on to regret that he and his late brother had not followed his loyal example, but neglected to submit to the Lord Deputy when he was last in "*Clondebuy*." He concludes by appealing to Francis Stafford as to his loyalty since he had quitted the alliance of the Scots.<sup>2</sup>

The above division of the lands by

<sup>1</sup> Cox's History of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> Cox's History of Ireland, MS. Dec. Cur. Mss.



order of the government proved the source of still further contention; to put an end to which, in 1591, a warrant was issued by the Lord Deputy and Council, which, amongst other things, mentions, "For extinguishing the contention between Shane Mac Bryan O'Neill and his cousin Neile Oge O'Neill, to certain lands in North Clandeboy, they having submitted and desired to have our grant of the same." By the division which followed, the latter was but sorrowly shared, obtaining merely the lands of Killylaugh and Killmackevit, while Shane Mac Bryan got those of Edenduffcarrick, to which he afterwards obtained large additions. In the grant to the latter is a clause reserving the castle of Edenduffcarrick to the Crown for a garrison, when it might be deemed fit.<sup>2</sup>

Neile Oge married Alice, daughter of James Fitzgerald, and died about 1599, leaving two sons minors, of whom we afterwards find the following notice:

"We doe acknowledge and confess that we have received at the hands of the Maior, Sheriffs, and Corporacon of the Towne of Knockfargus, the Patent graunted unto us by his Majestie for

bovldings of our lands of Killylaugh and Kilmackevit, being formerlie committed by direcion from the late Lord Deputie, unto the trust and custodie of the Maior and Corporacon of Knockfargus aforesayde, until such tyme as we should come to perfecte adge, and be capable of reason and understandinge; as wytness our hands this 18th of April, 1616.

Witnesses,

Hercules Langforde, NEALL O'NEALL.  
Thomas Tracy, HUGH O'NEALL.  
Thomas Wittu.<sup>3</sup>

Neall, the elder, who is afterwards also called Neile Oge, married Sarah, third daughter of Randal M'Donnell, first Viscount Dunluce, by Ellice, sister to Hugh O'Neill, the last Earl of Tyrone, by whom he had Bryan and other children.<sup>4</sup> In 1626 we find Neile Oge High Sheriff of the county of Antrim.<sup>5</sup>

On the breaking out of the civil wars between Charles I. and the Parliament, Bryan, then in England, espoused the royal cause, and distinguishing himself at the battle of Edgehill, he was created a Baronet Nov. 13, 1643. He married the Hon. Jane Finch, of the Nottingham family, and died about 16—.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Mac Geobegan.

<sup>4</sup> History of Carrickfergus, 2d edit.

<sup>5</sup> Lodge's Peerage, by Archdall, 1769, vol. i. p. 207, says, "by whom she had Henry O'Neill, born in 1625, and other children." Edit.

<sup>6</sup> Lodge's Peerage, MS.

<sup>7</sup> In Wotton's Baronetage, 1727, vol. i. p. 585; and in the edition of 1743, vol. ii. p. 390, is an account of the family of Sir Bryan O'Neill, communicated by Tully O'Neill, of Longford, esq. for the edition of 1727, and which differs from that given by our correspondent above. It is not stated who was the father of Sir Bryan, the first Baronet. His wife is styled, as above, "the Hon. Jane Finch, of the Nottingham family;" but she does not occur in the English peerages; nor at any rate could she have been, according to modern rules, "the Hon." Sir Bryan is stated to have died in 1680.

The second Baronet is stated to have been Sir Bryan, Judge of the King's Bench in Ireland, temp. James II., who married Mary Plunket, daughter of Edward Lord Dunsany, by Lady Catharine M'Donnell, sister to Randal Marquis of Antrim. But here is an error, as the Hon. Edward Plunket died *vita patris*; his two sons, Christopher and Randal, were the ninth and tenth Lords Dunsany. His daughter Mary, when married to Sir Bryan O'Neill, was the widow of James Wolverstan, of Stillorgan, co. Dublin, who died in April, 1666. She died in 1699; having had by Sir Bryan O'Neill a son Henry, and a daughter Elinor, married to Edward Evera. (Archdall's Lodge, vol. vi. p. 211.) Sir Bryan died in 1694.

Sir Henry O'Neill, his son and successor, is styled "the present Baronet" in 1727 (and there is no alteration in 1743); and it is added that he "married, 1. Mary, daughter of Mark Bagot, of Mountarran, co. Catherlough, esq. by whom he hath issue one son, Randal; 2. Rose, daughter of Capt. James Brabazon, son of Sir Anthony Brabazon, of the Earl of Meath's family, by whom he hath two sons, Brabazon and Henry." This marriage appears to be correct, as Sir Anthony Brabazon was a younger brother to the first Earl of Meath, and his son, Capt. James, is mentioned in Archdall, vol. i. p. 274, as having been killed in 1676, by Charles King. To this is added, in Kimber's Baronetage of 1771, that Sir Henry's sons by his second marriage were three, of whom only Francis was then living; and that Sir Randal O'Neill succeeded as the fourth Baronet, and "married Mrs. Margaret Thompkins, a lady of English extraction, by whom he has one son, William, born about 1754, and

In 1678 we find Sir Neale O'Neill, lineal descendant from Sir Bryan, inheriting the family honours and estates, in which year he married Frances, daughter of Caryll third Viscount Molynaux, by whom he had four daughters, viz. Rose, Mary, Elizabeth, and Ann.<sup>a</sup> In 1688 we find him in Dublin concerting measures with his uncle, Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnell; he however appears not to have been obsequious enough for the French friends of King James; as, soon after, Lord Melfort, writing to that monarch, blames him for siding so much with the Irish, and requests that his majesty would be pleased to make "an example" of Sir Neale.<sup>b</sup> In 1689 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Armagh, and about the same time he raised on his estate a regiment of dragoons, numbered the 11th, in the service of King James. He served with his regiment at the memorable siege of Londonderry: they are thus noticed in a doggrel poem written at that period, which mentions the different corps employed at that siege:

"To Antrim and Loughneagh Sir Neale  
O'Neill  
Did for his regiment of Dragoons ap-  
pear."<sup>c</sup>

At the battle of the Boyne, Sir Neale, at the head of his regiment, defended with great gallantry the passage over that river at Slane, for about an hour, where he lost two officers and fifty men, and when overpowered he "retired in good order." On this occasion Sir Neale was severely wounded in the thigh, and from the "negligence of his surgeon," he soon after died at Waterford, having followed King James to

that city." He was interred in the chancel of the Franciscan Priory, Waterford, where the following inscription is on his tomb in Roman characters:

"Here lyes the body of Sir Neale O'Neill, Baronet, of Killelagh, in the county of Antrim, who dyed the 8th of July, in the year 1690, at the age of 39 years and six months. He married the second daughter of Lord Viscount Molynaux, of Seston in Lancashire, in England."

Immediately after his death his estate was attainted, and his brothers Henry and Hugh, who had been officers in Sir Neale's regiment, on the treaty of Limerick retired to France.<sup>d</sup>

Sir Neale left his family unprovided for. By his marriage settlement his widow was to have a jointure of 400*l.* per annum; and by an arrangement his four daughters were to have had 2,500*l.* for their fortunes. However, June 3d, 1703, his estates of Killylaugh and Killmackevit, consisting of nineteen townlands, were sold at Chichester House, Dublin, for 3,790*l.*; the chief purchasers were William Shaw, Genway, county of Down, and Samuel Jackson and William Campbell, Dublin.<sup>e</sup>

After this sale the widow and four daughters of Sir Neale laid their case before the government, and by a decision of the Lord Chancellor they were ordered the rents arising out of the estate for forty-one years. To this decision the purchasers objected, and it was at length settled that the claimants should relinquish all demands upon the estate, in consideration of their being paid in hand the sum of 4,233*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* sterling.<sup>f</sup>

S. M. S.

one daughter, Rachael." Betham's Baronetage, 4to. 1802, vol. ii. p. 6, contains no further information of recent date, only pointing out an inconsistency in Mr. Tully O'Neill's account of the Royal origin of the family. Errr.

<sup>a</sup> This statement certainly agrees with Archdall, vol. iii. p. 256, who also styles Sir Bryan, created a Baronet in 1643, the ancestor of Sir Neale; but we find there was a Sir Henry O'Neill, created a Baronet of Ireland in 1665; and there is evidently some confusion among the genealogists respecting these two families. We suspect the O'Neills, of Killelagh, the immediate subject of our correspondent's communication, were the branch which received the title in 1665; that the account in Wotton's Baronetage may on the whole be correct as regards the branch raised to Baronetcy in 1643; and that Sir Henry, the first Baronet of 1665, may have been the same Henry, whom Archdall states to have been the son and heir of Neile Oge and Lady Sarah Macdonnell; and father of Sir Neale, who died in 1690.—Errr.

<sup>b</sup> MS. State of the Protestants; Macpherson's Original Papers; Lodge.

<sup>c</sup> Memoirs of Ireland; Derriana.

<sup>d</sup> Tradition.

<sup>e</sup> MS.

<sup>f</sup> Memoirs of the Duke of Berwick, MSS.

<sup>g</sup> MS. Sale of Forfeitures.

Mr. URBAN, *Mere, June 4.*

THE Church of Sturminster Newton in Dorsetshire having been within these few years almost wholly rebuilt, I have sent you a wood-cut of the old building, from a sketch I made of it before it was pulled down. It was built by John Selwood, abbat of Glastonbury, about 14—, and stood on high ground by the side of the river *Stour*; but a church must have existed there long before that was erected, as it gave name to the place *Stourminster*, the church by the *Stour*.

Selwood's Church consisted of a nave, north aisle, two transepts (the south one, however, represented in the engraving, being larger than that on the north,) a low square tower, with five bells; and a rather large choir, with a roof of open ribbed work painted and gilt.

The nave was ceiled, and had at the west end two galleries; one for the congregation, and another above it for the singers. The window over the high altar was a lofty one of five lights, (walled up at the bottom, when I last saw it); and two other large ones lighted the transept, one at the side, and the other at the end.

The walls having yielded in some parts, and the Church having shown other symptoms of instability, it was thought hardly safe to perform public worship in it any longer; and the Rev. T. L. Fox (the rector, I believe), pulled down nearly the whole of it, excepting the tower, and rebuilt it at his own cost. The foundation-stone of the new building was laid on the 27th of April, 1825, and it was open-

ed for Divine Service on the 28th of September, 1827. The aisles are wider and longer than those of the old Church; the tower has been raised, and is finished with a band of tracery and a battlement; and a chancel is added to each side of the choir, which is now lighted by a window of stained glass, and enriched by a chequered floor of black and white marble.

A new clock with three faces is put in the tower; and Mr. Fox has put up a sixth bell, besides another which he had cast for one of the old ones, broken in a fall when being hoisted into the tower. He has also erected an organ, and hired an organist.

The graves are levelled, and the headstones laid flat; and the churchyard is inclosed by iron railing, each bar of which ends with a knob in the shape of a mitre.

The architect of the new building was Mr. Evans of Wimborne. It is in exterior a chaste specimen of Gothic architecture, and in the inside one of the prettiest churches in the county.

Yours, &c. W. BARNES.

Mr. URBAN, *Scopwick Vicarage,  
June 13.*

VERY soon after I had taken up my residence in this neighbourhood, I was informed by my friend the Rev. J. Mackinnon, Rector of Bloxham, from whom I have derived much information and assistance in my antiquarian and topographical researches, that there exists at Anwick, near Sleaford, a stone of considerable magni-

tude, concerning which many curious traditions are extant among the country people. We lost no time in paying it a visit; but to our extreme disappointment, we found that it had been for many years buried so deep in the earth that the plough passed over it. The Rev. S. Haadwood, however, on whose glebe it was situated, at my recommendation very readily undertook to use his endeavours to disinter it; and he ultimately succeeded, contrary to the voice of tradition, which pronounced it to be immovable. It is now placed in its primitive situation, and presents some very remarkable features.

It is evidently a rock idol, possessing all the properties ascribed to the Tolmen by Dr. Borlase. The dimensions are 6 feet 8½ in. long, by 4 feet 3½ in. broad, and 6 feet 2 in. high, measuring from the extreme points; and it was selected by the Druids for its egg like shape, because an egg was considered as the fountain of life, and an expressive emblem of the Creator. It was supported on a smaller stone, so as to form a hole or cavity underneath of sufficient capacity to admit a man on all fours, which was the medium of regeneration. The upper part has been flattened by art, and contains an irregularly shaped basin, with lips or channels which extend to the edge of the flat surface. It was believed by the Druids that the earth is the great principle of contamination, and that every thing was polluted in a greater or less degree, which had communication with it. Hence rain was esteemed purer than river water, if its descent to the earth was intercepted, and snow was preferred to rain, for the purpose of ablution and ritual purification. This basin was therefore probably excavated for the purpose of receiving the sacred element as it fell from the heavens, before it became defiled by any contact with the earth. The stone has been evidently brought from a distant part of the country, as it is of a different texture from the material which the neighbouring quarries produce; and the lordship of Anwick is a strong clay soil, without any substratum of stone whatever.

I apprehend that this structure was devoted to a celebration of great importance and solemnity, which is explained by the series of traditions that are still extant amongst the common

people, embracing a wide and comprehensive range of observances, practised by the druidical priesthood in times far remote, and beyond the reach of accredited history. It is said that the devil's cave is under this stone, and that it contains hidden treasure. Many times the treasure has been sought for, but no bottom could be found to the stone; and hence it was supposed to be protected by the devil. Still adventurers continued to dig, until the excavated hollow round the base of the stone became filled with water, and it stood in the centre of a small lake. Then an attempt was made to draw it out of its place by a yoke of oxen, who strained so hard at the task that the chains snapped, and the attempt proved abortive; although the guardian spirit of the stone appears to have taken alarm at the project, for he is said to have flown away in the shape of a drake, at the moment when the chains broke. Subsequently the stone sank into the earth, and totally disappeared, and for many years the plough passed over it.

In all material points, I am persuaded that this tradition is purely mythological; for the Drake Stone was but slightly fixed in the earth, and at the time when these attempts are said to have been made, the bottom could not have exceeded a foot and a half from the surface of the ground; besides which, no one pretends to assert that any of these experiments occurred in his time; and the oldest person I have consulted, says, that "he had the tale from his fore-elders." That such a tradition should exist in this enlightened era, so correctly allied in all its particulars to an original legend of druidical mythology, is a striking proof of the invincible hold which ancient prejudices, combined with legendary lore, have upon an uninstructed mind. It appears to have been a custom of very ancient observance at Anwick, before the inclosure of the open fields, for the shepherds to meet at this mysterious stone, where tales of olden time were canvassed over; each relating what he had heard from his immediate predecessors. The boys took up the story, and when their heads became grey, they transferred the wondrous narrative to the next generation upon the spot, standing beside the very Drake Stone which was the subject of their

speculations; and thus it has been conveyed from father to son for nearly two thousand years.

The yoke of oxen in the above tradition, I should think, referred to a solemn rite practised by the priests of Britain; the chief feature of which was drawing the *avanc* out of a piece of consecrated water by a yoke of oxen, called the *Ychen Banawg*, which were fabled to belong to Hu (Gadarn) the mighty. But according to the legends of the bards, one of the sacred oxen failed to draw the *avanc* out of the lake, which is more particularly applicable to the tradition prevalent at Anwick. They recite that "one of these oxen overstrained himself in drawing forth the *avanc*, so that his eyes started from their sockets." Hence the old British proverb, the "*Ychen Banawg* are unable to draw the *avanc* out of the deep waters." And I cannot forbear noticing the coincidence which exists between the Anwick tradition of the *drake* flying out of the stone, and the legend of the unfortunate ox, whose eyes started from their sockets.

The Drake Stone was a sacred object of adoration, for the druids inculcated the worship of rough stones, which being ritually consecrated, and converted into the habitation of an indwelling deity, some were called after the name of one particular god, and some of another; and in connection with serpent worship, the same holy feeling produced those enormous combinations of gigantic stones which formed the temples of Stonehenge and Abury; the latter of which was decidedly a serpent temple. Now by the word *Drake*, or *Draig*, (*Celt.*) the tutelary deity to whom this stone was dedicated, and still retains the name, was meant a serpent or dragon,\* the type or representative of the supreme

god, or his priest, displayed in the famous magical banner of the druids which is explained in an ancient bardic poem, called *Marwnad Uthyr Pendragon*, and the dragon of gold was subsequently adopted for a device on the royal standard of the kingdom of Mercia.

Underneath the Drake Stone is said traditionally to be situated the *devil's* cave. Now *Draig*, or *Drwg*, amongst the Britons, was synonymous with the devil; and the chief female deity was called *Mam y drwg*, the Devil's dam, and it is a remarkable fact, that many of the most sacred places of druidical celebration have retained the same extraordinary designation.† On this curious subject the learned Faber thus expresses himself. "Upon the propagation of Christianity in the British Isles, a variety of wild legends were built upon certain mutilated traditions respecting the use of the Mithratic caverns, or holy places of celebration. These were generally esteemed oracular; whence, in succeeding ages, they were sometimes metamorphosed into the purgatories of imaginary saints; sometimes into the dens of magicians or fairies; and sometimes into the strongholds of Satan himself." Mr. Aubrey thinks that "the origin of this curious appellation proceeded from the barbarism and ignorance which succeeded the declension of the Roman empire; for the Britons being called away to assist their conquerors in repelling the incursions of hostile invasion, their own land became exposed to the attacks of hardy adventurers. The more learned inhabitants, flying for safety into other countries, took with them their books and records; and hence the very names of many public monuments were lost. The ignorant conquerors ascribed the most stupendous works to the agency

\* Thus Mr. Owen, in his Welsh Dictionary, explains it: "DRAIG, a generative principle, or procreator; a fiery serpent, or dragon; THE SUPREME. In the mythology of the primitive world, the serpent is universally the symbol of the Sun, under various appellations, but of the same import as the *Draig*, *Adon*, *Addon*, *Bel* and *Bâl* amongst the Cymry."

† The stones which formed the *pastos* or *adytum* in the famous temple at Abury, are called by the country people the *Devil's quoits*. The same name is given to three upright stones near Kennet in Oxfordshire, which Dr. Plot pronounces to be British deities. In the Peak of Derbyshire is a cavern to which this name is attached; and the three gigantic stones in the neighbourhood of Boroughbridge are denominated the *Devil's arrows*; some druidical stones at Clatford bottom in Wiltshire, are named the *Devil's den*; and, not to be tedious in multiplying authorities, there is an eddy near a British encampment at Niddisdale in Scotland, which is termed *hell cawdron*.

of the Devil, and hence arose this appellation so frequently attached to the most sacred relics of antiquity." After all, it might proceed from quite a different cause. The chief druidical temples were termed *Dracontia*,\* which was a name given by all nations to the first temples dedicated to divine worship. Now *Draig*, draco, whence *dracontia* is derived, is the scripture name for the evil spirit. Therefore, as language fluctuated, this name would very naturally merge into its English signification, and *Dracontia* would become the *Devil's temple*.

Yours, &c. GEO. OLIVER.

Mr. URBAN, Barton, June 10.

ON the west side of the town of Barton-upon-Humber, we have a spring of water called St. Trunnion's Well, and there was some years ago an old thorn tree in the arable fields, called St. Trunnion's Tree.

Being anxious to acquire some information regarding this saint, I have cast my eye over the contents of many books, but as yet without the desired effect. Dining with a worthy friend some time ago, and happening to mention this my anxiety, he after some recollection referred to Heywood's play of *The Four Ps* (Collins's edition of Dodsley's *Old Plays*, vol. I. p. 55), where the Palmer is introduced narrating his pilgrimage:

"At Saynt Toncomber and Saynt Trunnion;  
At Saynt Bothulph and Saynt Ann of Buckston."

And upon a further search the same friend has since noted a letter of Mr. Steevens to the *St. James's Chronicle*, wherein he points out the following mention of St. Tronion in Geoffrey Fenton's *Tragical Discourses*, 4to, 1567, folio 114 b:

"He returned in haste to his lodgyng, where he attended the approche of his hower of appointment wyth no lesse devocyon than the Papyates in France performe their ydolatrous pilgrimage to the ydol Saint Tronion, upon the Mount Avyon besides Roan."

As also a passage in Appian and Virginia, which may have reference to the same saint (Collins, vol. XII. p. 375):

"Nay, soft my maisters; by Saincte Thomas of Trunnions,  
I am not disposed to by of your onions."

We have not, however, been able to unravel the mystery of his existence. St. Chad is a well-known saint in our neighbourhood, and it is supposed that St. Trunnion may have been one of his contemporaries, and that he was the tutular saint of some of the allies of Anlaf, upon his invasion of this country in the 9th century; the spring known by his name being near to the spot where some of those forces are supposed to have been stationed in Barton, previous to the battle of Brunnum.

In the hope that some of your Correspondents may be able to assist me in this inquiry, I have taken the liberty of thus troubling you.

Yours, &c. W. T. HASLEDEN.

## THE ENDEAVOURER. No. VIII.

THE CHIEF WRITERS OF LETTERS, ESPECIALLY ENGLISH, CONSIDERED.

*Cum tabulis animarum censoris sumet honesti.* HOR.

NO species of publication is read with greater avidity than the private letters of those who have distinguished themselves among mankind, especially such as have been eminent in literature. In such productions, which have not been artfully composed for the public eye, the world expects to find the mind of the writer shown with less disguise than in his studied works, and to gain

from them a better idea of his true character.

Much used to be said concerning the style in which letters should be composed. But it has been long ago remarked, that as they may be written on every variety of subjects, they may include every variety of style. In letters, however, between intimate friends, in which the writers are sup-

\* I shall look forward with much interest to the *Essay on Dracontia*, which I learn in your report has been recently read before the Society of Antiquaries.

posed to deliver their sentiments without disguise or restraint, and which are the sort of epistles which the world chiefly delight to peruse, the qualities of style most admired are ease and simplicity, artless gracefulness, and unstudied fluency.

Of the private letters of eminent characters which have descended to us from antiquity, the chief are those of Cicero, Seneca, and Pliny. Those of Cicero, though somewhat concise, and occasionally even abrupt, in their style, and though containing many proofs of the vanity of their author, are yet on the whole extremely pleasing, and are much to be valued for the materials which they afford to the historian and biographer. That he wrote them with a view to publication has been asserted and denied. Whether he composed any of them with such a view must remain doubtful; but it is certain that he had not the design in the composition of them all; as in that, for instance, in which he requests his friend Luceius to represent his political actions as more splendid and important than they really were. The epistles of Pliny, of which the greater part were certainly intended for the world, are disfigured by affectation, but display the writer, in many places, as an amiable and interesting character. Those of Seneca are estimable for the moral instruction which they contain, but are rather to be regarded as essays than as letters, and their style, like that of his other works, is to be censured for being too much stiffened with ornament and point.

Among the epistolary writers of the middle ages, the principal are Petrarch, Erasmus, Politian, and Pico Mirandola. The letters of Petrarch and Erasmus are valuable for the light which they throw on the characters of the writers, light which cannot be obtained from other sources, but are very far from being models of style. Those of Politian are admirable for their elegance; those of Pico Mirandola should be read by the student who needs the exhortations of others to inspire him with ardour and perseverance.

Among the French, the letters of Balzac and Voiture, once so much admired, are now utterly neglected. Voltaire's letters are perhaps the most valuable body of correspondence that the French have to boast.

Women have often been extolled as

being superior to men in epistolary composition, but surely the pre-eminence in this department of literature, as in others, lies on the side of the male sex. If in any respect women can claim the superiority, it is merely in facility of execution. What they have to say may flow from them with ease, but is commonly of less worth than what is produced by men. The great letter-writer of the female sex is Madame de Sevigné, who has certainly not been exalted to her high station without reason, but let us bring her merits

"——— to a strict account,  
Make fair deduction, and see to what they  
"mount."

She is deservedly admired for the ease, elegance, simplicity, and liveliness of her style, but there is surely little else in the multitude of her epistles to invite to perseverance in perusal. She produces nothing new; no man gains from her paragraphs any addition to his stock of materials for thinking. She tells some anecdotes, and tells them with great vivacity, but accompanies them with no reflections that might not have occurred to any other person, however less gracefully another person might have expressed them; and on the great topic of her pen, her affection for her daughter, she dwells even to weakness, and repeats herself on it so often that the reader is satiated and wearied with it. Even her daughter herself must have had enough of maternal tenderness. It should, however, be remembered that she wrote only for her daughter, and had no expectation that her correspondence would be published. Had she been consulted as to the propriety of printing her letters, she would probably have been inclined to condemn them all to the flames; had she been compelled to make a selection from them for the press, she would scarcely have allotted posterity a tenth part of those that it has received. Her excellence is her style; but in this indeed, to do her justice, she is a model for the fair sex. "Her letters," says Voltaire, "are the best criticism that can be on those studied letters, in which there is a manifest affectation of wit, and still more on those fictitious letters written to imaginary correspondents, and stuffed with absurd sentiments and adventures in a pretended epistolary style."

The reason why women surpass men



in epistolary ease, is given by Walpole. "With regard to letter writing," says he, "I am firmly persuaded that it is a province in which women will always shine superiorly; for our sex is too jealous of the reputation of good sense, to condescend to hazard a thousand trifles and negligences, which give grace, ease, and familiarity to correspondence." Here is the declaration of the whole matter. Women shine superiorly in the unlaboured gracefulness of their epistolary manner, because they are less careful than men to avoid trifles and negligences; but are not remarkable for superiority in any other particular.

The earliest collection of English letters that much deserves criticism is that of Pope's, which certainly have merit, and have been praised accordingly, but are undoubtedly to be censured for affectation both in the language and in the thoughts. Pope's epistolary style is *facta oratio*, offensively elaborate. *Omnis vult belli Mathe dicere.* "He seems to have thought," says Cowper, "that unless a sentence was well turned, and every period pointed with some conceit, it was not worth the carriage. Accordingly he is to me, except in a very few instances, the most disagreeable maker of epistles that ever I met with." He had the art to conceal his labour in his poetry, but in his letters it is everywhere apparent. He wishes, in the words of Quintilian, *oculos esse toto corpore*. He pursues conceit in his prose as much as Cowley pursued it in his verse.

But what offends yet more than the want of ease and simplicity in his style, is his affectation of feelings which no man that reads his life can believe him to have possessed. He has "overcrowded" his letters, according to the severe but just censure of Dr. Warton, "with professions of integrity and disinterestedness; with trite reflections on contentment and retirement; a disdain of greatness and courts; a contempt of fame; and an affected strain of common-place morality." Warton also speaks of them, in another place, as being "tinctured and blemished with a great share of vanity and self-importance, and with too many commendations of his own integrity, independence, and virtue."

Yet of vanity and self-importance it is his great aim to make his friends

believe he was wholly divested. He tries to persuade them that he set no value on his works, that he had no ambition to gratify by writing, and that he leaves fame and renown to others, as things beneath his regard. "As for my verses," he tells Wycherley, "which you praise so much, I may truly say that they have never been the cause of any vanity in me, except what they gave me when they first occasioned my acquaintance with you." "As for gaining any [reputation], I am as indifferent in the matter as Falstaff was, and I may say of fame as he did of honour, 'If it comes, it comes unlook'd for, and there's an end on't.'" "I have small hopes of doing good," he writes to Mr. Bethal, "no vanity in writing, and little ambition to please a world not very candid or deserving." "As for fame, renown, reputation," he says to another of his correspondents, "take 'em, critics!" Why he wrote, and polished his writings, with such diligence, if the attainment of reputation was not his object, he has not informed us. That the verses which he showed to Wycherley, made so young an author vain only of Wycherley's notice, who can be persuaded to imagine?

It has been maliciously, though with great reason, observed by Aaron Hill, that "one of Pope's worst mistakes was the unnecessary noise he used to make in boast of his morality." "It seemed to me," he adds, "almost a call upon suspicion, that a man should rate the duties of plain honesty, as if they had been qualities extraordinary." In none of this noise does he call upon suspicion more loudly than in his reiterated professions of disinterested love for his friends. He is not content with telling Swift that he has "room for all, a heart for all, and a fortune for all;" he also says to Gay, "while I have a shilling, you shall have sixpence, nay eight-pence, if I can contrive to live upon a groat." He expresses himself somewhat too strongly. I have seen it somewhere remarked, that when a man begins to boast of his honesty, it is time for the hearers to secure their purses, and run away from him. And when a person makes lavish protestations of friendship, there is reason to suspect him of saying more than he means. *Derisor vero plus laudatere movetur.* Pope seems to have set himself to

labour professions of friendship, as he would have set himself to labour verses, not to have written them because they flowed from his heart. We cannot contemplate him offering eightpence out of a shilling to Gay, without remembering the single pint of wine which he would set on his table after supper, when he had two friends with him, of which pint he would take two glasses himself, and retire saying, "Gentlemen, I leave you to your wine."

He is never tired of boasting of his sincerity. "All the pleasure or use of familiar letters is to give us the assurance of a friend's welfare: at least, 'tis all I know, who am a mortal enemy and despiser of what they call fine letters." "I can say little to recommend the letters I shall write to you, but that they will be the most impartial representations of a free heart, and the truest copies you ever saw, tho' of a very mean original." "It would be vexatious indeed, if you should pretend to take that for wit, which is no more than the natural overflowing of a heart improved by an esteem for you." "I could publish my own heart, for any mischief or malice there is in it: but a little too much folly or weakness might (I fear) appear to make such a spectacle either instructive or agreeable to others." Notwithstanding all these protestations, he cannot be supposed to have been sorry that his heart could not be laid open.

He tells Mr. Cromwell, "I am highly pleased with the knowledge you give me of Mr. Wycherley's present temper, which seems so favourable to me. I shall ever have such a fund of affection for him as to be agreeable to myself when I am so to him, and cannot but be gay when he is in good humour, as the surface of the earth (if you will pardon a poetical similitude) is clearer or gloomier, just as the sun is brighter or more overcast." He had, without doubt, friendship for Wycherley, but his profession of it, in this passage, is extremely like cant. He might be pleased at knowing that he was agreeable to Wycherley, but he could hear, I dare say, when he was gay, of Wycherley being out of humour with him, without suffering his gaiety to be much overclouded.

The excess of his flattery has been censured even by Hayley, who defends

him, however, effectually on other accounts: and Pope himself, from the manner in which he speaks on the subject to one of his correspondents, seems to have thought it possible that his blandishments might be mistrusted. "I am afraid to insinuate to you how much I esteem you; flatterers have taken up the style which was once peculiar to friends, and an honest man has now no way left to express himself besides the common one of knaves; so that true friends now-a-days differ in their address from flatterers, much as right mastiffs do from spaniels, and show themselves by a dumb surly sort of fidelity, rather than by a complaisant and open kindness." I fear that Craggs, to whom this sentence was addressed, must have apprehended that there was in the writer more of the spaniel than the mastiff.

His pretended contempt of greatness, courts, and kings, his murmurs at the world, and his affected indifference to criticism and critics, have been censured with too much justice and severity by Johnson to render it necessary to bestow farther censure on them.

It is observable that there is least affectation in those of his epistles which he addressed to such characters as were most capable of distinguishing *quid distent era lapinis*, most likely to discern when he assumed feelings and sentiments, and when he spoke what he really felt and thought. His letters to Swift, Atterbury, and Warburton, are very different in style from those to Cromwell, Allen, Blount, and Bethel.

He must be allowed the credit of having lessened his propensity to study the style of his letters as he advanced in life, and of having contented himself, in his later years, with communicating his thoughts much more easily to his correspondents, and with much less desire of being admired for his manner of communicating them. "This letter," he says, in commencing one to Swift, after he had passed his fortieth year, "will, like all mine, be a rhapsody; it is many years ago since I wrote as a wit. How many occurrences or informations one must omit, if one is determin'd to say nothing that one could not say prettily!"

The letters of Swift have received more commendation than they seem to deserve. They are indeed clear and unaffected in their style, which has,

like that of his works, "proper words in proper places," but can scarcely be termed pleasing. "A style," says Horace Walpole, "may be excellent without grace; for instance Swift's." Swift's epistolary style may certainly be called good without grace. Cowper, it seems, once thought Swift's letters the best that could be written; an opinion for which in him it is not easy to account, but which he ceased to entertain when he had seen those of Gray, to whom, in epistolary agreeableness, Swift is greatly inferior. Gray's "humour," says Cowper, "or his wit, or whatever it is to be called, is never ill-natured or offensive, and yet I think equally poignant with the Dean's."

The letters of LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU are deficient in that ease of style which is admired in those of Madame de Sevigné, but, with respect to their matter, give the reader much more satisfaction; for, as she wrote with a view to publication, she put nothing into them that she did not think likely to be acceptable to the public. Too much indeed of the authoress is apparent in them, for letters addressed to private friends, for whom, and not for the public, they should certainly have seemed to be written. But they approach, in strength both of thought and of language, nearer to the best letters of male authors than those of any other writer of her sex.

HORACE WALPOLE'S letters are justly praised for the ease, vivacity, and elegance of their style, and are especially to be read for the insight which they afford us into the character and peculiarities of the writer, of whom our good opinion increases in the perusal. His ease, however, seems sometimes to be studied, and his vivacity to be produced by effort. He testifies in them too great a contempt for the authors of his day. He wrote, it would seem, with an intention to publish, as he was solicitous to collect his correspondence.

He has been praised for his manner of telling anecdotes, but he does not always tell them so as to make the greatest impression. He repeats some bon-mots, of which some indeed are good, but others not worthy of being repeated. His letter to Pinkerton, in his last volume, displays much more knowledge of poetry, and of literature general, than he might from his

other works be supposed to have possessed. He very ably and judiciously defends many authors whom Pinkerton had arrogantly calumniated.

In all the properties which are generally deemed necessary to the epistolary style, Walpole is far exceeded by his friend GRAY, whose letters exhibit so much sound sense in so happy and perspicuous a style, and abound with so much humour and vivacity, as cannot fail to render them favourites with every class of readers. Such liveliness as appears in them would hardly have been expected from the author of the Bard, and would incline us to adopt the opinion of Walpole, that humour was the prevailing quality of Gray's mind. No poet's letters have less family likeness to his poetry than Gray's.

In the letters of Dr. JOHNSON there is little to repay perusal. His style indeed, except that his phrases are sometimes too cumbrous for his subject, is seen in them with nearly the same graces as in his printed works; but there is a want of matter to fill the reader's mind. His deficiency in this respect was not unintentional. He had two reasons for making short letters. Both his indolence, and his desire, as himself informs us, that his letters should not be published, inclined him to put as little into them as possible. His longest epistle, written to Mrs. Thrale from Scotland, are his worst; the style of them betrays impatience.

SHENSTONE'S letters have been commended, but they have no striking excellence; they are easy, but weak. GIBSON'S are stiff; he never forgot, in writing a single sentence of them, that he was an author. The few that are left us of GOLDSMITH'S, are distinguished by the same careless and unstudied graces which appear in the prose writings that he composed for the public, and make us wish that we had more.

But among all English letter-writers, the pre-eminence must without hesitation be assigned to COWPER, who has shown himself possessed, in his copious correspondence, of all the excellences with which the most fastidious reader can wish to be gratified, or which the most anxious fabricator of epistles can be desirous to display. He is easy as Sevigné herself, and perspicuous, elegant, humorous, and

lively. He has no studied turns, laboured cadences, or affected conceits; he is free alike from cumbrous decorations and assumed sentiments; he writes nothing but from his own mind, *καὶ μάλ' ὅπως φέρει*, as Pindar expresses it, *οἷόν τ' αὖτις*: he produces, as himself tells us, and, as every one who reads him must believe, "his uppermost thoughts, and those only." Such is the amiable simplicity of his language, that the Graces might indeed be thought to have fixed their residence in his breast, and to have inspired *easy* his *unpremeditated* strain. He never seems to study a phrase, nor ever to be at a loss for an expression. All is natural, and all is pleasing.

"*Ilum, quicquid agit, quoquo vestigia movit,* [cor.]

*Componit furtim, subsequiturque, de-*

He may be said, with even greater justice than it was said by Gibbon of another author, to display "careless inimitable beauties, for his beauties are truly such as no man can hope to attain by imitation."

"*Quivis*——

—— *sudet multum, frustra que laboret,*

*Austus idem* ——

*Tantum de medio sumptis accedit honoris."*

He that would rival Cowper in epistolary amenity, must possess the qualities of Cowper's mind, from the virtues of which his pages take their graces. His letters must hold the first place among all that the genius of England has produced; those of Gray may occupy the second.

Of the style of LOAN BYRON's letters much is not to be said in commendation. He handles his pen, to use the words of Sir Walter Scott, in his Correspondence as in his Poetry, "with the negligent and careless ease of a man of quality." His letters are chiefly valuable for the information which they contain respecting his history and character, and those of many of his contemporaries. His language is patched, disjointed, and rude; he rejected no phrase for its indelicacy or inelegance, but admitted with equal readiness all that occurred, whether originating from the greatest or the meanest of mankind, whether coming from Hamlet or Paradise Lost, from the stable or the prize-ring. Yet those must be extremely fastidious to whom his gay unstudied manner is

not in general agreeable, and who are not willing to forgive the faults of his style for the sake of what is told in it.

Mr. URBAN,

June 7.

I THANK H. B. for his letter concerning my communications on the English language. I doubt as much as he does, whether the compounds I have proposed will come into general use: I shaped them chiefly to show that the language was capable of self-enrichment; nor would I, (as I stated in my last letter on the subject,) put every word of Greek, Latin, or French origin out of it. I am, like H. B., a "lingual conservative;" and it is therefore that I wish to see the English a purer, and more self-enriched tongue, instead of being a jargon made up of four or five others. I must stand to my assertion, that we have "not a language of our own;" nor can I allow, with H. B., that it is "ALMOST all our own;" or "that the words in it which resemble the Latin, French, and Italian ones, for the most PART belonged to one or the other of the two languages of which the English is the offspring, ages and ages before the name of Latin, French, or Italian was heard of." I will go through a sentence or two to shew how I think I might prove the reverse. The following is a specimen of what is now taken as plain English. "*He commanded a squadron of cavalry, and distinguished himself by his courage.*" Here *commanded* is from the Latin *cum* and *mando*; *squadron* is compounded of the Italian *squadra*, a square — and the augmentive *one*, (*squadrone*, a great square, the figure commonly taken by a body of men in the fields); *cavalry* is derived from the Italian  *cavallo*, a horse, and that from the Latin *caballus*; *distinguished*, from *dis* and *tinguo*; and *courage*, though borrowed by us from the French, is an original word only in Italian, being made from *cuor* or *cor*, the heart, and the ending *aggio*, *coraggio*, greatheartedness.

Again,

"*the aeronaut ascended in a balloon.*" Here few will deny that *aeronaut* is made of two Latin words; and *ascend* from two others, *ad* and *scando*; and *balloon* is compounded of the Italian *palla* or *balla*, a ball or globe, and the augmentive *one*: *pallone*, or *ballone*, a large globe, as a balloon really is.

One more. "The company danced quadrilles in the saloon." Here company is from the Italian *compagnia*, and that perhaps from the Latin *compago*; dance I will give up as originally Teutonic; quadrille, however, is a Spanish compound from *quadro*, a square, and the diminutive *illo*,—*quadrillo*, a little square, the figure kept by quadrille dancers almost throughout the dance; and saloon is an Italian word made from *sala*, a room, and the augmentive *one*; *salone*, a large room: and unless it can be shewn that these, and all such as these, derivations are wrong; or that the simples from which they are compounded exist now, or did once exist in the English or Teutonic language, I cannot think myself wrong in saying that they are borrowed words, and that we have not, consequently, a language of our own.

To H. B.'s first hypothesis on the formation of the English language, I do not object; but to his second, "that the Latin and Gaulish languages were formed from the Teutonic of Germany, engrafted on the Keltic of Italy," I do: because the learned have shewn most clearly that the Latin was formed from the *Æolic* Greek or *Pelægic*, engrafted on the original tongue of Italy, the *Oscan*, or, as H. B. calls it, the *Keltic*.

Dr. Valpy, confident of this fact, calls the Latin, in his excellent Greek Grammar, an "important dialect of the Greek." If, therefore, the Latin is derived from the Teutonic of Germany, the Greek must be derived from it also, and is not an original language, formed exclusively on those fine principles of analogy talked of by the Hemsterhuisans. But that it is an original tongue is shewn by its being self-derived; and if H. B.'s hypothesis is wrong, (as I think I have shewn it to be,) it cannot be given as a reason that English words resemble those of the Latin or French tongues.

I think H. B. is wrong also, where he suspects the Roman words borrowed by the Britons to have "merged almost entirely in the Saxon language, or perhaps to have been quite abandoned as useless;" for nearly all the words in Welsh which belong to the arts, brought over to the Britons by the Romans, are clearly corruptions from their equals in Latin. Take a few examples.

Welsh,  
Pont,  
fenestr,  
twr,  
fydd,  
cadwyn,  
llyfr,  
awr,  
milwr,

Latin,  
Pons,  
fenestrâ,  
turris.  
fides.  
catena.  
liber.  
hora.  
miles.

and  
ther  
early  
ther  
guag  
have  
to h.  
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I  
are  
Thar  
Isis.  
Engl  
all B  
of w  
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sever  
Wels  
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from  
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come  
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name  
the  
by or  
Caer wasg.

*Ystwyth*, the name of a Welsh river, means *bending*; and the *Wilt*, in Wilts, may be so named from *yr Wyl*, or *y Gwyl*, the tide, or flowing water.

Now the Welsh call the *Thames*, *y Tafwys* (pronounced *Tawoo* is) or more rarely *y Tamwis*, the *w* and *f* in their language, in some cases, giving place to each other, as in *maen*, *fach*, a stone; *Rhufan*, *Rhumam*, Roman; so that the *Tavy*, in Devonshire, and the *Taf*, in Wales; if not the *Tavery*,

*Taw*, and others, bear the very same name as the *Thames*; and it is clearly a British word, making a fit epithet for those rivers: and if so, we have no reason to think the *Thames* should be so called from *Thame* and *Iris*, any more than the others.

I do not wish to work any great change in the English language; nor am I vain enough to think I could do so if I would. I am an earnest admirer of the Teutonic groundwork of it, and would call the attention of the learned to its construction and power. The Italian has had the care of an *Accademia della Crusca*; the French that of the *Académie des Sciences*; but the English, instead of being studied, purified, and corrected, is left so much to the whims of the different writers, that one borrows a Greek, Latin, or French word, and another directly takes it up as an authorized English one, because it can then be found in an English book—and many classical scholars understand better the etymology of the Greek and Latin tongues than that of their own.

What we want is a regular and full exposition of the construction, analogy, and derivation of the English language, which our grammars and dictionaries do not give.

*For*, in the words *forget*, *forbid*, and so on, is not the preposition *for*; but a Teutonic prefix, giving to the verb to which it is put a meaning opposite to that which it has alone, and is found in German as *ver*, (pronounced *fer*;) and in Swedish *för* (pronounced nearly the same). Thus to *forget* a thing is the opposite of to *get* it; it is to *lose* it from the mind. To *forbid* one to do a thing is the reverse of *bid*-ding him to do it. *Forsake* is made from *for* and *seek*; to *forsake* (*forseek*) a friend being the opposite of *seeking* him. It is to leave off seeking him, or to shun him. To *forswear*, again, is the reverse of to *swear*, because the latter means to speak the truth, on oath, and the former a falsehood. To *forgive* one an action is the opposite of *giving* the reward of it; and to *forbear* is, as the sailors say, to *bear off*.

*Be*, in *becalm*, is a very useful prefix, meaning to affect or provide with the thing to which it is put; as *to bedew*, to affect with dew; *to bedeck*, to adorn with a covering; *deck* a covering of a

ship, from *decken*, to cover. To *bestow*, to place; from *by*, and *stow*, a place. There is a set of meaning verbs made by turning the sound of *e* in the noun, to that of *e* in the verb, as from *blood* to *bleed*; from *stone*, to *stein*; from *food*, to *feed*; from *stroke*, to *streak*.

In the adjective ending *less* as in *fatherless*, and in the prefix *out* as in *outdo*, *outshine*, *outwear*, and others, the English is decidedly above some other languages. *Less* is equal to the Greek *a*, as *childless*, *arewos*.

The value of the German dialect, as shewing the etymology of words in our own, may be seen by a single example, the word *Almighty*. *Machen*, in German, is to make or do; *macht*, (*might*;) the power or act of making or doing; *mächtig*, (*mighty*;) having the power of making or doing; and *Allmächtig* (*Almighty*;) having the power of making or doing all things.

The foregoing observations are made only in the spirit of friendly discussion, and I assure H. B. that I am pleased to find he thought my communications of consequence enough to take any notice of them.

W. BARNES.

Mr. URBAN,

June 3.

DID I not value the good, even the partial opinion of my ancient friend Sylvanus Urban, I would not have troubled him with an author's quarrel; a friend whom I have known in my nursery days, and who having completed his first century, is opening, with his permanent pages, a second!

One of your critics has deemed proper to *repoint* at me what I consider an unfair bye-blow, or rather an opinion, of Mr. Patrick Fraser Tytler, in his *Life of Rawleigh*.

This gentleman, in his appendix, has introduced an article, entitled, "Mr. D'Israeli's Errors." There are few things more desirable, by an honest man, than to be told of his "errors." The correction of an error is the acquisition of a truth.

Many years ago, in illustrating the topic of "Literary Unions," I gave what I called "the secret history" of that weighty tome, *Rawleigh's History of the World*. In the course of my researches I had discovered the literary intercourse of *Rawleigh* with

various eminent scholars, and I was even enabled to specify some parts of the nature of their communications.

It appears that some of this "secret history" had been used by Oldys, who worked the same mines as myself, in the Harleian Collection. But all my "secret history," however, is not found in Oldys, or in other "printed books," as Mr. Tytler states, and the submissive critic has so fearlessly recorded. It happens that there are few of our illustrious men, on whom I have had occasion to write, that I have furnished more inedited matter than on Rawleigh. Mr. Tytler, who solemnly warns how "superficial research leads to error, and error to injustice," with no great dexterity makes it clear that I am not superficial; for he taunts me with my familiar acquaintance with certain printed books; "All his secret history," he says, "with two or three exceptions, scarcely worth noticing, had already been given in printed books."

It is strange that Mr. Tytler, who probably means nothing malicious, should have ventured on this sweeping conclusion; for he has himself made very judicious use in his text, through several pages, of what I had gathered from two contemporary manuscripts—in the deeply interesting narrative of Rawleigh's progress to, and conduct on, the scaffold. I have also given a memorable and detailed narrative of the great traitor Sir Lewis Stocley, from the various manuscript correspondence of the day; a narrative so novel and perfect, that the late William Gifford declared that he had never read a more awful tale of moral retribution, or a more curious development of the arts and habits of a disturbed conscience, and of avaricious villainy terminating in madness and penury.

The information relative to the learned friends of Rawleigh, was drawn from a singular manuscript, a school-cyphering book, crowdedly written, and entitled by the writer "Excerpts out of *Anthony Wood's Papers*." It is in the Lansdowne Collection, No. 741 in the first auctioneer's catalogue, but which now must have another number in the last improved catalogue. I found there many curious facts, which I have never overed elsewhere; some of these

appear to have been used by Anthony in his great work.

Let us now touch on the great point at issue. What Errors have I committed? Has Mr. Tytler contradicted a single statement of mine? Not he! He has only confirmed them, since he has shown that my "secret history" may be found in other authorities.

But what is monstrous, Mr. Tytler has declared that from what I had stated, I call on the world to believe that "the History of the World" is not the work of Rawleigh, but a compilation by those various friends. I never assigned in what degree, or by what mode, the genius of Rawleigh, a master-genius, arranged the rich stores which he had accumulated. My sole object was to shew how the great tome which had excited the astonishment of the philosophic Hume, was probably aided; and how that busied and aspiring spirit, whose adventurous life still interests us, appears to have obtained that familiar acquaintance with the most varied and recondite erudition.

It is Mr. Tytler who I regret to say is in "error"—in gross error, by deducing an absurd inference. The Gorgon which played before his eyes is his own contrivance; he starts at his own phantasmagoria; and has left me, after all, to fight with his shadows.

I. D'ISRAELI.

Mr. URBAN,

June 13.

AKENSIDE has sung, and some few writers have described, the beauties of the Northumberland glens and valleys; but no author has ever yet done justice to the ever-varying, the wild and lovely scenery of the river Tyne, and its two arms, and numerous tributary streams. A master amateur artist has, indeed, sat on all their banks, and transcribed their rocks, and trees, and castles, and towers, and brown waters, and foaming lins, and purple air, into his enchanted portfolios; and who is there in Northumberland who has not seen the scenery of the Tyne, and the crags and the cranes, and the heathery banks, and the yellow foam of the water-falls of the Lewis and Oakeshaw burns rise under the magic pencil of Swinburne, and glowing on the walls of the mansions of his friends? I, too, have been an adorer of Nature on the bank of this river,



and have wandered upon them early and late, and gone up almost all her wild burns to their sources. I have gathered plants, and sought for fossils and minerals, and traced the strata of the mountains up the dark waters of the Keildur, and over the line of the Lewis and Oakenshaw burns, and collected the beautiful ebon-coloured and agatized flints, which abound in the banks and the beds of these streams. I have traversed the marble and basaltic floors of Gildurdale-beck; sought out the wild haunts of the rapid Thornhope, and the headlong Knar; and seen the wild flowers, the mosses, and marcantias, on the brows and the stony channels of the oak and alder-shaded sides of Glendue and Glencoyne, near Lamley, and the chosen retreats of Nature about Featherstone Castle: but none of the water nymphs or elves of Northumberland has a wilder, a lovelier, or a more classic range of scenery to rove in, than the *Chineley-burn*. She collects her waters from streamlets that rise beyond the famous Roman barriers—the dyke of Hadrian, and the wall of stone attributed to Severus. One of her rills comes from the smooth ovidian mirror of *Craig-lough*, one of the many moorland lakes, from which the district in which they lie is called the Forest of Lowes or Loughs. *Craig-lough* has a range of high basaltic cliffs, frowning over its southern margin, and which, many centuries since, were crowned with the turreted ramparts of the Roman wall, and are still deeply scared with its foundations and ruins. This rill, soon after leaving the lake, passes “Bradley on the Marches of Scotland,” where Edward the First, the “*Scotorum Malleus*,” in his last expedition against that country, and in his last sickness, halted for two days in September, 1306, and tested different public documents.

*Brooky-burn*, a second branch of *Chineley-burn*, rises to the west of *Craig-lough*, on *Lodum*, another high basaltic hill, the brow of which is also traversed with the ruins of the Roman wall, of which, for considerable distances together, from five to seven courses of stones are still remaining in their original beds. From the top of this hill, the prospect to the west, through the Nine Nicks of Thirlwall, extends into Galloway, far beyond

Dumfriesshire, to the Grifflin Hills; and along the coast of the Irish Channel as far as Whitehaven, all the plain, and the western mountains of Cumberland, and the line of the Roman wall to its utmost extremity at *Talway firth*, lie mapped before you in this dissection. To the north, *Tarnbeck*, at *Irthing-head*, appears seated in the centre of the broadest mooses and moors in England; and over it, the blue heads of *Pearl-fell* and *Mid-fell*, above *Keildur Castle*. On the east, the heights of the *Mont-law*, and the plantations of *Minster Acres*, bound the horizon; *Crossfell*, air-tinted and high, rises in the south; and, between it and the eye, you have a broad picture of the fine woods and meadows, and the great shining mirror of the *South Tyne*, about *Lord Wallace's seat*, at *Featherstone Castle*. On the south side of *Lodum* is *Snelgile*, a deep and dark gash in the basaltic rock, which collects the first waters of this branch of *Chineley-burn*; and farther down its side, in the crevices of moist parts of the rock, *allium schonoprasum*, chive-garlick, that never knew garden culture, throws out its blossoms in June. After crossing the military way, *Brooky-burn* begins to tune her harp, and hide her courses under woody banks, as she ascends away to her nuptials with the aut-brows daughter of *Craig-lough*. A good way down her course, in a solitary place on her right bank, is a long scar of soft black schist, embedded with iron stones, some apparently of the septaria kind, and others flat and round, as if they had been the chambers of some antient species of *Nautilus*. This scar could not, I think, (but my examination of it was slight) fail to afford to the crucible, the blow-pipe, and the microscope, interesting subjects of research.

*Kaag-burn*, the third and most easterly source of *Chineley-burn*, rises also in the mooses beyond the Roman wall, which it crosses at *Borovicum*, the *Palmyra* of Britain; and, after flowing through the ruins of the bath of that famous station, empties itself, at the distance of about a mile, into *Grindon Lough*, another of the lakes of the Forest of Lowes, out of which it finds its way by a subterraneous course of two miles at least, through a stratum of limestone, into *Chineley-burn*, a little below the jun-

tion of the Craig-lough and Brooby-burns.

The same Chindley may be derived from the brook, near the junction of its three branches, beginning to cut off Boscum, a high hill on its left bank, from a chine or ridge, or back-bone of land, that extends a great way to the west. After running between this ridge and Boscum, through a deep narrow gorge, and taking as it passes in the wheels of Bardon Mills, it assumes the name of Bardon-burn, and under this metamorphosis, strikes its chords in still higher strains to the villagers of Millhouse; and soon after is hushed, and vanishes in the Tyne.

Just at the head of the gorge, and immediately below the meeting of the Craig-lough and the Brooby-burns, stands Chesterholme—in a lovely and a sequestered spot—"præcul ætas, præcul fontaine ævi." It is a sweet picture of man's work, inlaid upon an emerald gem: a cottage in the Abbotsford style, upon one of those charming green holms, or meadows, bordering upon a river, which in Northumberland are very generally called *laughts*. The Rev. A. Hedley, M.A., who built it about a year since, and now resides in it, was an intimate friend of the Great Talisman of Historical Romance. The haunch-headed and pillar-crowned mountain of Boscum towers above it on the south-east. On the west, a steep green bank, shelved by parallel cattle-treads, hence, perhaps, called *Skalf-me-delf*, has its brow compared with the ruins of the

the south, the two-woody down, which branch off at a neat farm-house, snugly seated between the meetings of the Craig-lough and Chindley-burns, and one hundred yards or so above the cottage, soon steal out of sight, and wind away in different directions, through rising pasture grounds, which skirt the borders of the sky; and on the south, the united mountain stream glides from pool to pool, through broad crevices of dove-coloured marble, and under a rustic wooden bridge, till it is suddenly thrown aside by a high sandstone cliff, dappled with lichens, and overhung with variegated wood. All this enchanted spot has its own chastely ornamented with works of nature and design, as the shield of Achilles was with the works of art. It is, indeed, like the *hortus* which Virgil speaks of, "*asperum vigne*," crimpily carved with figures. I do not know where I could take an inventory of simple scenery and antiquarian objects, better than to the cottage of Chesterholme. About its sunny garden, fragments of the pillars of ancient baths and temples are entwined with roses or climbing plants. From one does you look down a covered passage built of stones carved by Roman hands, and opening upon the tree-fringed side, and the rocky channel of Chindley-burn, where you have hazel and beg-berry, and alder, and broad plane trees; and the wadying sounds of waters; and the sides of the passage formed of altars and bas-reliefs, and its cordon of broad stones, moulded in front, pierced in the upper surfaces with Lewis holes, and which once supported the battlements of the walls and gates of Vindolam. Around, too, has been here built for the reception of antiquaries found in that station, which already contains some exceedingly fine stones, and other inscribed stones. One of them is dedicated, by an Italian prefect of the fourth Cohort of the *Ægypti*, to Jupiter and the rest of the immortal Gods, and the Genies of the place, which Cohort the *Notitia Imperii* places at Vindolam, so that the altar and the *Notitia* unite in proving the identity of the station. There is also here another fine altar to Jupiter, the Genies, and the guardian Gods; and one, simply, "*Sacred to the Genius of the Prætorium*;" besides a small one, *Deo Nervæ Saræque Sano*,

dead years since I would be trusted never a Northumberland borderer to sleep on my horse."

and another, *Veneramus Pœ. Sarravatus.*

Few places have been richer in inscribed stones than Vindolana. Camden and Cotton carried away one to the Syrian Goddess; others have been dispersed and lost; and it would be well if such as have been discovered in latter years, and in the generous warmth of friendship given to different collections before Mr. Hedley came to reside here, were restored to the classic arcade at Chesterholm. Formerly Vindolana was called, in English, *The Bowers*, and *the Bowers-in-the-wood*; and latterly its name has been *Little Chester*. Much of its walls still remain; in one place, thirteen courses of them have been bared; and, both within and without them, the rich green-sward, that covers all their vicinity, has the custody of the carcasses of numerous Roman buildings.

Chesterholm, too, has its Museum, formed, since the date of this paper, for the reception of cabinet antiquities, found in researches in Vindolana; and thus, in January 1833, was enriched by a spearhead about a foot long, the umbo or boss of a shield, and nearly three hundred brass coins, found among the ruins of one of the towers of the western gateway. The coins belong to the Emperors Constantinus, Constantius, Constans, and the tyrant Magnentius, and were strewn over one of the moulded cornice stones of the tower, and intermixed with the soil above and about it.

Just to the north of the station an ancient Roman road, now called the *Cawsey*, and formerly *Carlisle Street*, passed from the North Tyne to *Eborac*, the *Magna* of the Romans, which, as well as Vindolana, *Borcovious*, and *Ælana*, is situated within the Parish of *Haltwhistle*. Here, between the meeting of the *Craig-lough* and *Brookly-burn*, is a large tumulus of earth, and by the side of it, a tall, round, but uninscribed mile pillar; and a mile further west, another similar pillar stood on the north side of the *Cawsey*, till it was some years since split into two posts, for the gate about thirty or forty yards to the west of its ancient site.

Below a rustic wooden bridge, and the Sandstone scar, which shut out the prospect to the south from the windows at Chesterholm, and amidst

huge masses of fallen rock, that rattle and befoam its winter torrent, *Chimley-burn* is fed with the underground stream from *Grindon-lough*. It boils up through wide chinks of the limestone, which forms the bed of the burn. Chaff thrown into *Grindon-lough* rises up here; and from this place, for nearly a mile below, the course of the burn is rapid, and its bistre-coloured waters, in floods, dash from side to side; and the rocky bank on the left is in some places clothed with wood, and in others, in spring, superciliated with the golden flowers of broom, and in autumn with deep fringes of withering fern. The right bank is generally more upon a slope, and interspersed with forest trees, and divided into small enclosures of pasture and meadow, by quickset hedges of unshorn hazel and hawthorn. Two farm-houses, too, though in secluded situations, enliven the solitude that reigns around them. One of these, called *Low Foggerish*, is at the lower end of a dene or dell, and has, at its west end, a thick grove of oaks, all overhung with ivy. Old apple and plum trees, luxuriant in growth, but wild and unpruned, and a garden filled with grossier bushes that have never felt the knife, half surround this lonely habitation, which in olden time would have been admirably suited for the residence of one that could wish to deal in the unearthly mysteries of which the dark hieroglyphics, carved on a stone in its front, seem to be the symbols. The annexed sketch of this curious stone was made in July last.

Here we have the umbilicated moon in her state of opposition to the sun, and the sign of fruitfulness. She was also, in the doctrines of Sabæans, the

northern gate, by which Mercury conducted souls to birth, as mentioned by Homer in his description of the Cave of the Nymphs, and upon which there remains a commentary by Porphyry. Of this cave Homer says:

Fountains it had eternal, and two gates,  
The northern one to men admittance  
gives;

That to the south is more divine—a way  
Untrod by men—t'Immortals only known."

The Cross, in gentile rites, was the symbol of reproduction and resurrection. It was, as Shaw remarks, "the same with the ineffable image of eternity that is taken notice of by Suidas." The *crescent* was the lunar ship or ark that bore, in Mr. Faber's language, the Great Father and the Great Mother over the waters of the deluge; and it was also the emblem of the boat or ship which took aspirants over the lakes or arms of the sea to the Sacred Islands, to which they resorted for initiation into the mysteries; and over the river of death to the mansions of Elysium. The *Cockatrice* was the snake god. It was also the basilisk or cock-adder. "Habet caudem ut coluber, residuum vero corpus ut gallus." The Egyptians considered the basilisk as the emblem of eternal ages: "esse quia vero videtur ζωῆς ἀσπέρτου καὶ θανάτου, ex auro conformatum capitibus deorum appingebant Ægyptii." What relation had this with the Nebustan or Brazen Serpent, to which the Israelites paid divine honours in the time of Hezekiah? What is the circle with the seasons at the equinoxes and solstices marked upon it?—the signs of the four great Pagan festivals, celebrated at the commencement of each of these seasons? The corner of the stone which is broken off, probably contained some symbol. I am not hierophant enough to unriddle and explain the hidden tale of this combination of hieroglyphics. We know that the sea goat and the Pegasus on tablets and centurial stones, found on the walls of Severus and Antoninus, were badges of the second, and the bear of the twentieth legion; but this bas-relief seems to refer, in some dark manner, to matters connected with the antient heathen mysteries. The form of the border around them is remarkable. The stone which bears them was, I apprehend, brought in its present form from Vindolana, where,

as I have observed, an inscription to the Syrian goddess was formerly found. The station of Magna also, a few years since, produced a long inscription to the same goddess in the Iambic verse of the Latin comedians; and a cave, containing altars to Mithras, and a bust of that god, seated between the two hemispheres, and surrounded by the twelve signs of the Zodiac, besides other signs and *dyala*—*man* of the Persian god, was opened at Borecovicus only about ten years since. These, therefore, and other similar remains found in the Roman stations in the neighbourhood of Vindolana, induce me to think, that the symbols under consideration, and now for the first time taken notice of, were originally placed near the altars of some divinity in the station of the Bowers-in-the-Wood. I know of no establishment that the Knights Templars had in this neighbourhood.

V. W.

MR. URBAN,

A FEW specimens of Sculpture with which altars were once adorned, have fortunately survived the general wreck of such ornaments in the 16th and 17th centuries. The latest discovery of the kind was made a few years ago in the curious little Norman church at Sandford, near Oxford. It is of the 15th century, consisting of the Virgin Mary in a devotional attitude, crowned, habited in a long loose robe, and entirely surrounded with glory, and six kneeling figures of angels in the clouds: at her feet are two other angels kneeling before a desk. The principal figure is forty-two inches high, and the whole design fifty-eight by twenty-six and a quarter inches. This elegantly composed and boldly wrought piece of sculpture, is partially mutilated, but the injury appears too slight to have been effected by the uncontrolled hand of mischief. The hurry in which it was removed for preservation, and the purpose (that of a step) to which it has till lately been applied, may more probably account for the fact.

The basso-relievos of the ancient altar of New College Chapel, after having been excessively mutilated in the 16th century, were hidden from view by a screen distinguished alike, for its inelegance and its impropriety; but their removal from the sacred edi-

fine to the cloisters was reserved for the present enlightened age. They represent some of the principal events in the life of Christ. The invention, if indeed it be candid to scrutinize so closely fragments whose usage has evidently been very barbarous, has a stronger claim on our notice than the workmanship; though, as the chapel is one of the noblest piles of its age in England, we might have concluded, even were they more injured than they are, that some of the principal ornaments of its splendid altar would not be altogether unworthy of their situation, or of their distinguished architect.

The altar of Somerton church, in Oxfordshire, was formerly adorned with sculpture, the chief subject of which, though removed from its proper situation and exposed to neglect and injury, has been allowed to occupy a position near the floor at the west end. It represents the Last Supper, at which our Saviour appears between ten of his disciples, his hand laid on the bread, and in the act of consecration; the other figures, all of which have the nimbus, are in various attitudes; and a consecutive row of handsomely crocketed canopies shelters the whole design. This curious relic is eight feet nine inches long, and two feet six inches high.

But the most magnificent sculptured altar-piece now remaining in England is at Christ Church, in Hampshire. It represents the root of Jesse, and covers the entire surface of the altar-screen. The genealogy of the house of David, more frequently than any other Scripture subject, exercised the taste of the designer and the skill of the carver, for both which qualities abundant scope was given by the tree-like or curvilinear form in which it was mostly arranged, and the variety of objects it was made to embrace. Figures, foliage, and architecture, were never more happily combined than in this altar-screen. Each component part of the design, as far as its imperfect condition will allow us to determine, was wrought with peculiar care. The existing figures possess considerable merit. The foliage, which was the first, the most constant, and the most suitable ornament of architecture, is beautifully formed and executed; and the shafts, canopies, and cornices, may be reckoned among the best productions of the 14th century. A large

reclining figure of a venerable old man represents the progenitor Jesse: on one side is king David, and on the other king Solomon; from each spring leaved branches, which are so artfully formed into shafts and brackets, that while they show the connexion between the figures, they appear as if only designed for their separation and support. On the middle stem rests the chief subject of the piece, disposed in a large square compartment, sheltered by a canopy. It consists of three separate groups. The principal one representing the Magi with their gifts, bending in adoration before the infant Jesus in the arms of his mother, who is seated on the floor, Joseph standing by her side. The second groupe consists of the shepherds, who, while keeping watch over their flocks, are suddenly welcomed by angels: these form the third subject of the piece, proclaiming the birth of the Saviour.

Sculptures of this extensive kind were much less common in churches than pictures. The subject just described repeatedly occurs where ornament only was required, as on the stalls in two instances in Chester Cathedral. And we frequently meet with subjects similar to those of the ancient altar of New College: for example, the Salvation or Annunciation appears among the ruins of Reivaulx Abbey; in the chancel-screen of Milton church; and on the porch of Radford Abbey gateway; and both this and the root of Jesse are displayed in the door of the chapter-house at Westminster Abbey; the latter is represented by twenty figures. At Chester there are nineteen; at Christ Church upwards of forty. The number of figures in the window at Dorchester has been already stated; it is however to be observed, that in this instance the genealogy was partly depicted on the painted glass, the greater part of which has been destroyed, and the surviving remnant misplaced. While on this subject, I may observe, that a very ancient gravestone in Lincoln Cathedral serves to show the application of the genealogy as an ornament, and the simplicity of this instance is remarkable when contrasted with the splendour of that on the interior of a desecrated chapel at Grantham. The lantern of Ely Cathedral presents, among its other enrichments, some masterly sculptures in bas-relief, consisting of more than seventy

figures disposed in eight groups on the triple capitals of the great arches, and illustrating the life of Saint Etheldreda. Their design and carving are equally entitled to our admiration. In an age distinguished for its magnificent productions in architecture, which indeed had now arrived at a consummate state of splendour, we are prepared to meet with excellence in carvings of every description, and our expectations are fully gratified. Encouragement called forth the energies of the skilful, and munificence rewarded their talents and exertions. This was particularly the case in the 14th century. The sculptures now referred to were wrought in the reign of Edward III., and, with uncommon merit of design, discover all the delicate and careful execution which eminently distinguishes the paintings of the same period. The following are the subjects. 1. The marriage of St. Etheldreda. 2. Her resignation of her crown in token of devotion to a religious life. 3. St. Etheldreda asleep. 4. St. Etheldreda on the rock of Coldbit's Head. 5. Her enthronisation. 6. Her restoration of Britanus to liberty. 7. Her sickness and death. 8. The removal of her body, and the return of her relations to religious devotions.

But in order fully to appreciate the merit, taste, and talent of the ancients in sculpture, we must refer to the Corbels so abundantly furnished by our churches, so important to their use, and so highly ornamental to the style of architecture. The smallest arch, canopy, and pinnacle, generally rested its weight on corbels, and as they were prominent, so they were made interesting objects. Whole length and even grouped figures are frequently met with in corbels. I could enume-  
rate many examples; but I select the following for their extraordinary merit—namely, an armed warrior, cross-legged, and in the act of drawing his sword, near the minaret tower in New College, Oxford; St. George and the dragon, and Samson killing the lion, both at the west end of York Minster. Among the busts, many doubtless were portraits; those of Clifford and Nevill in the choir of York Minster possess this interesting character. The sculpture in this church is remarkably fine, and, among many beautiful specimens, it is difficult to select the best; but if the two hands

just named are equalled, they certainly are not surpassed by any others throughout this vast edifice. Nor was it in natural expression only that our ancestors attained excellence in sculpture. That they could with equal power depict the human face when under the influence of the varied passions, there are sufficient examples remaining to prove. But I cannot omit the particular mention of a piece of carving in the chapter-house of York Minster, which will bear comparison with the best work of the chisel either of remote antiquity or modern times. I refer to the head of a man tormented by serpents. The malignant spirit of the winged monsters, whose coiled bodies seem to inflict equal pain with their furious grips, the contortions of all the features, and the anguish so forcibly expressed by the half-closed and convulsed eyes and distorted mouth, while they excite the admiration, inspire also the terror of the beholder. Over the principal arch of the gateway leading to the Jewery at Peterborough, is a specimen of carving which it would be unpardonable to overlook on this occasion. It is contained in a recessed panel, and represents in high relief the proportions and features of a cathedral or abbey church, which is composed of a nave, choir, and transept, with a lofty central tower, crowned with a spire. The attempt at perspective is highly curious and successful; the windows are large and nearly uniform, and the walls are supported by buttresses; the doorway in the west front, and another in the transept, are open. This building stands on a tum; and behind the west front, and rising higher than its summit, is a handsome crozier, and in another part the initial letter R, the Rebus of Abbot Robert Kirton or Kirton, who died about 1338, after an abbacy of thirty-two years.

Mouldings without the aid of fanciful carvings were long regarded as sufficiently ornamental to architecture, even at the period when their absence cannot possibly be ascribed to a deficiency either of taste or talent. Until about the middle of the 14th century, the moulded and sculptured capitals appeared as rivals; the one combining with elegance the most perfect simplicity—the other allying it with richness; but at a more advanced period of Edward the Third's reign simplicity



was rejected as meanneſs; a maſs of ſhells composed a capital, and it was reſerved for a later age to revive the ſimplicity of character which had originated in the infancy of architecture.

This diversity of ornament was a privilege, the full advantage of which was known and taken by the practitioners of ancient English architecture. Such devices as were at first only sparingly adopted, afterwards became common; and even those decorations which, in their original application, were intended only to record the gift or distinguish the exclusive property of a family or an individual, and which therefore should in strict propriety have been limited to their chapels, their monuments, and their screens, became, under the powerful influence of novelty, the established appendages of pointed architecture; thus adding to a collection already innumerable the infinite varieties of heraldry.

The general ornaments of English architecture were very numerous and irregular. In the early styles, heads, animals, foliage, and flowers were promiscuously mingled, but the two latter were most common in after ages. However, new devices were added to what may strictly be considered the genuine ornaments; and it should seem that whatever emblems or representations might occur to the architect, whether sacred or secular, arms, hedges, crests, cyphers, monograms, portraits, the emblems of the Passion, or the most ridiculous grotesques, were deemed equally fit to contribute to the internal as well as external enrichment of any building, and were used with little discrimination from the stateliest church to the smallest dwelling-house, no notion of an anomaly appearing to have been entertained, either as to their propriety with reference to the species of architecture, or the use to which the building was applied.

It must however be confessed that foliage excels in beauty every other ornament which the taste and ingenuity of its practitioners have applied to architecture. The freedom with which the carver could exercise his fancy without even the obligation of confining himself to the endless productions of nature, tended not a little to the beauty of the patterns he executed. A cluster of leaves would

admit of endless variations, and yet all be equally admirable, though no name should be found for them in the catalogues of the botanist. Still, however, imitations were often successfully attempted by our early artists; and it may probably be ascribed more to their disdain than their incapacity for the office of exact copyists, that the resemblance comes so often so nearer the archetype than does the lean and lank lion of heraldry to the noble animal of the desert. As the proper or casual habitation of birds, animals, and insects, the ancient sculptors in their imitation of trees and plants did not neglect the opportunity thus afforded, of augmenting the variety and interest of their favourite species of ornament; accordingly we meet with birds, snakes, snails, butterflies, monkeys, squirrels, human beings, and hideous monsters, entangled in sport among the branches, or employed according to their respective natures in feeding on the leaves or the fruit. I have now before me specimens of all these, and other equally curious and remarkable carvings, taken from their originals in the Cathedrals of Salisbury, York, and Winchester. It may appear surprising that so much attention should have been paid to the minutiae of ornaments, when little more than their general forms could be observed even by an attentive eye; but it is an indisputable fact, that the greatest labour was often bestowed in forming and finishing the smallest particular of such subjects; and the capitals of the great arches in York Minster, which furnished some of the curious sculptures above enumerated, fully prove this remark.

Wherever ornaments were admitted, the fancy and labour of the carver were apparently exercised without control. Whole figures of the most ludicrous, and sometimes of the most disgusting character, were placed in prominent situations, the seat of a stall, or the corner of a parapet, were often wrought with heads, foliage, and devices of elegant form and beautiful execution; so little were order and arrangement consulted in their disposal. The sanctity of the altar proved no check to the lavish display of these carvings, and the curious observer may find among the sculptures of ancient churches, a memorial of almost every vice and folly which ever prevailed in the world. I



should vainly attempt to account or apologise for the indecent portion of these sculptures. If they were not positively sanctioned by any higher authority than that of the workmen, they were evidently permitted without restraint, and could only have proceeded from the unbounded licentiousness of those by whom they were designed.

With respect to figures merely ludicrous, such as pointers, laughers, &c. it would be no less difficult to account for their introduction into sacred buildings, unless indeed we admit that these as well as the foregoing were intended to represent the passions of mankind; and even with this favourable construction, it may be doubted whether their impropriety is materially lessened, and whether they were not more calculated to excite than to allay—which should have been their end—the unlawful propensities of man, and the excess of the passions to which he is subject. One would almost imagine that in some of these representations the practice of some of the early ascetics, who affected purposely to augment the means of Temptation that the merit of Resistance might be enhanced, had been continued; though in others consolation is offered the religious for their renunciation of the world, by most affecting delineations of domestic infelicities.

If grotesque sculptures had been the adopted ornaments of any one particular age, the difficulty of the inquiry on which I have now entered would not have been so great; but since it is indisputable that they belong to every style, from the earliest Norman specimens to the latest of the pointed arch, though with different rules of application, we cannot but conclude that the invention was retained as a settled characteristic, and certainly no other ornament was capable of so many varieties.

A few hints may be offered towards the elucidation of this singular custom, on which at this distance of time it would be vain perhaps to expect an explanation completely satisfactory. As portraits were honourable testimonies to the worth and virtues of public men, as well as of founders and benefactors, and many finely wrought heads and figures, which are now only admired for their beauty and the merit of their sculpture, were once revered

as the likenesses of pious and eminent living personages; so on the other hand the vices and follies of the great might thus have been exhibited in caricature to their own and to general view, though the lapse of ages has obscured their identity, and they too are now undistinguished among the general mass of ornamental sculpture. This opinion becomes the more probable, since we know that the politics of the day did find their way into the most remote monastic seclusions, and some of the earliest political squibs (as they would now be called) are inserted among sermons and grave matters of discipline or business in the country books and registers of religious houses;\* where they are scarcely more out of place than on the stalls and capitals in their churches. Again, the enmity that always existed between the monks and friars, and the jealousy of the secular clergy towards both, furnished an inexhaustible variety of subjects for railery and ridicule; and fancy was pushed to the utmost by each party, to display its rivals in the most contemptible and humiliating condition. They were commonly represented under the form of owls, foxes, apes, monkeys, asses, and other animals and birds, distinguished for their cunning, rapacity, or stupidity; and among the variety which has fallen under my notice, I shall describe one on the seat of a stall in Sherborne church. It represents a fox hanged by a flight of geese who hold together the gallows on which the rogue is suspended, while another tightens the rope: two kneeling monks are his confessors. The ingenuity and invention often conspicuous in these subjects are very considerable, and the emblematical figures frequently exhibit much skill and spirit in their attitudes and expression; such as Death with a spade and bell on the north side of the church at Cirencester; and a boat filled with men, called Noah's ark, on the north side of the choir of Selby Abbey-church. Magdalene College, in Oxford, is remarkable for its grotesque sculptures; but as the original ones presented no very evident meaning, it may be presumed that the well-known hieroglyphical figures around the choir were designed to supply their deficiency. But the precise meaning intended by even these rude figures

\* Hist. Whalley, edit. 2, pp. 119, 120.

and animals is obscure and uncertain. I must however observe, that, if as much pains had been bestowed on the grotesque sculptures of other ancient buildings as Mr. Reeks of Magdalene College has spent in deciphering the meaning of these figures, the ancients, whether exactly interpreted or not, would probably have escaped much of the indiscriminate censure with which they have been loaded; and those who were inclined to learn, might have found a lesson in every figure. Charity, at all events, would have dictated a suspension of judgment as to this class of grotesques, at least till we should have abandoned the search for lessons of morality and religion among the unexplained hieroglyphics of India and Egypt, with which their connexion is certainly not more obvious, nor at present more intelligible, than with these rude emblems of our forefathers.

Another source of these singular decorations, may be traced in the public games and festivities, which, passing under various denominations, were formerly conducted with extraordinary pomp and ceremony, and that under the highest ecclesiastical sanction; since, according to a Manuscript in the Harleian Collection, quoted by Warton, one of the Popes granted a pardon of one thousand days to every person who resorted peaceably to the plays acted at Chester in the Whitsun week. Their farces and sottises, though singularly intermingled with the representation of religious mysteries, into which, indeed, the most ludicrous characters and scenes were commonly introduced, were mostly distinguished for riot, mimicry, and almost every species of debauchery, and they furnished the artists of grotesque sculptures with an abundant supply of models, without the assistance of their own invention. During these lawless proceedings, it was deemed no sin to burlesque the most sacred rites, or the most exemplary personages, and the Church having once condescended to the humour of the people—for which, a desire to win them by gentle means would probably be at first the plea—it naturally became no easy matter to set bounds to such an indulgence, and the very palatable seasoning of doctrine with diversion, which was tolerated during the festivals, occasioned a constant craving for the like intermixture, and at length established for

itself a prescriptive right to universal and unlimited allowance. It could no longer be regarded either as indelicate or inappropriate, to display, among the ornaments of those churches which witnessed the most ludicrous as well as the most solemn spectacles, representations of the former as well as the latter description. These, like the grotesques already described or alluded to, were confined to no particular situations, but were promiscuously dispersed among other carvings; and in the capitals of pillars, or the seats of stalls, exhibited the extremes of elegance and coarseness—of beauty and deformity—opposites which are remarkably conspicuous in the sculptures of the Chapter House of Salisbury Cathedral. The feast of fools, the feast of the ass, and the feast of reason: as well as festivals of great solemnity, funeral obsequies, the consecration of a bishop, or of an abbat, in short almost every thing which distinguished the Catholic religion, the manners, customs, and ceremonies of the age, were represented as they actually occurred, or under disguises which cannot now be so easily removed as they could when these carvings were viewed, not with the eye of curiosity only, but as the memorials of diversions which intermingled with almost every important scene, either of religious or secular interest.

#### AN ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUARY.

Mr. URBAN, Cork, March 30.

THAT portion of History which records the transactions of the different free states of ancient Greece, has always been accounted one of the greatest importance, and the origin of these states an interesting subject for investigation.

Of the colonization of the free cities of Asia Minor, by those of Peloponnesus and Græcia Propria, and the subsequent foundation of the cities of Græcia Magna and Sicily by colonies, from different Greek cities of both Europe and Asia, history furnishes us with much information; and this subject is still further illustrated by a comparison of the coins of these colonies with those of the parent cities, the types and symbols used by the former being in numberless instances copied from the latter. Thus, on the

coins of Massilla and Velia, we find the head of Minerva and the lion, the symbols of Phocæa, which city also derived the symbols of Minerva from Athens, to which latter city the leaders of the first founders of Phocæa are said to have belonged. On the coins of Lebedus and Priene in Ionia, Soli

of the origin from whence these stars were derived, where history is wholly silent. Thus, on the coins of Hierapytna in Crete, the tarreted head, eagle, palm-tree, and monogram, evidently show that this town was colonized by the Phœnicians, probably by those of Sidon, to whose coins these bear a close resemblance. Many also of the coins of Cydonia in Crete, bear on the reverse the eagle, and the words  $\text{HEPZ}$  .  $\text{KAZ}$  . which probably denoted  $\text{IEPAZ}$  .  $\text{KAI}$  .  $\text{AZYAOY}$  : and render it probable this town was also colonized by the Phœnicians. The coins of Berytus in Phœnicia bear the head of one of the Dioscuri, and sometimes their caps surmounted by stars; some also bear the club of Hercules, and some the legend  $\text{BH}$  .  $\text{AA}$  .  $\Phi$  . Lacedæmon was said to have been the birth-place of the Dioscuri; its coins generally bore a club, and the letters  $\text{AA}$  .  $\Phi$  . probably signified the Lacedæmonians of Phœnicia, from all which evidence I should be inclined to conclude that Berytus was colonized by the Lacedæmonians, although I cannot find mention made of such a fact in any author.

On the coins of Perinthus in Thrace, we find the head of the Egyptian Hercules, the Lotus, Harpocrates, &c. from which symbols it appears probable that this city was colonized by the Egyptians. The coins of Sagalassus in Pisidia exhibit the remarkable legend of  $\text{AAKBAIM}$  .  $\text{CATAAAE}$  .  $\text{ZBN}$  . plainly showing that this town at some period received a colony from Lacedæmon.

But perhaps one of the most interesting and remarkable instances of similitude as to symbols between the coins of two states, is exhibited by those of the Leontinea and those of the Thracian Chersonesus, a similitude so remarkable, that the coins of these two states have been frequently confounded; nor at this present day are medallists agreed as to which of these states some of their coins should be attributed, and as I cannot find in history any account of a connection between these states, and as a classification of their coins has been considered a matter of difficulty, a closer investigation of this part of my subject may not be unacceptable. The following coins will show the similitude between the symbols of these two states.

1. Fore part of a lion looking back,

nian symbols, whilst others bear the stars and bonnets of the Dioscuri, symbols of the Lacedæmonians.

Numerous similar examples might be easily adduced, illustrating and confirming the historical accounts we possess of the origin of the Greek cities; but a slight examination of this subject will convince us that a still further degree of information may be derived from it, for the symbols and legends of many states afford evidence highly probable, if not amounting to certainty,

with a base in his paw. Rev. In a square divided into four parts, a lizard AEQ.

2. Lion's head. Rev. Ear of corn, 6 Globules. EA.

3. Lion's head. AEONT.

4. Fore part of a lion looking back, AEONTINON.

These four coins belong to the Leontini.

5. Fore part of a lion looking back. Rev. In a square divided into four parts, a lizard A.

6. Same obverse. Rev. In a similar square, ear of corn A.

7. Same obverse. Reverse, Similar square, club, two globules A.

8. Same obverse. Reverse, Similar square, lizard, one globule A.

9. Same obverse. Reverse, Same square and symbols X.

These last five coins have formerly, by most writers, and even at present by some, been assigned to Leontium.

10. Head of Minerva XEP. Rev. Lion looking back, with left forepaw raised.

This last coin, which undoubtedly belongs to Chersonesus, and the circumstance that most of those coins of which the five preceding are examples, were brought from Constantinople, and found in that neighbourhood, render it certain that they belong to the cities of the Chersonesus, and to them they are now generally attributed. I think, however, an investigation of the letters found on them will carry us a step further, and not only confirm us in their appropriation to the Thracian Chersonesus, but even assign many of them to the particular cities of that peninsula.

The principal of these cities were Agora, Alopeconnessus, Cardia, Lysimachia, Eleus, and Seatos, and on the adjacent coast was the Isle of Imbros, and the letters found on them are A or K, the initial or monogram of Alopeconnessus or Agora, K or K of Cardia, N of Lysimachia, E of Eleus, S of Seatos, I of Imbros, X of Chersonesus; we also find the legends AE, EB, PP, and IF, which last two seem intended for Heraclea, and they all probably stood for cities of the Chersonesus, some of whose names have not descended to us.

On the coins bearing the plain legends KAPA, KAPAIA, XEPPON, XEP, &c. we find the following symbols;

lion, grain of barley, ram, plough, vase, bow and quiver, most of which are the commonest symbols on the

tion was destroyed by the Syracusans in 416 B.C. and its inhabitants driven into exile, the latter, under the protection of Athens, may have obtained an asylum in the Chersonesus, and struck coins bearing the symbols of the country from whence they came. It may perhaps be objected that some of the coins of the Chersonesus, bearing the type of the lion looking back, have the appearance of a more remote era than that of the destruction of Leontium, and that we must look for some connection of greater antiquity between these two countries. Of the coins of the Chersonesus, the most ancient appear to be those two given in the catalogue of the coins of M. de Heauroche, by M. Dumersan, viz.

Pl. IV. No. 3. Fore part of a lion looking back. Rev. Indented square of four parts.

Pl. IV. No. 5. Head of Minerva in an indented square XEP. Rev. Lion looking back, with left fore paw raised.

The obverse of the latter seems derived from the Athenians, and both coins have certainly the appearance of having been struck by the people of Chersonesus, before the destruction of Leontium, but many coins struck even after that period bear the indented square and other marks of very great antiquity; and I think it possible these two coins may not be older than 400 B.C.

The origin of several of the Grecian states derives also some degree of illustration from the Doric dialect occurring on coins, particularly where the letter T is used for Z, A for E, and the termination AN for ON, as in ΑΠΗΘΑΛΟΝΙΑΤΑΝ, ΚΡΟΤΟΝΙΑΤΑΝ, &c. which in a multitude of instances marks the Doric origin of the several states by which it was used; thus the accounts we have from Strabo, that Thasus was colonized from the island of Paros, the inhabitants of which were descended from the Cretans and Arcadians, who were Dorians, is confirmed by the word ΘΑΤΙΩΝ for ΘΑΣΙΩΝ, which occurs on some of their coins.

JOHN LINDSAY.

MR. URBAN,

June 14.

AS there has lately been a discussion in Parliament, and notice given of some future regulations to be introduced, for the better observance of the Lord's Day, I have enclosed you, as a matter of curiosity, the substance of an Act of Parliament passed in the

year 1666-7, by the Parliaments of that day. It has been transcribed from an original edition in black letter "printed by Henry Halle and John Field, Printers to his Highness, 1657;" and surrounded by a woodcut, representing the conjoint shields of St. George's cross, and the harp of Ireland. C.

*An Act for the Better Observation of the Lord's Day. At the Parliament begun at Westminster, the 17th day of September, anno Dom. 1666.*

Forasmuch as God hath appointed one day in seven to be kept holy unto himself, and that in order thereunto man should abstain from the works of his ordinary calling, and hath entrusted the magistrate among others, to take care thereof within his gates; and whereas it is found, by daily experience, that the first day of the week (being the Lord's Day, and since the resurrection of Christ to be acknowledged the Christian Sabbath,) is frequently neglected and profaned to the dishonour of Christ, and profanation of the Gospel; therefore, for the better observation of the said day, and preventing in some measure such profanation thereof for the future, be it enacted by his Highness the Lord Protector, and the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging, that whatsoever person or persons within this Commonwealth shall be found guilty according to this Act, of doing and committing the offences hereafter mentioned upon the said Lord's Day, that is to say, betwixt twelve of the clock on Saturday night, and twelve of the clock Lord's day night, shall be adjudged, deemed, and taken to be guilty of profaning the Lord's Day; that is to say, every person being a waggoner, carrier, butcher, higler, drover, or any of their servants travelling or coming by land or water, into his or their inn, house, or lodging, within the times aforesaid; and every innkeeper, victualler, or alehouse-keeper, who shall lodge and entertain any such waggoner, carrier, butcher, higler, drover, or their servants travelling or coming as aforesaid; every person using or employing any boat, wherry, lighter, horse, coach, or sedan, or travelling or labouring with any of them upon the day aforesaid (except it be to and from some place for the service of God, or except in case of necessity, to be allowed by some Justice of the peace); every person being in any tavern, inn, alehouse, victualling-house, strong water-house, tobacco-house, cellar, or shop (not lodging there, or upon urgent necessity, to be allowed by a justice of the peace), or fetching or sending for any wine, ale,

or beer, tobacco, strong water, or other strong liquors unseasonably, and to tipple within any other house or shop, and the keepers and owners of every such houses, cellars or shops, keeping or causing to be kept their doors ordinarily and usually open upon the day aforesaid, every person dancing, or prophane singing or playing upon musical instruments, or tippling in any such houses, cellars, or shops, or elsewhere upon the day aforesaid, or harbouring or entertaining the persons so offending; every person grinding, or causing to be ground, any corn or grain in any mill, or causing any falling or other mills to work upon the day aforesaid; and every person working in the washing, whitening, or drying of clothes, thread or yarn, or causing such work to be done upon the day aforesaid, every person setting up, burning or branding beet, turf of earth, upon the day aforesaid; every person gathering of rates, loans, taxations, or other payments upon the day aforesaid (except to the use of the poor in the publique collections); every chandler melting, or causing to be melted, tallow or wax belonging to his calling; and every common brewer and baker, brewing and baking, or causing bread to be baked, or beer or ale to be brewed upon the day aforesaid; and every butcher killing any cattel, and every butcher, costermonger, poulterer, herb-seller, cordwayner, shoemaker, or other persons selling, exposing or offering to sell any their wares or commodities, and the persons buying such wares and commodities upon the day aforesaid; all taylor and other tradesmen, fitting or going to fit, or carry any wearing apparel or other things; and barbers trimming upon the day aforesaid; all persons keeping, using, or being present upon the day aforesaid, at any fairs, markets, wakes, revels, wrestlings, shootings, leaping, bowling, ringing of bells for pleasure, or upon any other occasion (saving for calling people together for the publique worship), feasts, church ale, May poles, gaming, bear-baiting, bull-baiting, or any other sports and pastimes; all persons unnecessarily walking in the church or church-yard, or elsewhere, in the time of publique worship, and all persons vainly and prophane walking on the day aforesaid; and all persons travelling, carrying burthens, or doing any worldly labours or work of their ordinary calling on the day aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of prophaneing the Lord's Day.

And it is enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every person being of the age of fourteen years or upwards, offending in any of the premises, and being convicted thereof by confession, or the view of any mayor, head-officer, or justice of

the peace, or upon the testimony of one or more witnesses upon oath, before any such mayor, head-officer, or justice of the peace in the county, city, division, or place where the offence shall be committed (which oath the said mayor, justice of peace, or head officer, shall and may administer), shall for every such offence whereof he shall be so convicted, forfeit the sum of ten shillings: besides which forfeitures, all and every person and persons, selling, exposing, or offering to sell any wares and commodities upon the day aforesaid, and in like manner duly convicted, shall have their wares and commodities so sold, exposed or offered to be sold, seized and disposed of, as is by this Act appointed.

Provided, and it is hereby enacted and declared, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend to the prohibiting the dressing of meat in private families, or the dressing or sale of victuals in a moderate way in inns, victualling houses, or cooks' shops, for the use of such as cannot otherwise be provided for, or to the crying or selling of milk before nine of the clock in the morning, or after four of the clock in the afternoon, the 1st of September till before eight or after five of from the 10th September you works of piety allowed by a just.

The clauses which follow provide,

That the justices of counties on either bank of a river, should have authority to put the Act in execution on bargemen, &c.

That all elections, commissions, courts, &c. falling on a Lord's Day, should be deferred to the next day; and the same with fairs and markets; nor shall any person serve or cause to be served any writ, process, warrant, order, judgment, or decree, (except in causes of treason, felony, breach of the peace, and prophaneation of the Lord's Day) upon pain of a fine of five pounds, one moiety to the Lord Protector, and the other to the informer.

That persons should not travel to and from fairs and markets on the Lord's Day, under penalty of ten shillings; churchwardens, overseers, constables, &c. being empowered to seize on goods exposed for sale, and otherwise enforce the Act. "And for the better execution of the powers aforesaid, the constables, churchwarden or overseer of the poor so authorized, are hereby required and authorized to demand entrance into any dwelling house, or other place whatsoever suspected by them to harbour, entertain, or suffer to be any person or persons prophaneing the Lord's Day; and if such en-



trance he either wilfully delayed or refused, all and every person or persons so delaying or refusing, being convicted there (as by this act is appointed), shall forfeit the sum of twenty shillings."

That children or servants under the age of fourteen years, being convicted, their parents, masters, &c. to forfeit ten shillings for every child or servant offending; unless, in the presence of a churchwarden, or other officer, they give them due correction. "And to the end, that no prophane licentious person or persons whatsoever, may in the least measure receive encouragement to neglect the performance of religious and holy duties on the said day, by colour of any law or laws giving liberty to truly tender consciences; be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all and every person and persons shall (having no reasonable excuse for their absence, to be allowed by a justice of peace of the county where the offence shall be committed), upon every Lord's Day diligently resort to some church or chappel where the true worship and service of God is exercised, or shall be present at some other convenient meeting-place of Christians, not differing in matter of faith from the publique profession of the nation, as it is expressed in the humble petition and advice of the Parliament, to his Highness the Lord Protector, where the Lord's Day shall be duly sanctified according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, upon pain that all and every person or persons so offending, shall for every such offence, being thereof convicted, forfeit the sum of two shillings and sixpence."

That persons molesting any "minister or publique preacher" in his duty, shall be kept in custody until the session, and on conviction forfeit five pounds, or "be sent to the house of correction or workhouse, to be set to hard labour," for a period not exceeding six months.

"That all persons contriving, printing, or publishing any papers, books, or pamphlets, for allowance of sports and pastimes upon the Lord's Day, or against the morality thereof, shall forfeit the sum of five pounds, or be committed to the house of correction as aforesaid."

That goods seized should be sold for the benefit of the poor, except that the magistrate should have the power of rewarding the informer, to the extent of not more than one third of the proceeds.

That all persons in authority, neglecting to do their duty in putting the Act into execution, being convicted thereof at the sessions, should be fined five pounds.

That no writ of certiorari should be granted in any indictment against persons offending against this law.

"And it is lastly enacted, that the

churchwardens, or other officers of every parish within this Commonwealth, do at the charge of the parish procure one or more of these Acts to be safely kept in their respective parishes; and the ministers of each parish are hereby enjoined in every year, that is to say, upon the first Lord's Day in March yearly, immediately before the morning sermon, to read, or cause to be read, this present Act.

"Provided that this Act shall not extend to authorize or empower any constable or officer, without the special warrant of one or more justice or justices of the peace, to enter, or demand entrance into any house upon pretence of execution of his or their office by virtue of this Act, other than into taverns, inns, ale-houses, tobacco-shops, victualling-houses, or tippling-houses, any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding."

Mr. URBAN, *Bedford-place,*  
*Bloomsbury, June 4.*

IN p. 207, I find a communication signed J. A. C. K. respecting a Wake at Nettleham near Lincoln, which is commonly called "*the Flawn*." I am unable to give any instance of the word having been used elsewhere with the same meaning, but it is more likely that the Wake takes its appellation from the custom of eating *flawns*, than that *flawn* anciently signified as it now does at Nettleham, a wake or feast.

Our English word *flawn* or *flawn* appears to come to us, like many other terms of cookery, from the French *flan* or *flaon*, or the Spanish *flan*, and signifies in those languages a round flat piece of metal preparing for coining, which I believe we call a "blank," and also a flat cake compounded of the curd of milk with eggs and sugar. In English the last meaning is its only use, and it is in fact a kind of cheese-cake, or baked custard. The Italians seem not to be acquainted with the word, though they are with the thing, which they call *lattaiola*; but the Germans have their *fladen*, and the Dutch their *vlaude* or *vlade*, both signifying a flat custard; and the German combinations may throw some light upon the origin of the word. They have *osterfladen*, an Easterflawn, — *eierfladen*, an eggflawn, both which are described as a pap made of milk and eggs, &c. in a flat dish, — *eis butterfladen*, a custard, — *eis honigfladen*, a honeycomb, and *eis küßfladen*, cowdung, — as in Roxburghshire they call a cake of cowdung a flat or cowplait.



It is evident that none of these words have any thing to do directly with wakes, skins, or even feasts; and they all give the idea of something plastic, spread flat, or poured into a flat mould.

The Anglo-Saxon *flæa* appears to belong to the same group of words, all originating in some such word as the Latin *fla*, *flare*, signifying both to blow, and to cast metal for coining, whence, *conflere*, to melt together. It might not be difficult to trace the same idea through the Greek or eastern languages; but without enlarging on this topic, I will only observe, that which is blown is flattened or spread by wind, heat, or other power, as a

blown flower. The Scottish *fla*, signifying flat, or not very concave, and perhaps the Latin *planus*, flat, level, or smooth, may rise from the same root.

*Flaum* probably has the same origin, though I think not in the way your Correspondent suggests. It seems to signify any wavering appearance effected by the wind, as is the case with long ribbands, high feathers, or pendent streamers; and the use of the word is not confined to such as attend fairs, or wakes, or eat custards. The Scottish *flanter* or *flaxter*, means to quiver.

Yours, &c. WM. H. LLOYD.

## CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

*Etudes de l'Histoire Ancienne, et de celle de la Grèce. Par Pierre-Charles Levesque. 8vo. 5 vols.*

M. LEVESQUE is the author of a History of Russia, which enjoyed a pretty tolerable reputation, till the appearance of Karamzin's more authentic one. He also published a History of Rome, of which the celebrated Heeren says, "Whoever wishes to preserve his enthusiastic admiration of ancient Rome, ought not to read this history." The same might be said of Mitford's Greece, which completely destroys that romantic and almost idolatrous feeling with which schoolboys, enthusiasts, and political theorists regard the ancient Greeks.

The work which now lies before us is written in the same spirit. It appears to have declined in reputation, as our Mitford and Gillies (to our own knowledge) are preferred by French professors and students. And what is an irrefragable proof of a book's waning in public estimation, is that it is now selling at *rabais*, or, in plain English, at a reduced price. The catalogue of Barba, in the Palais Royale, advertises it at twelve francs, or half-a-guinea English. Such facts are stubborn things.

However, this book is in many respects worthy of a better fate. It will be found interesting on the first perusal; for what is written in a lively style is generally interesting, and it contains much that is worth keeping. Still it is not the history of Greece

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which a parent or preceptor would put into the hands of youth. Whatever a chastened pen would omit, M. Levesque appears almost systematically to retain. Such works afford but a poor compliment to the taste of our neighbours; but to do them justice, it is possible that this very circumstance may have contributed to the downfall of the book. It is curious that at the same time, in speaking of the Hebrews, the author expresses himself concerning the Bible in a way that forms a remarkable contrast to many of his sceptical countrymen.

The first part of the work contains a view of Judea, India, Thibet, China, Japan, and Tartary. The two first articles only are elaborate, and perhaps we are using too strong a term. He has treated the first with candour, as an extract or two will show.

"How many admirers would the moral works attributed to Solomon possess, namely, the Proverbs and Ecclesiastes, and how many enthusiasts would they create, if they bore the name of a Chinese philosopher. They have the consciousness of Aristotle without his dryness."

Again:

"We extol the books of the Egyptians, and yet they are unknown to us. We praise those of the Indians also, though we know they are scarcely worthy of their celebrity, and perhaps are far removed from the antiquity which is claimed for them. We neglect those of the Jews, perhaps, because the religion of Europe charges us to revere them; yet their age alone ought to make them venerable, and

we should hasten to read them if they were translations from the Hindoo or from the language of Thibet."

Under the subsequent head, Assyria, he justly remarks, that, though profane writers are silent about Nebuchadnezzar, yet

"even if the Jews carried only human authority we ought to believe them, when they assure us that he destroyed their Capital; a nation does not invent falsehoods when it owns its disasters and its humiliation."

He is inclined (p. 10) to vary from the received translation of Genesis i. 2, because the Septuagint reads simply *πνευμα Θεου* instead of *το πνευμα*. But the Greek of Micah ii. 7, is similarly worded, where the translation can only be *the Spirit of God*. In both cases the Hebrew wants the article; so that nothing can be decisively inferred from the omission. The second part consists of ancient Oriental history transmitted by the Greeks, such as Syria, Phœnicia, Assyria, Media, Persia, and Egypt.

The history of Egypt has had great pains taken with it. It begins with a description of the country, commencing with the cataracts, and answers in some sense as an ancient topography of that region. The history and mythology then follow. We would warn the reader of a mistake at p. 404 (vol. I.), where sixty-two thousand occurs for six hundred and twenty-two thousand; probably the mistake arose from the author writing in figures.

In the history of Greece much attention is paid to the political constitutions of Sparta and Athens. The Spartans are no favourites with M. Levesque; and he seems to delight in proving their vaunted incorruptibility to be untrue. In alluding to the Athenian altar inscribed *To the Unknown God*, which St. Paul mentions (Acts xvii. 23), he has totally mistaken the Apostle's meaning. (Vol. II. p. 357.)

We may sum up his opinion of the Spartans in this sentence. "The virtuous poverty of Sparta is a constant theme of discourse, and the republic was never poor."—p. 310. He supports this daring position by facts.

There is a long and elaborate essay on the antiquity of Greek inscriptions.

We would point out to the future

reader a few mistakes. Vol. III. p. 402. Croesus had no dominion over the Persians. P. 502, he says that Alexander's family became extinct with the sons of Cassander, but omits to say how they were descended from that family, namely, by their mother. He also omits the circumstance that Cassander rebuilt Thebes. P. 507, he says that the Gaulish invaders all perished in Greece, forgetting apparently their migration into Asia. P. 527, the Achæans never made war on Philip, but the language of M. Levesque would lead us to think they did. In fact, his animated style carries away both his memory and judgment occasionally. Vol. IV. p. 66, he confounds Aristolaus and Critolaus. P. 176, he says that Dionysius used to burn his beard, for fear of being assassinated by the barber, and scouts the idea of it at p. 182. At p. 373 the printer has changed Cimon into Simon; a mistake we have met with in more than one work.

The history of Greek literature is pretty copious. He detracts a little from the veneration with which Socrates is regarded. The best portion of the work is undoubtedly the history of Sicily. Heeren remarks, that the history of Dionysius has never been written impartially; as he makes no mention of M. Levesque's work, we suppose he has not seen it; but certainly that debateable subject could not be more impartially treated than it is here. Mitford errs nearly as much on the favourable side as others on the adverse one. We do not perceive those signs of talent in Dionysius which M. Levesque has discerned.

The history of Sparta, from Cleomenes to the Roman ascendancy, which is generally given up as an obscure period, is here treated better than we have ever seen it before.

◆

*Prometheus Bound; translated from the Greek of Æschylus; and other Poems by the Translator, Author of "An Essay on Mind;" &c. 12mo. pp. 163.*

AS this very interesting volume modestly presents itself to our notice without a name, we deem it uncourteous to break the studied silence of the author, or to say more than that it is to a female pen we are indebted for what we believe to be absolutely

unique in English literature—an attempt on the part of a young lady to translate a play of Æschylus; and who, if report speaks truly, has read every word of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides; and this, too, ere she is well out of her teens. That for such noble desertion of the fashionable and frivolous pursuits of her sex, our fair authoress will be ranked a decided *has bleu*, is what she is too wise not to expect, and of course too high-minded to regret what she may truly call καλλιστον δειδος. For ourselves, and all \* who conceive that women are born for higher purposes than to stammer out bad French, and squall worse Italian, to fill portfolios with daubs for drawings, or to rattle the keys of a piano,—the appearance of a volume, that reminds us of the days of a Dacier and Carter, cannot fail to be highly welcome; satisfied as we are that, if more young ladies would turn from the living languages to the dead, and especially to Greek, the only perfect medium of thought ever invented by man, they would not only add greatly to their stock of intellectual amusements, but also benefit the other sex, by compelling them to aim at a higher standard of merit, before they could ever aspire to the favour of the fair, much less presume upon their boasted superiority over the 'weaker vessel.'

As a specimen of our author's ability to do justice to the original, we will extract her version of the opening speech of Io in v. 57.

"What land? what habitants? and who  
The being that I look unto,  
Tempested in rock and chain?  
For what crime dost thou sustain  
Such chastisement? and, oh, declare  
Where have I hapless wander'd—  
where?"

Ah me! ah me! ah me! [maid!  
Again the gad-fly spurs me, wretched  
Oh earth, avert the earth-born Argus'  
I fear mine eyes should be [shade!  
On him, the thousand-eyed  
Herdsmen, who walketh, looking craftily;  
Whom, albeit dead, the grave hath fail'd  
to hide;

\* In this number neither Euripides nor Juvenal were willing to enrol themselves, as invidiously remarked by Muretus, Var. Lect. viii. 21. Lord Byron, too, is known to have hated a *blue stock*—*'cane pejus et angue'* in consequence, probably, of his intercourse with the Turks, who are wont to say that 'one tongue is quite enough for one woman.'

But, passing from the shades, who dog-  
geth me,  
Making me wander famine-worn beside  
The sand-encircled sea: [keep  
While undertoned his waxen reed doth  
A tune engend'ring sleep.

Oh woe! oh woe! [directed?  
Where are, ye gods, my wand'rings wide  
Me, in what crime, thou Jove, what crime  
detected,

Yok'st thou to suffer'g, so,  
And thus to goading terror dost thou  
doom me [consume me,  
Wretched and madden'd? Oh, with fire  
Hide me with earth, to beasts my body  
fling:

Spurn not my prayer, oh king!  
Too many wand'rings on my strength  
have press'd,

Nor know I where I shall attain to rest.  
Cho. What saith the horn'd virgin,  
hearest thou? [maid,

Pro. How can I hear not the fly-goaded  
The child of Inachus, who warm'd with  
love [hate,

Saturnus' breast; and now, by Juno's  
Is forced to tread the ever-length'ning  
ways? [father's name?

Io. Whence didst thou utter forth my  
Say to the sorrowing one—who canst  
thou be,

Oh miserable thou, who dost acclaim  
Such true discourse to miserable me?  
Naming the Jove-impell'd malady,

Which goads with furious sting, my  
strength down-sweeping; [leaping,  
And with the hungry scourges of whose

Urged wildly on, I sought this path,  
Subdued by Juno's wily wrath?  
Of those acquaint with misery,

Who alas! are sad as I? [show;  
But now what suffering waits me, plainly  
And what, oh what the med'cine of my  
woe. [thou know."

Speak to the wand'ring maid, if ought

By comparing this version with the original, it will be seen that our author has, to use her own words, 'kept as closely to the sense, as was poetically possible'; and so little, indeed, has she swerved, not only here, but through the whole play, from her purpose, that every reader of the Prometheus, who wants a *crib-book*, would do well to bind up this translation with the Greek text, in lieu of the literal prose Latin or English versions usually put into the hands of their pupils by the teachers of the March-of-Intellect sera.

As regards the Miscellaneous Poems attached to the translation of the Prometheus, and for which the authoress pleads so prettily in her preface, we are free to confess that to our taste they are the gems of the volume.

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*On the Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man.* By John Kidd, M. D. F. R. S. (*Bridge-water Treatise, II.*) 8vo. pp. 390.

THE great difficulty that presented itself in Dr. Kidd's work was the task of a judicious and apposite selection from the large mass of materials that were spread out before him in the field of inquiry. In fact, the subject of his treatise may be considered as an epitome of all the rest. Dr. Kidd has observed, that it is the object of his treatise to unfold a train of facts, not to maintain an argument; to give a general view of the adaptation of the external world to the physical condition of man, not to attempt to convince the reader that this adaptation is a proof either of the existence and omnipotence of the Deity, or of his beneficence and wisdom; "though he hopes that such a conviction, if not already existing, may be produced by its perusal." The division of the argument is this: after some observations on the physical character of man, selecting as striking examples the human *head* and the *brain*, the author proceeds to the consideration of the *nervous system* in general; he then in the sixth chapter passes on to the subject "of the adaptation of the *atmosphere* to the wants of man;" the adaptation of *minerals* to the physical condition of man; the adaptation of *vegetables*; of *animals*; and, lastly, the adaptation of the *external world* to the exercise of the intellectual faculties. This is followed by an appendix, containing a comparison between the physiological knowledge of Aristotle and Cuvier, which, however curious, we think, had no business in this popular treatise, or ought to have been much abridged.

The observations to which we alluded on the structure of the human *brain* and *head* we think on the whole judicious and accurate: though we do not approve of the long quotation from Galen; and the common-place morality on the fall of Napoleon, at the end of the fifth chapter, might better have been omitted: it is out of its place in a philosophical treatise, and it does

not recommend itself by any peculiar vigour of thought, depth of reflexion, or happiness of expression—it is almost repeated at p. 143.

In the section ix. of the sixth chapter, which treats of the motion of the air, the author has touched upon a very obscure and highly curious subject connected both with the physiology and the mental powers under certain circumstances; we mean the effects produced by the *goitre* on the inhabitants of some Alpine valleys, and on the local confinement of *cretinism*. Dr. Kidd, in unison with others who have considered the subject, is willing to refer the cause of this moral disease, a mental imbecility, chiefly to the stagnant atmosphere, and the unhealthy habits of life and confined heat. We are unable to say that these circumstances may not produce a certain effect in generating disease, which has the power of assuming, when formed, strange and unexpected varieties of appearance; but we must think that there are other agents also at work, mysterious and powerful, and as yet unknown.

In his section on the subject of *gravel beds*, the author dissents from some doctrines advanced by Professor Buckland, as connected with the proofs of the Mosiac Deluge exhibited by the remains of animals, under peculiar modifications. We shall not enter into it, as the Professor's book undoubtedly will not pass it unnoticed; but we in our ignorance have still to ask of the geologist (whatever he may think of the extent, or of the visible proofs of the Mosiac Deluge), as its purpose was to exterminate the inhabitants of the globe,—*what has become of the remains of the guilty and destroyed multitudes of mankind?* Have they mouldered away, and returned to their parental and kindred dust? or are they buried in some deep and central caverns far below the floor over which the waters of the ocean roll?

In that part of the work which contains the "adaptation of animals to the physical condition of man," we are not sure whether the knowledge of the Professor is always correct. Is it true (as stated at p. 249) that the

camel has never been found in a wild or independent state? We think not. He is also mistaken in his assertion that the hare and the rabbit never breed together. We have seen repeated specimens of the hybrid young; and the fact is perfectly well known to, and has been accurately ascertained by those persons who are acquainted with the habits of these animals on the sandy tracks of the eastern coast of England. The intermixture of different animals, the limits that separate them, the spaces they seem occasionally to leap over, or the close and rigid line within which they are more often confined, is well worthy the attention of the naturalist and the philosopher. Experiments on this subject are making, which are curious; but we should doubt whether they will ever enable us to arrive at any general conclusions, or draw any precise rule from these mysterious operations of nature.

The frog will breed with the lizard, but not with the load. How singular and unexpected both the permission and the prohibition. We cannot, however, go on with this interesting subject; and we must close our remarks by adding, that when the author considered the adaptation of animals to the condition of man, we wonder that he did not bring forward (what we consider to be a well-founded argument) the relations between the size of man and the animal creation; as a proof against the supposed existence of man originally in a gigantic form. This would have destroyed the relative proportions of the human and animal creation, and with them much of the utility of the animals to their acknowledged master. The cow would have yielded but as it were a drop of milky fluid to the capacious throat of the giant, who, like Polyphemus, would have required whole herds and flocks for a single meal; and the puny war-horse would have sunk under the ponderous weight of his enormous rider.

Upon the whole, we consider this work of Dr. Kidd to be not unworthy of his reputation. We consider that the limits in which he was bounded in his argument, being pressed upon constantly by that portion of the subject which was reserved for Dr. Chalmers, have prevented him from giving that finish and elegance to his outline which it otherwise would have pre-

sented; and that there might have been a greater unity of style preserved: but altogether the work certainly proceeds from a mind familiar with the studies of philosophy, and well acquainted with those discoveries which modern science has made, and the vast store of materials which it has accumulated, and which future Herschels and Cuviers will arrange.

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*British Painters, &c. Vol. VI. (Family Library, XXXVIII.)*

THIS is the sixth and last of Mr. Cunningham's contributions upon this subject to the Family Library, and contains among others the lives of Northcote, Lawrence, and Jackson. The author has acted judiciously in stopping here, instead of spinning out his subject further.

"The higher efforts of the arts," says Sir Joshua Reynolds, "do not affect minds wholly uncultivated." This is particularly true with regard to painting; and therefore, unless our national taste be much amended, the productions of that art will never command any considerable effect upon common observers. But those who have no soul for a fine picture, who scarcely know a Raphael from a sign-board, can at least take an interest in the biography of the painter; for there exists not any class of men whose fortunes are so various, or whose adventures are equally entertaining.

They are a sad set though, these artists. Out of the long list of names included in the above work, there are scarcely half a dozen to be found who were not quarrelsome, vindictive, or jealous, in a very high degree, of their rivals and pupils. The theatre of the Academy has perpetually been the arena of disputes, violent and personal; Fuseli, Nollekens, West, even Sir Joshua himself, were not above descending into very petty squabbles and meannesses. It is not the least part of the praise due to the great artists of the present day, that they behave with urbanity towards their rivals, and display upon all occasions a readiness to improve their pupils. Lawrence was, and Chantrey still is, a great example of such conduct.

We have heard much of the decline of the fine arts in England, as of the decline of other excellences, but we

cannot ourselves perceive it; every generation has thought the same in their turn, and each with equal reason.

Let any man walk through Westminster Abbey, let him compare the monuments of the present with those of the past century, and let him say where lies the palm. Ronchilliac, Flaxman, Bacon, master minds and sculptors of no common order, have indeed scattered their treasures abroad with no niggard hand; but has Chantrey been idle, has Westmacott done nothing, and are there not to be found mingled with the trash of the exhibition-room, creations of as pure a style as ever issued from the studios of our forefathers? Look at the manner of the last age, what have we? a profusion of marble spent in angels and allegorical virtues, but no mention made of the principal individual, or at most a medallion or puny basso-relievo; there is a littleness and petty detail about them that disgusts rather than pleases. They are too neat. Mrs. Nightingale's monument is certainly beyond praise; but the age which produced that, erected also the pile to Admiral Tyrrel, and really the negative of the latter goes some way towards annihilating the positive of the former. Compare the "eternal buckle" of Sir Cloudesley Shovel with the beautiful altar tomb to the Duc de Montpensier in Henry the Seventh's Chapel. The bassi-relievi on Sir Isaac Newton's monument are too puerile for contempt. What artist of the present day would erect such trash? Take the equestrian statue of Charles the First; it is noble indeed, especially the horse: but is that of George the Third at Windsor less so? We do not forget the Cavalli at Venice, nor the famous one at Rome; but men of no vulgar taste have held them to be fully equalled by our own.

Our public buildings, it is true, do not reflect any great credit upon the nation; but a Government Board is scarcely a just representative of the national taste.

The Post Office, however, is a fine edifice, and so is the beautiful Ionic gateway to the Park; and Windsor is indeed a palace: but it is in the seats of our nobles and country gentlemen, that English architecture is fairly exhibited, and they will bear even Italian scrutiny.

Our painters, such of them as can

afford it, go to Rome and Paris, and they at least try to imitate great masters; but let any one go into the Louvre, and he will find the Titians and Raphaels, and Leonardo da Vinci deserted, and crowds of young Frenchmen setting up their easels before the works of David and Trioson. The French study only from the French, and the consequence is, that we rarely meet with a French picture in any other country; while in Italy, in Rome herself, even in the holy of holies, the cabinet of all that is choice in painting in the world, in the anti-chamber to that place, is a whole-length picture of George the Fourth, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, a compliment flattering to the Monarch, but doubly so to the painter, and not a little gratifying to an Englishman as he walks into the Vatican.

No, we repeat it, British art is not drooping; while the tear is yet warm upon the grave of Lawrence, while Chantrey, Westmacott, Baily, Behnes, in sculpture; Pickersgill and Shee, Wilkie, Prout, and M'Clise, in oils; the powerful author of the *Eidodendron* in landscapedrawing, with a host of others, whom it is injustice not to name, art cannot be falling off. There is indeed one thing only wanted, to make us equal to our fathers, and that is—a grand quarrel in the Academy—there, alas! we are indeed deficient.

### *The Library of Romance.*

THIS is the *beau idéal* of a man of fine talents, Mr. Leitch Ritchie, who "some years since conceived the idea of publishing a series of original works of fiction at little more than a fourth of the usual price;" with a view of aiding genius, and advancing the dignity of romantic literature.

Generally, a complete Romance of merit is intended to be comprised in each volume; and such as have appeared are passing well printed, and it may be said elegantly bound in the modern style.

The first, entitled *The Ghost Hunter and his Family*, is from the pen of Mr. Banim (author of "*Tales of the O'Hara Family*,") a man of acknowledged genius, whose recent circumstances would conciliate approval to a less able work. Those circumstances, however, blemish not this production, which has all the vigorous

delineations of Irish character that distinguished his happiest previous works, perhaps more clearly traced. The story is simple enough in its facts, and no doubt founded on tradition. The son of an opulent countryman, perhaps a century ago or more, hears at his father's fire-side, from the group assembled round it at festivals, of ghosts and a particular ghost, and is fired with a spirit of supernatural communication; to this end he secretly quits his father's house in the silence of night, and in his pursuit through various romantic circumstances, becomes the dupe of almost inexplicable villainy, which involves himself and innocent family in suspicion of robbery, that had nearly proved fatal to all: the ghost was a living and most depraved person. Out of these materials Mr. Banim has created many characters and incidents with surprising power, and without any of the vulgar declamations about Irish wrongs, which have for some time perverted and obscured prominent Irish talent. All Souls' Eve at the house of Randal Brady, besides affording a fine display of the Irish peasantry, is equal to any thing of the kind of Scottish poetry or prose. Rose Brady is a picture equal to that of Rose anybody. Her mother's is perfect. Joe Wilson's (the scape-grace), though unfinished, is faithful. Hester Bonatty is frightful almost to caricature,—in fact, all are well drawn, though sometimes, particularly in the latter instances, somewhat defective in probability. The style is excellent, and has beautiful passages without effort; though, since, to preserve its character, the work competes with the Scottish Novels in the native language of the country, and the Irish is less known than the Saxon "braid Scots," we could have wished more translations. In the management of developing the story, which is rendered sufficiently intricate, there are traits of Fielding.

There is, however, one misfortune attending this volume, which we think rather fatal to the calculated advantage of the proposed plan of curtailing the usual mode of publication in several volumes. We will venture to say that in pursuing his subject, Mr. Banim was arrested in his course; since, with his powerful pen, there is enough, suddenly and rather inefficiently closed in the last fifteen or twenty pages of

his work, to have extended it to two if not three volumes, and with much better effect.

Mr. Ritchie, the editor, is the author of the second volume, *Schinderhannes, the Robber of the Rhine*, and has with much fidelity guarded against the evils of a too sudden close,—cleverly illustrated his plan,—and, by a lively preface, and "rambling" Table of Contents,—and, finally, a transcript from his own *Travelling Sketches* of the foundation of the story, furnished an example which will not readily allow the reader to recur to the hypothetical prescription of his discontinuing to write for the work. The title tells the nature of the volume; the period is the commencement of the last age. Of the style of Leitch Ritchie we need not speak.

The third volume is a novel entitled *Waltham*, which in plot, incident, and character, seems rather to pay court to the general class of novel readers.

The fourth is by Mr. Galt, whose name must be considered a powerful reinforcement to the plan, and its title is—*The Stolen Child, a Tale of the Thron, founded on a certain interesting fact*. This fact arises out of a legal question, and Mr. Galt is the chief of a small number who have, only within a few years, caught the idea of the French on *causes célèbres*, in which England is prolific. We forget not (for who can forget?) Sir Walter Scott, and Mr. Bulwer's management of our oft-told story of Eugene Aram; but we think *The Estate* entitles Mr. Galt to the character we have given. The present tale is not so fortunate in itself; and again, like Mr. Banim's, suffers from restriction to a certain number of pages. There is, however, the spirit of Galt; and, so far, we may pronounce his work well worthy of the series.

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*Memoirs of Silvio Pellico da Saluzzo.*  
Translated by Thomas Roscoe.

THE simple history of these Memoirs (if we may be believed) is, that they give an account of the imprisonment of a person who was detected in rebellion against the Austrian States in Italy; the history of the translator and author is, that it is a narrative of the most cruel and despotic persecution of a noble, brave, and zealous patriot. Mr. Roscoe, who translated the book,



and who seems far advanced in the opinions of his author, says, "the crime for which the author of the following work suffered the horrible punishment, of which he presents the details to the reader, was that of having conspired to improve the political condition of his country;" and then he goes on to say, "supposing him guilty, let the public judge, whether under any circumstances, for any crime, more particularly for any political crime, such barbarous punishment should ever be awarded." This is new reasoning in a new vocabulary; rebellion and insurrection is called "improving the condition of a country," and commuting death for a seven years' imprisonment is "refined cruelty, and murder of the foulest description." The head of a young Italian patriot we believe to be a small balloon filled with most inflammable gas; and, notwithstanding all efforts to keep it down, up it must soar, till it is dashed against some rock, or plunged in a lake, or is found hanging in strips and tatters from the branches of a tree. The writer of this article remembers the revolution attempted by these "young gunpowder Percys" of Piedmont, and through his sole interest made to Prince Metternich, one of them got permission to quit England, and join his family near Como. He was an amiable, clever, young man; and as fit to conduct a revolution as Harsham More or Miss Jewsbury. We knew the climate, the country, the heat of the Italian sky, and the greater heat of the Italian blood, and we can look with pity on the Author; but we have no feelings of pardon whatever for the mistaken violence of the Translator. Count Pellico was at the head of a fanatic and foolish, though dangerous, insurrection; Napoleon would have cut his head off; the Emperor of Austria imprisoned him, and liberated him as soon as he considered he was cooled down and brought to his senses, and could be permitted to return to his country, consistent with the safety of the government. There is nothing in the book worth publishing or translating. The prisoner, we think, was not so very unhappy; for in his first imprisonment he fell in love with a female of the name of Maddalene, whom he never saw, because he heard her singing

"Chi rende alla Meechina,  
La sua felicità?"

Or, in English,

"Who gives Mad  
The bliss she had?  
Oh! I'm her lad!"

He was so attached to Maddy that he was miserable at the separation, when liberated from his confinement in the prison at Milan. "His heart beat for her," he says, "like that of a youth of fifteen." Well, reader, stop your sympathy one moment. The author was conveyed from Milan to a prison at Venice, when Maddy was instantly totally forgotten, and he fell in love with the gaoler's daughter, who was in love with some one else. The gentle Angiola (such was her name) was marked with the small pox, and very plain, but she made excellent coffee, and confided all her little love secrets to the Marquis: he returned the confidence by falling in love with her. Hear the author's words.

"When I had become attached to poor Maddalene, without ever seeing her, how could I remain indifferent to the sisterly attentions, to the thousand pleasing compliments, and to the most delicious cups of coffee of this young Venice girl—*Venustissima adolescentula ebria.*"

This dream ended like the other, and, fortunately for his readers, the Count was ordered off to Spielberg, where he met with humane gaolers, confidential sentinels, friendly companions, and kind confessors and physicians. He was in due time liberated, was escorted free of expense to his own family at Turin, where, we hope, profiting by experience, grown older, wiser, and better, he has relinquished his romantic schemes of mischief and ruin; and is contented to live as a religious man should (for he often informs us of his religious principles), "in submission to the powers that be." We can wish him nothing better—can his friends? can his Translator? can Maddalene herself?

*Memorials of Oxford, Nos. VII. and VIII. Churches of St. Peter in the East and St. Mary the Virgin. By the Rev. John Ingram, D.D. F.S.A.*

THE first named Church contains within its walls some of the oldest and most interesting specimens of architecture in the kingdom. Without en-

tering into the controversy, or indeed pronouncing any definitive opinion upon the age of the very curious crypt which exists beneath a portion of this ancient Church, we can safely declare, that it is entitled to claim a very remote antiquity; and we arrive at this conclusion in part from the circumstance of the sculptured capitals. In the Church of Rumsey, an edifice in which we should be inclined to seek with confidence for genuine Saxon architecture, are capitals of the same character, the age of which is evinced by an inscription very satisfactorily explained by Dr. Latham in the *Archæologia*, vol. XV. and assigned to a period nearly coeval with the date commonly given to this crypt.

In the instance before us, in aid of the architecture comes the direct historical evidence which assigns the substructure to the age of Alfred; and even if the relation that St. Grymbald built at Oxford a crypt "*subter cancellum ecclesie D. Petri a oriente*," should on investigation be pronounced to have formed no part of the original text of *Asser Menevensis*, it is still an evidence in favour of the great age of the building, as Dr. Ingram is of opinion that if it be an interpolation, it is an early insertion. Taking it, therefore, to be such, it proves that at the time it was made, the crypt must have existed, and had attained some degree of antiquity. The scribe who interpolated this piece of information had no intention of deceiving posterity, he must have, at all events, believed it to be the work of Grymbald; and he might, for aught we know, have possessed good authority for his belief; here then, although the evidence should fail to carry the structure back to the time of Alfred, it establishes its existence at a very early period, and unless we admit that the crypt has been re-built since its first construction, there can be but little doubt of its being a specimen of genuine Saxon architecture, at least in part, if not altogether; and here the architectural evidence is most valuable. The resemblance of some of the capitals to those at Rumsey which we have referred to, is a fair argument in favour of their being coeval erections; for experience shews, that the only mode of arriving at correct ideas of the age of

ancient buildings is by comparison of their style and detail with those of other structures, the dates of which are well known.

The superstructure of the Chancel is equally curious with its basement; the more eastern part is one of those early examples of the use of the Pointed arch which conduces to shroud in almost impenetrable obscurity the date of the origin of this interesting style of building. Dr. Ingram says, "it is clearly older than the rich Norman work of St. Cross Hospital at Winchester, built by King Stephen's brother," but assigns no date in support of his assertion; the extracts he gives allow of a latitude of time extending from Domesday to Henry III. a period in which the merest tyro in architecture must know the structure to have been erected. To us it appears coeval with the works of Bishop de Blois, both at Winchester and Rumsey. It is undoubtedly one of the earliest specimens of Pointed architecture, and we do not think the existence of any example, unless a solitary insulated arch may be adduced, can be found of an earlier date than the works of De Blois. The date of the nave is more certain; it shews the best architecture of Edward the Third's reign, the windows being enriched with the flowing tracery of that period.

Viewing the Church as a relic of ancient architecture, it is one of the most interesting in existence; the evidences of early and repeated alterations, the existence of fragments of architecture evidently anterior to the main building, and the singular pyramidal tower, all would form interesting objects of inquiry, which cannot be entered into within the compass of a review.

The Church of St. Mary affords less subject for controversy than the structure just under consideration. The tower and beautiful spire is the oldest portion of the existing Church; it appears from the ornamental pomegranates, the armorial insignia of Queen Eleanor (the subject of the famous Crosses at Waltham and elsewhere) that it was erected in the reign of either the first or second Edward, and the style of the architecture agrees with this supposition. The chancel was erected prior to 1472,

the nave at a later period; the architecture fully supporting the dates. Our author pays a just tribute of respect to the memory of a young architect, Mr. Flouman, from whose designs the interior of St. Mary's was very tastefully fitted up in 1828. A little obscurity is manifest in the description of the Church, and our author is not always happy in his architectural conclusions.

External and internal views of the old Congregation House are given, which shew a building certainly not older than the reign of Edward the First; yet our author attributes the erection of it to Henry the First, and says, "the vaulted roof is of that period." We must confess we see no indication whatever of a Norman origin in either the design or the detail.

The engravings improve as the work proceeds; this is a powerful recommendation, when the excellence of those which illustrate the preceding numbers is taken into consideration. The interior of St. Mary's is a splendid plate the play of light upon the mouldings and prominences in the architecture of the building, is exceedingly effective. The sweet and mellow appearance which the beams of the sun give to an ancient building when the rays just touch and gild the prominences of the structure is in nature magical, and adds much to the beauty of the architecture; this natural and pleasing effect is faithfully transferred to the plate, and in a style highly creditable to the pencil of Mr. Mackenzie and the burin of his conductor Mr. Le Roux. The woodcuts are at least equal to those already given.

The public patronage is now attracted by cheapness; the present work combines with this recommendation, what is rare in low-priced works, excellence of execution, and is therefore deserving of an extensive sale. We have little doubt the publishers will be amply rewarded for the spirited manner in which they have begun their "Memorial."

*Sonnets. By Edward Moxon. 8vo.*

THE sonnet is a species of poetry that requires the hand of a master bring it to the perfection that is

required. 'Condensation of thought, unity of subject, precision and selection of language, and flexibility and variety of numbers, must all combine; nor is there, in the small circle round which it moves, any room for superfluous ornament, or an unnecessary accumulation of imagery. The sonnet came to us from Italy; and Lord Surrey, we believe, gave the earliest specimen of "the transplanted flower" to the world. It was subsequently used by Shakespeare, as the vehicle of conveying sentiments of most exquisite and refined beauty. In Milton it rose at once to all that was dignified and sublime; and attained the utmost perfection of structure which it ever reached. For nearly a century after this time, (a century of French literature,) we believe not a single specimen was written. It was unknown to Dryden and to Pope. Gray was the first to remove its forgotten beauties, but unfortunately he left but a single specimen of his power. Jon, Edwards, the well-known antagonist of Mr. Warburton, printed a few sonnets, some of considerable beauty, and he was followed by the younger Warton, who went back to Milton for the model of his verse, and restored those endowments and that modulated harmony which had been previously neglected. Warton's sonnets are classical and elegant; another poet of the same school, and fed from the same fountain, followed in his master's steps. We shall never forget the delight with which, in our youthful days, the sonnets of Mr. Bowles were first read by us; we admired the purity, the tenderness of their thoughts, the fine and delicate selection of the imagery, the touching pathos of the sentiments. Their single fault was, that in their subject and flow of verse they were too elegant. Of Mr. Wordsworth's high eminence in this branch of poetry it would be superfluous to speak; his sonnets are some of the noblest poems in our language, and have long been in the memory and the hearts of all who are beloved by the Muses. His style is original, and formed after much reflection on the subject.

Mr. Moxon, we are sure, does not expect us to raise him to a pedestal of equal eminence to those on which these great men are receiving the ad-

miration of mankind. His Sonnets are only respectable; they have the faults which we should expect to find in them, an occasional languor of thought and feebleness of expression. The condensed weight of the Poem seems too much for him to move under with ease. We will give Sonnet XXIV. as a favourable specimen, rather above the level of the rest.

The meads are scattered with the pride of Spring,  
Great Nature mourns like a deposed  
Her vestments rent; and Summer quits  
the scene  
With scarce a voice to chaunt her praise.

*Introductory Lecture on Political Economy, delivered at King's College, 27 Feb. 1833, by REV. R. JONES.*—Nothing can be more ignorant or absurd than the denunciations and exclamations we constantly hear against what is called Political Eco-

man fancies that he is as great a proficient in Political Economy as even the professors of the science. Some flatter themselves that they possess an advantage even over Malthus or Smith himself, in not being wedded to theories, as they are pleased to call the reasonings of those profound philosophers. A vain and foolish man, if he means to build a house, is forced to send for an architect, because, in spite of his vanity and self-delusion, he knows that he cannot build, and that his house would fall about his ears; but he can plant, he can lay out grounds; so accordingly, his house is well and scientifically built: and his grounds are laid out, so as, to all eyes but his own, to form admirable promenades for the inhabitants of Bedlam. Thus it is that every newspaper thinks it can discourse of the wealth of nations, the causes of rent, the increase of population, and so on; and from the folly lavished by such no-thinkers, on the subject, arises the cause of its neglect or its abuse by such numerous classes of society. Some of the professors of it, we must also concede, have not been the most judicious or sound: and some have even propounded doctrines, degrading, immoral, and destructive. But this injures not the science; the temple may be

Th' unhallowed change,—how soon decay  
doth fling,  
E'en o'er the fairest, [the tomb's sick-  
ening hue!  
Hark! 'tis the autumnal gale on restless  
wing  
With desolation eager to pursue  
Her ruthless course.—The bright beams  
hastening flee,  
Yet leave to those of melancholy mood  
Much pleasure; such I find, and pleas-  
ing brood  
O'er Nature most in her humility,  
Unlike the world whose smiles few  
men can boast,  
In her decay I love, and love her  
most.

profaned by the impurity of the priest, but the sanctity of the Deity is still secure. The present lecture is introductory to a series to be delivered: it seems sound and judicious in its views, but it is not distinguished by any peculiar originality of thought, nor is it adorned by any particular elegance of style. We consider the main defect of the systems that have been given to the public on this subject by many of the writers of it, to have arisen from their haste in grasping at generalities, before they have accurately surveyed the particular facts, upon whose just accumulation their theorems are founded. This, however, is the main defect of every science in its early stages: and of this the present writer seems to be fully aware.

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*Curtis's Botanical Magazine. New Series, No. 1.*—We receive with pleasure this new edition of an admirable and most accurate work. The plants are now arranged by Professor Hooker according to their natural orders; a vast and important step this in the progress of Botanical Science: elevating it at once to the dignity of philosophy. But at the same time

let no hasty sciolist, proud of his new acquirements, neglect or despise the immense benefit that resulted from the artificial system of *Linnaeus*. Very true are the words of a French writer (Mirbel): "Ceux qui proscrivent l'usage des methodes artificielles, n'en point saisi le veritable esprit. Ceux qui ne s'attachent qu'à des classifications arbitraires, et qui negligent l'étude des rapports naturels, ignorent la beauté et dignité de la science."

*Sketches in Greece and Turkey, with the Present Condition and Future Prospects of the Turkish Empire.*—The kingdom of modern Greece, from the gulf of Volo to that of Arta, in length is about two hundred miles, and in breadth about one hundred and sixty. Its population probably is near to six hundred thousand persons. The soil is poor, but the plains

secure and restless fry follows in the wake of every great Poet, as he swims along the stream of time; but the judicious Reviewer, like the watchful heron, stands on the shore, and swallows them up as they are spawned.

*Essays designed to afford Christian Encouragement*, by JOHN SHEPHERD.—The subjects of these Essays are interesting and important, and the manner in which they are handled by the author does credit to his talents and religious feeling. The reasoning is sound, and often original; the illustrations forcible and well selected, the language nervous, and the statements candidly and impartially developed. We think that no one could rise from the perusal of these without feeling a fresh and livelier impulse given to his moral impressions, and his devotional meditations.

*Seven Letters on National Religion, addressed to the Rev. Henry Melville*, by CHARLES SMITH, B.D. Tutor of St. Peter's Coll. Camb.—These letters are the overflowings of an acute and powerful intellect, and an ardent imagination, united with an anxious zeal for the welfare and preservation of the true apostolical religion, as embodied in our National Church. The ignorance, the danger of the new, fashionable, and liberal principles (if the loosest reasonings can be called principles,) is demonstrated with clearness and force; but the main object of the writer is to lay bare the anti-Christian doctrines, the unscriptural pretensions, the ungodly practices of the Papal religion. The author is evidently a person who is a free and original thinker, a logical disputant, and a profound scholar and theologian. His style is loose and impetuous, apparently poured forth from the overflowings of a zealous and ardent spirit; sometimes he is obscure, and often inelegant, but his sound religious and constitutional views would to all, if duly weighed and considered, be a powerful corrective of the crude, and shallow, and dangerous sophistries that are so anxiously and diligently circulated through all the masses of a half-informed population.

of their governors; more than all on the changes that may occur in the Turkish empire. That the empire of the Sultan is hastening to decay, its present dismemberment clearly proves: Bosnia rebels; Albania seeks her independence; Greece is gone; Syria is wrested from his dominion; and Egypt is a rival and a foe. We shall contemplate the fall of the empire not only without sorrow, but with hope; a hope to see a better government established, science renewed, agriculture encouraged, arts flourish, laws take the place of anarchy, and a mild, peaceful, paternal government rise on the ruins of an ignorant and cruel despotism.

*The Exile of Idria, a German Tale in three cantos.*—The story on which this poem is founded is not new, having been used by Mr. Sargent in the *Mine* (see p. 5.) The poetry is such as every one who has read Lord Byron could have no difficulty in composing. A shoal of ob-

*The Loire*, by THOMAS MOUNTFORD.—A Poem written, if not in imitation of, at least in the manner of Beppo and others. This manner of composition is of all the most difficult to execute, requiring the most finished delicacy of taste, fineness of expression, raciness of wit, and elegance and ease of versification. In all these qualifications the present author may possibly abound; had he produced his "brooded stores." The only specimen which we possess in our language, is that (alas! how short a specimen!) given to us by the refined taste of Mr. Frere. Here the genuine humour of this

kind of poem is alone preserved: and even Boppo, by Lord Byron, is but a coarse caricature of it.

*The Genius of Judaism.*—Some sensible, ingenious, and candid reflections occur in this work on the genius of *Judaism*, and on the habits, opinions, and prejudices of the Jewish people. Their *miraculous* preservation, and separation from the rest of mankind is observed: and the *secondary* means by which that is effected is pointed out. We fully agree with the author, that a conversion of the Israelites to the religion of Christ, will never be effected by societies, by tracts, by missions, by arguments or persuasions. Another miracle will alone overpower the preceding. They are, as a people, emphatically in the hand of God; and in His fulness of time the conversion will be wrought. The controversy between Lavater and the learned Jew, Moses Mendelssohn, has proved that the “essentials of their religion” will never be conceded in the smallest point by the children of Abraham.

*Insects, and their Habitations.*—This little work is confined to the description of those Insects which form *habitations*: and among whom, in all probability, a higher and more refined instinct is seen, than among the other tribes. The *Bee* stands among them all in acknowledged superiority; and we think it is impossible for any one to peruse what is said in this work and in others, of the habits, actions, and designs of this insect, without feeling that we want *language* to express with accuracy our ideas of their peculiar wisdom: and that the word *Instinct* by no means conveys anything like a satisfactory signification of it. Indeed the manner in which the words *Reason* and *Instinct* are opposed to each other, has done much in throwing obscurity round this curious question. We think the term *Instinctive Reason*, as applied to animals, would be preferable; and would convey, as nearly as language could, the principles by which they seem to act. When a bee builds up a waxy wall according to a certain design, we may pronounce that to be according to its peculiar *instinct*: when that wall is not so high as another with which it is intended to correspond, and the bee, looking at, and comparing the two, sets to work again, and raises the former to its proper height; or when the wall being too thin and weak at the foundation, becomes top-heavy, and beginning to incline from the perpendicular, the bee collects some fellow-masons, who stand with their heads downward, and their hind legs propping up the wall, like buttresses, till

it is repaired and readjusted; then we know not how the *tinguishing* instinct these highly intertions. Among i sages which we i little volume, in fl of this insect, we to us was new, a resting. “When with a kind of mi

*Horticultural Cabinet.* No. I. By JOSEPH HARRISON.—While other sciences have advanced with rapid strides during the last four years, that of Botany has kept equal pace with them. An immense addition has been made to our knowledge of plants. Every quarter of the globe has been ransacked—every mountain climbed—and every plain rifled for their vegetable treasures. Douglas has brought from America his bosom full of new and splendid flowers; and Wallack has revealed to our admiring eyes, the gorgeous and gigantic Flora of the eastern world. The *Florist*, who follows in the steps of the *Botanist*, has availed himself of these discoveries to enrich his glowing parterres, and fill his borders and conservatories with new odours, shapes, and colours. One solid advantage we derive from the extensiveness of our research, that by bringing to-

gather plants from such different climes and soils, we are enabled to extend the flowering season of our gardens over the greater portion of the year. The writer of the present article has a garden in which a succession of different *Magnolia* blossoms through the year, with an interval only of the first three months. The China rose, so delicate, and so softly-perfumed, blazes even amidst our northern snows; but the greatest addition we have ever received is in that truly brilliant and dazzling flower the *Dahlia*, which was discovered amid the inexhaustible profusion of vegetation which the Southern continent of America spreads forth. We believe this was first brought over to the gardens of Lord Holland: its beauty has been increased and varied by the skilfulness of the English gardeners; and its seed luxuriates and expands into a thousand varieties, all of surpassing elegance. Autumn now wears her crown of dahlias, with as much pride as Summer her wreath of roses: it is hardly to be hoped that another flower of equal beauty and facility of culture will be imported to our shores. These few observations open the way to the remark, that Mr. Harrison has commenced his new work with a paper on the *dahlia*. The collection in Messrs. Widdall's nursery at Cambridge, we believe to be unequalled in the kingdom. Some good observations follow on the culture of the *Paeonia*, with all its new and charming varieties; and we commend Mr. Harrison much for having given us a sketch or outline of the substance of all the different botanical and floral magazines and books as they appear. A few people can afford to expend the time

or money which would be necessary to enable them to see all, it is exceedingly convenient, in a small compass, to have the power of referring to them as it were in a half-eye view, and of selecting from them any thing peculiarly suited to our wants and tastes. In fact, we consider the plan of this Magazine to be very judicious; and its execution more than commonly successful. We recommend it with confidence to all who, like ourselves, think the possession of a garden of flowers, one of the best amusements of our transitory lives, and one as likely as any thing earthly can be, to preserve our health, our taste, and our innocence.

*Flora of the Lakes of Scotland, Part XI.*—It is always with pleasure that we receive a number of this work; because there is a constant striving after excellence in the several parties engaged in its production. Mr. Fleming's pencil is adorned with exquisite skill, particularly in the management of the lights. Mr. Thomson, who has engraved all the plates, in this line manner, has, we think, progressively improved in freedom and delicacy. And the descriptive illustrations by Mr. Lawson, are always interesting from their historical associations. The views in this part are from Loch Arkeg, Loch Gairn, and Loch Ness. The second former the summit level of the Caithness Canal, and is presided over by the imposing ruins of Invergarry Castle, the residence of Prince Charles in 1744, and burnt by the Duke of Cumberland in 1746. The modern mansion, in its vicinity, of the late Mrs. Doull of Obanuary, was the last pre-eminent scene of Highland grandeur.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

April 25. The anniversary meeting of this Society was held at their new house in St. Martin's Place on the 25th of April, when the chair was taken by the Bishop of Bristol, in consequence of the absence, from indisposition, of the President, Lord Dover. The noble President, however, communicated an historical essay on the Gowrie Conspiracy, which was read to the meeting, and has been printed, together with the annual report. The number of members of the Society has remained nearly stationary during the past year; its pecuniary affairs have improved; but no publication of Transactions has taken place. The several officers were re-elected.

Among the numerous presents of books wanted to the Society, is particularly

to be noticed the large donation of Sir Petit, consisting of the Publications of the Record Commission, in 79 folio volumes, and 37 volumes of philology and general literature. Sir W. Ouseley, who has lately gone to the continent, has deposited in the Society's library, for the use of the members, 700 volumes relating to classical literature, and to oriental philology and history. The following papers read during the present year, have not hitherto been noticed in our pages:

On the Origin of the primitive Spheres of the Greeks. By J. Cullimore, esq.: who considers Thales to have been the founder of Grecian astronomy, and his pupil Anaximander as the constructor of the earliest Greek sphere. He shows that the former philosopher obtained his knowledge of the science in Egypt; from



which named Hesiodus, and all sound historians, describe the first elements of astronomy as having been imported into Greece; and he inferred, from a chain of astronomical and chronological arguments, that the Egyptian sphere was the same with that adopted by the Greeks and Romans, from the age of Thales to that of Ptolemy. He consequently concluded, that the long-disputed question, relative to the origin of the latter sphere, may now be considered as determined.—Read Feb. 6.

Analysis of the Contents of a Work, translated from the Sanscrit, and presented to the Society, by Rajah Kales Krishna, of Calcutta. Communicated by the Rev. H. Chasold.—The work consists of three volumes: the first is a collection of Fables, illustrative of moral precepts; the second is a Book of Proverbs, or wise sayings; and the third is a Drama, entitled, "*Vidya-Moda-Turaginas*;" or, Fountain of Pleasure to the Learned. The tales comprised in the first volume, are described by Mr. Chasold as wanting in liveliness, and the moral inferences, as not always entirely just in the judgment of an European; but the compositions are interesting, as examples of ancient simplicity, and exhibit, as authentic representations of the manners and customs of the East. The Rajah's second volume is a collection of the Sanscrit *Slokas*, or enlightened Moonies—i. e., aphorisms, or wise sentences. They are taken from seven highly esteemed works, in the original language. These selections appear to be well adapted to answer the purposes contemplated by the translator—viz. to impress good moral maxims upon the minds of his readers, and to diffuse a knowledge of the doctrines contained in the Sanscrit books.—Read March 6, and April 3. The Digest of the third volume remains to be read.

A Communication from Sir W. Gell, addressed to Mr. Hamilton, respecting the Discovery of an Ancient Garden in the Tufa Cliffs, ten or twelve miles east of Naples.—The surface of the garden is thirty-four palms below the level of the superneighbent *Acropolis*, and nearly an equal height above the sea. A portion of the trunk of a cypress tree, of large dimensions, is still standing; the interior of which is in a perfectly sound state. It is supposed, that this spot was entombed, by the same eruption of Vesuvius which destroyed Herculaneum.—Read March 20.

Extract of a Letter from the Chevalier Brönsted, to Mr. Hamilton, accompanying the Copy of an interesting Greek Inscription, on a Papyrus, lately found in Egypt, containing a minute description of two fugitive slaves.—Hermion,

surnamed Niles, slave to Aristogenes, and Bion, slave to Callistrates; and offering rewards for their apprehension. With the inscription was also read a French translation, by Mr. Letronne, which had been produced, and commented upon by that gentleman, in a late sitting of the Institute.—Read March 6.

On the Periods of the Erection of the Theban Temple of Ammon. By J. Cullimore, esq.—Among the various examples which might be selected, for the purpose of drawing attention to the utility of hieroglyphic discovery, in throwing light upon those ages of history which have hitherto been deemed fabulous, the writer considers the most clear and conclusive to be the progressive erection of this magnificent temple, by a long line of monarchs, anterior to the commencement of the Greek and Roman states. The data on which he founds his inquiry, are the hieroglyphic successions of the Egyptian kings, whose names or titles are found on their respective sculptures

of Egypt, in which it is presented throughout all succeeding ages; for, although the Shepherds were expelled by the native princes, after having exercised a tyranny of more than two centuries, the genuine religion of Ham seems never to have been revived. In the system of

abundantly detailing the successive restorations, repairs, and additions, to the temple at Karnak, by the principal Pharaohs, from the age of Joseph, to the Macedonian conquest; in which it was demonstrated how largely the bounds of authentic history have been extended, by means of hieroglyphic discovery.—Read April 8 and 17.

May 15. On an inscribed Monument, discovered in the island of Ægina, by Col. Leake.—The monument is a columnar stele, on which the inscription is engraved in longitudinal lines: in the cursive Hellenic it is as follows:

Ὅς τόδ' ἄγαλμα ἀνέθηκε Φιλόστρατος  
ἕστ' ὄνυμ' αὐτῷ.

Πατρὶ δὲ τῷ τήνου Δαμοφύων ὄνυμα.

The Doric dialect shows the monument to have been of the independent times of Ægina; while the rudeness of the poetry, the form of the characters, the shape of the stele, combined with the mode of inscribing, found only on monuments of remote antiquity, render the conjecture probable that it belongs to a period not later than the middle of the 6th century B.C. It was found imbedded in the wall of a church, on the north-eastern side of the peak or highest summit of the island, where several late travellers have considered the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius to have stood; at the same time regarding the great ruined hexastyle, near the north-eastern cape, as the temple of Minerva, mentioned by Herodotus, lib. iii. c. 50.—Read May 15.

At the same meeting, a letter was read from Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart. to Mr. Hamilton, accompanying some extracts from an ancient manuscript, formerly belonging to the Abbey of Bath, written in the beginning of the 15th century. The extracts consisted of an explanation of terms relating to weights and measures, which, Sir Thomas Phillips observed, were in general use from the year 1300 to 1400, and very probably from the time of the Saxons: some of them exist at this day in ordinary use.

Portions of a letter from J. Millingen, esq. dated Naples, April 3d, 1833, and of another from Sir W. Gell, dated Naples, April 13th, 1833, were also read.

Mr. Millingen's letter communicated a description of a curious bronze statue, representing a naked youth, which he had lately met with at Florence. It is about three feet eight inches in height, and of the Æginetan style, which was probably that usual in all Greece previous to the age of Phidias. What imparts a peculiar interest to this object of antiquity, is the inscription ΑΔΑΝΑΙΑ ΔΕΚΑΤΑΝ, engraved on the right foot; indicating it to have been taken on some military expedi-

tion, and to have been made out of the tenth part of the spoils consecrated to Minerva. Mr. Millingen mentioned that a magnificent work on Egypt was being published at Pisa by M. Rosellini, who accompanied Champollion in his voyage. The expenses were to be defrayed by the Grand Duke.

In the letter from Sir W. Gell, an account was given of the progress of discovery in various parts of Italy. With regard to the vessels, the masts of which were some time since discovered, near Pompeii, nothing more had been done: the process of excavation had been suspended on account of the death of the proprietor of the soil. The precise situation of the supposed port is on the left bank of the Sarno, about a quarter of a mile above the Ponte della Persica, or bridge between Torre dell' Annunziata and Castellamare.

The in Pompeii interest the house some pe four; as many in effect is excavated vases with bits and rison of very elegant containe mestic u represen Alexand the house features resemble those of costume resemble walls of those of still preserved lambra. lined with by large coat of executed iron had was originally red had become black; and that which was yellow, red.

On the door of another house is the inscription HOLCONIVM PRISCVM, and the Corinthian capitals of the pilasters contain figures apparently in conversation, but little better executed than those seen on the old Saxon churches.

In Sicily, some more metopes of a temple at Selinus have been discovered.

In reference to the little progress made in deciphering the obscure Etruscan inscriptions, it was observed by Sir W. Gell,

that one of the most ancient inscriptions known came from Samothrace, and if there be any truth in the accounts of the very early communication between Etruria and that island, some vestige of it will probably be found. It would be most interesting if an inscription in Etruscan, which might perhaps be identified with Pelagic, could be discovered in that Pelagic island.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The third meeting of this Association commenced at Cambridge, on Monday, 24th June, in accordance with a resolution passed at Oxford last year (see vol. CII. i. 628.) The objects of the Association are, "to give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to scientific enquiry, to promote the intercourse of

Dr. Haviland, Dr. Clarke, and Dr. Bond and Mr. Paget.

Some of them proceeded to the business of receiving and discussing communications.

In the evening, the members already arrived met in the Senate House, and a discussion was resumed, which had been begun in the Physical Section in the morning, on the phenomenon of Aurora Borealis. In this discussion Dr. Robinson of Armagh, Dr. Dalton of Manchester, Sir John Herschel, Professor Airy, Mr. Scoresby, and Mr. Whewell, took a part.

June 25. At eleven and twelve meetings of the Sections were resumed in the Schools and Caius college hall, for receiving and discussing communications, &c.

Section A. *Mathematics, &c.*—1. Remarks on certain Atmospheric Phenomena observed at Hull, in March and April, 1833. By G. H. Fielding, esq. 2. On Naval Architecture. By J. Owen, esq.

Section B. *Chemistry, &c.*—An Account was read of some experiments relating to Isomorphism, undertaken at the request of the Association, by Dr. Turner and Professor Miller. A communication was afterwards made to the Committee by Dr. Daubeny, on the nature and quantity of the Gases given off from the surface of the water in certain Thermal Springs.

Section C. *Geology and Geography.*—Mr. Taylor exhibited Sections of the Shafts of the deepest Mines, and gave some particulars respecting them.

Section D. *Natural History, &c.*—1. Observations relative to the Structure and Function of Spiders. By Mr. Blackwall. 2. Observations on the Pith of Plants. By Professor Burnett.

Section E. *Anatomy and Medicine.*—1. Observations on the Structure and Functions of the Nervous System. By Dr. Macartney, of Dublin, who detailed a considerable number of highly interesting and important original facts.

At one o'clock, the first general meeting was assembled in the Senate House. The meeting was extremely numerous, and composed of a large proportion of the most eminent men of science in this country, and among them a considerable number of foreigners.

Dr. Buckland, as President for the past year, took the chair, and addressed the assembly in an elegant speech, congratulating the Association on the unexampled though not unexpected success that had attended their exertions. In the course of this speech, the President thus alluded to the Reports of the Society just published: "In this volume we have Reports, by eight highly distinguished men of science, as to the actual state of our knowledge on eight of the most in-

Peacock, and Professor Forbes; II. Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c. Dr. Dalton, Professor Cumming, and Professor Miller; III. Geology and Geography, Mr. G. B. Greenough, Rev. Dr. Buckland and Mr. R. Marchison, and Messrs. Wm. Lonsdale and John Phillips; IV. Natural History, Rev. W. L. P. Garmons, Rev. L. Jenyns, and Messrs. C. G. Bahington and D. Don; V. Anatomy, Medicine, &c. GEN. MAG. Suppl. CIII. PART L

interesting and most important branches of human inquiry. We have the history of the recent progress of our knowledge of the structure of the heavens, and of the earth—of the mineral ingredients of which that earth is internally composed, and of the phenomena of the atmosphere by which it is surrounded; we have summaries of our information as to most important points in the history of light, heat, and electricity; we have an exposition of the actual state of the science of chemistry—that important science which unfolds to our view the recondite and wonderful machinery, and combination of machineries, by which the stability of the material world is maintained, and its secret changes are carried on; we have, finally, a review of the history of our own species, as far as it can be collected, from a comparison of the philological and physical phenomena presented by the various existing races of mankind."

Dr. Buckland then resigned his office to his friend and fellow-labourer in the same department of science—the Rev. Professor Sedgwick, "his colleague and brother professor in a sister University—an University which has ever been the nursing mother of literature and science—an University which has cherished in her bosom a Bacon and a Newton, and which now holds out to us the right hand of fellowship, to receive with fraternal affection, and in splendid hospitality, the assembled members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science."

The new President, the Rev. Professor Sedgwick, then took the chair amid great applause. After complimenting Dr. Buckland and the University of Oxford, he said, "He could well have wished such illustrious persons as Sir J. Herschel or Professor Airy had taken the chair rather than himself, as, compared with their lofty investigations, his pursuits were a mere grovelling in rude matter of the earth; and as for the higher branches of abstract science, he could only call himself a well-wisher of it. Let him now, and he spoke it in the name of the University of Cambridge, in that name he bade them welcome to all the hospitality they could offer—to all the kind offices that men of kindred pursuits could manifest towards each other. His friend, Dr. Buckland, had alluded to some glorious topics in the history of the University, had mentioned the names of Bacon and Newton, and he should repeat those names with sentiments of shame if their spirit had rested on our academic body in former times, and yet produced no salutary influence on those men who were destined to represent the same body in after-years.

in the history of the University during last century, he would fix ideally upon

that year when a great assembly like the present could meet with most propriety within its walls, his imagination would supply him with no year which could be put in comparison with the present." The President then alluded to the institution, during  
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by Mr. Ogilby on the Classification of Ruminating Animals.

Section E.—1. Observations on the Motion and Sounds of the Heart. 2. Observations, by Mr. H. Earle, on the Mechanical Functions of the Bulb of

**Urethra.** Illustrations of the effects of Irritant Poisons on Mucous Surfaces.

Professor Sedgwick, the President, having taken the chair, the different Chairmen of the Sections read the reports of their proceedings; after which Mr. Peacock read a paper on Mathematics, Professor Lindley read a scientific paper on Botany, and Mr. Rennie read a paper on Hydraulics. In the afternoon, a very splendid entertainment was given in Trinity College Hall. The Vice-Master, (Rev. J. Brown,) presided.

June 27. At one o'clock, the Association again assembled, when the accounts were submitted to the Meeting by Mr.

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Materials, for Mr. Barlow, who was absent. The meeting was then adjourned.

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a member of that college, professed himself to be most deeply and gratefully indebted. The merits of Harvey, as the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and as the donor of their library and museum, were next brought under the consideration of his audience. Sydenham, Mead, Ratcliffe, and a host of other illus-

trious names, then came in each for their meed of praise. Descending to our own times, he paid a high compliment to those great improvers of modern chemistry, Drs. Woolaston and Young, of whom both, he was proud to say, were members of their College. The College now reckoned among its members a gentleman whose merits, though they were not at present extensively known—he alluded to his friend Dr. Ashe, who, in a letter written to him three years ago, had fully described to him all the electric powers of different metals, as they had recently been elicited by the experiments of Nicholson. He concluded his oration by a warm tribute to the memory of Dr. Babington, whose various high qualifications, both as a man and as a physician, he enumerated with affectionate partiality. At the conclusion of the speech the members of the College, in conformity with their usual practice on this occasion, entertained their friends with a banquet.

#### KING'S COLLEGE.

On Friday the 28th June, the annual distribution of prizes took place. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and delivered the premiums to the young *emeriti*. Several other dignitaries of the Church were present, and among them the Bishop of London, who took an opportunity to observe, that the classical compositions which had been laid before him this year had been very superior to their predecessors, and evinced a decided progression in this department of the College.

#### CELTIC SOCIETY.

The Celtic Society, which has for some time given prizes for the promotion of education in the Highlands, lately awarded a small sum, in premiums, to the most deserving scholars of four schools in Inverness-shire: that of Caplach, belonging to the Inverness Education Society; that of Aberiachan, instituted by the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge; of Dochgarrach, on the General Assembly's foundation; and one erected some years ago at Leachdan, and supported by the inhabitants, who are chiefly labourers. Many of the scholars were distinguished by the ease with which they read Gaelic, and translated subjects into it.

#### IONA CLUB.

A Society has been projected by some able and enthusiastic admirers of Gaelic literature in the northern capital, which is to be called the *Iona Club*, in commemoration of the monastery of Iona, the ancient seat of Scottish learning. The objects of the club are, to investigate and illustrate the history, antiquities, and

early literature of the Highlands of Scotland in the manner following:

The club shall print, half-yearly, a Miscellany, comprehending two branches; the one, "*Collectanea de rebus Hibernicis*," shall comprise, first, copies and abstracts of interesting historical documents, in Latin or English, connected with the Highlands. Second, extracts from ancient Gaelic MSS. with a view gradually to dispel the erroneous impressions which exist on the subject of early Gaelic literature. These extracts shall be accompanied by translations into English from the pens of Gaelic scholars of the highest eminence; and fac-similes of the MSS. Third, selections from authentic traditional poetry and tales of the Highlands, with translations and illustrative notes. The other branch, entitled "*Transactions of the Ann Club*," shall comprise, (besides the minutes,) first, a series of prize essays. Second, notices of the relative historical value of the many unpublished MS. histories of Highland families, with interesting extracts, given verbatim; but with explanatory and illustrative notes. Third, genealogical and heraldic communications. Fourth, communications relative to remains of antiquity in the Highlands and Isles. Fifth, miscellaneous communications. Sixth, inventories of MS. collections to be formed by the club. A portion of the funds shall be devoted to the following annual honorary prizes: First, for the best essay on any proposed subject—the *Ann gold medal*. Second, to the individual who, in the course of the year, shall have been most successful in bringing to light original documents, in Latin or English, illustrative of Highland history, genealogy, &c. preserved at this time in the Highlands; all the documents on which they are founded to be previously exhibited to the Committee, and copied, abstracted, or inventoried, for preservation in the archives of the Club—the *Ann Ferguson gold medal* (to be so called in honour of that learned and indefatigable antiquary, *Walter Ann Ferguson* of that ilk.) Third, to the individual who shall make the most interesting discovery of the same nature, in Edinburgh, or elsewhere not in the Highlands—the *Macfarlane silver medal*. Fourth, to the individual who, within the year, shall present, for inspection, the most ancient Gaelic MS. connected with the objects of the Club, written previous to the year 1700, and not hitherto described—the *Ann silver medal*.

By the fifth rule, a collection is to be formed, to be called "*The Ann Papers*," to contain not only those which the Club may accumulate, but also original documents, where no objection exists to their being deposited in the archives, upon application by the Secretary and Treasurer

to make the same forthcoming when necessary.

Two general meetings of the Club are to be held in the year; one in the month of May, the other in December. Candidates for election to be recommended, in writing, by two members, and ballotted for in the usual form.

There is to be a class of honorary members, comprehending ladies of rank and influence representing Highland families, or who take an interest in the Highlands.

There are already about 100 members, and the subject of the first prize is, "*The introduction of the feudal system into the Highlands, its progress, and the effects it had on the manners and customs of the people.*"

#### HYDRO-OXYGEN MICROSCOPE.

A newly-invented Microscope of wonderful power, has lately been exhibiting in Old Bond Street. In its contrivance the aid of oxygen and hydrogen gas has been resorted to, and their united stream being directed against a piece of lime, produces a light of such vivid force as effectually answers all the purposes of strong solar illumination. With all the powers of the solar microscope, it can represent objects five hundred thousand times larger in size than they really are. Thus the pores of the slenderest twig, and the fibres of the most delicate leaf, expand into coarse net work. The external integument of a fly's eye, filled with thousands of lenses, appears in the dimensions of a lady's veil—that gentleman yelox the flea, wells into six feet—worms seem like sea-constrictors; while the population of a drop of goodly ditch water presents such shapes as Feniers should have seen before he panned the grotesque monsters who troubled the solitude of St. Anthony. The hydro-oxygen microscope will prove an important assistant in the investigation of physical science.

#### CROQUETTES.

By a new application of caoutchouc, this substance is now manufactured into elastic web, by Messrs. Cordair and Co. in whose plan the caoutchouc bottles are cut into long threads by machinery. With such facility is this performed, that two girls can cut with the machine, in one day, a pound of the caoutchouc in 84,000 yards. The threads thus cut, after being stretched and retained in that position, are surrounded by silk or other material, somewhat in the same way as the cord in common use for drawing up blinds. This compound thread, which is inelastic, serves as the future warp of the elastic web, and its elasticity is restored by the application of a moderate heat, which causes the India rubber central thread to shrink back to its original length.

## FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Cabinet of Coins and Medals, at the *Hôtel des Monnaies*, at Paris, will be open every Tuesday and Friday, from noon to three o'clock.

A retired officer having employed his leisure hours in the study of astronomy and geological phenomena, has drawn from the motions of the stars, causes more exact than those of a vacuum and attraction. This new system will shortly be published in a series of astronomical questions.

The Abbé Manet, of St. Malo, formerly tutor to the celebrated Chateaubriand, is preparing an historical and topographical work on Brittany, to be comprised in three volumes octavo. This gentleman has already published an account of St. Malo, containing the biography of its eminent natives, (Maupertuis, Cartier, La Bourdonnaye, Chateaubriand, La Mennais, &c.) and an Essay on the Ancient and Present State of the Bay of Camale, which was crowned by the Geographical Society of France in 1828. He is also author of a little tale, founded on the legend of S. Genevieve des Bois.

M. Habasque has published the first volume of a topographical work on the Department of *Côtes du Nord*, forming part of the ancient Duchy of Brittany.

The Paris Academy of Moral and Political Sciences has elected Mr. Livingston, (American Secretary of State for the Interior,) a corresponding member; and M. Carnot, Counsellor of the Court of Cassation, and author of Commentaries on the Court of Criminal Processes, a free member.

M. Andrieux, one of the members of the Institute, and Perpetual Secretary of the *Académie Française*, died May 10th, in the 74th year of his age. He was a member of the Council of Five Hundred.

The Abbé MacCarthy, a distinguished preacher, who rendered himself celebrated during the restoration of the Bourbons, by his counter-revolutionary writings and sermons, died on May 2d at the residence of the Bishop of Annecy, in Savoy. The Abbé was born at Toulouse, in 1769, of an Irish family settled in France.

The anniversary of the deliverance of Orleans by Joan of Arc, was celebrated in that city on May 8th, with the accustomed pomp. Our readers will recollect by what army that city was besieged. The lapse of centuries must have effaced all vital feeling on this subject, which no one can desire to see revived.

The course of lectures on Entomology, by M. Victor Audouin, at the Garden of Plants, commenced on May 14th, to continue on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The ship *Lacoeur* arrived at Tonlon on May 9th from Egypt, with one of the obelisks from Thebes. She left Alexandria on April 1st, and touched at different ports in the Archipelago, the last of which was Corfu, whence she sailed on May 2d. She will shortly go round to Cherbourg, where measures will be taken for conveying her valuable freight to Paris.

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also the *Histoire des Juifs*, and *Histoire de St. Domingue*, both by M. Charles Malo. The *Résumés*, most of which we have reviewed, keep up their price remarkably well, which is partly attributed to the circumstance of a single firm being proprietors. By the by, we would recommend that of *Fenice*, by M. Castrion-Nizza, which is an abridgement of the celebrated but bulky work of Cornet Daru. It is surprising that English booksellers do not send a portion of such books as have come to the stalls, into the country for disposal at the fairs.

The celebrated engraver, Jacob Lips, of Zurich, put an end to his life, a short time ago, in a fit of mental alienation.

A journal is now published at Alexandria, under the title of *Al-Merakhezi*, or Egyptian News. The vignette of this paper, in opposition to the Ottoman crescent, presents half a sun, shining forth from behind a pyramid, and on the side of which stands a flourishing palm-tree. On the left of the vignette are these words, "Printed at the office of the *divan* of events, in the Royal Castle." This paper, which is in the Arabic and Turkish languages, gives no political news, but is confined to civil and military subjects of local interest.



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 21.

The House once more resolved into Committee on the CHURCH TEMPORALITIES (IRELAND) BILL, when Mr. Stanley announced that the Government proposed to withdraw the 147th clause, enacting that the surplus from the arrangement respecting Bishops' leases and Church lands, if any, should be appropriated according to the direction of Parliament. It was withdrawn because the fact of any surplus was doubtful; and, viewed as alienation of Church property, it did not give satisfaction to the country.—Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Home, and Mr. D. W. Harvey declared that the Ministers had truckled to the Tories for the sake of place; that the only value of the Bill was lost—that the Ministers, when carrying the Coercion Bill, pledged themselves to stand or fall by this Bill, and that if this clause were not carried, they hoped the whole Bill would be thrown out.—Mr. Stanley, Mr. Macanlay, Dr. Lushington, Sir R. Peel, Lord Sandon, &c. defended the alteration, and denied that the Government had pledged itself to an alienation of Church property.—Sir R. Peel denied that he had been any party to compromise on the subject of this change in the Bill. After extended discussion, the negativing of the clause was proposed. The numbers were, for the clause, 146—against it, 200.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 24.

On the motion for recommitting the LOCAL JURISDICTION BILL, the Earl of Stobo moved that it be recommitting that day six months, observing, that that, and other Bills then in progress, would create great mischief and confusion.—The Lord Chancellor remarked, that, although it might be the interest of the legal profession to resist such measures as the present, it was neither the interest of the country nor of suitors that they should be successfully opposed.—On a division, there were, for the amendment, 38—for going into committee, 52.—The House then went into committee, when the various clauses, from one to twenty-eight, which called forth considerable discussion, were agreed to.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the IRISH CHURCH BILL was again taken into consideration in a Committee of the whole House, when the last five clauses were acquiesced in.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 25.

On the motion of Lord Ashurst, the GRAVESEND PIKE BILL was read a third time, and passed.

The order of the day having been read, for their Lordships taking into consideration the resolutions of the House of Commons relative to COLONIAL SLAVERY, the Earl of Alton rose and said,—The House of Commons, after many discussions, carried on for some years, and in every variety and shape, had now come to certain resolutions with respect to the state of slavery in his Majesty's colonies, in which resolutions they sought the concurrence of their Lordships' House. The question also affected the commercial and political interests of the community at large, going through every class of society and every ramification of interest in the country. It had now assumed that shape that it was brought to an issue. A crisis had arrived which nothing but the decision of Government and Parliament could meet.—The Lord Chancellor then put the resolution from the Chair.—The Duke of Wellington denied the necessity for legislating on the subject. The Noble Duke, however, did not object to the measure; though he proposed suggestions, the effect of which would be to qualify its provisions materially. One of those suggestions was, that Parliament should be satisfied with passing resolutions, and leave it to the local Legislatures to enact the law. His Grace concluded by declaring that his object was to give effect to the arrangement proposed by Government.—Earl Grey replied to the statements of the Duke of Wellington, which he showed were rebutted by the history of the measure; and the debate terminated in the adoption of the resolutions by the House.

In the Commons, the same day, the House resolved into Committee on the IRISH CHURCH BILL, when the various schedules being taken into consideration, Sir R. Peel moved an amendment, exempting all livings under 300*l.* a year from the proposed tax in lieu of first-fruits.—Mr. Stanley said that he should not oppose the amendment, if the Committee approved of it; and after a few observations from Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Nassau in favour of Sir R. Peel's proposition, it was agreed to.—The other schedules were then agreed to, and the House resumed.

June 26. Mr. Parnell moved the second reading of the ROMAN CATHOLIC MAN-

**RIAGE BILL**, the object of which was to repeal the Acts by which Roman Catholic Priests are rendered liable to capital punishment, and to a fine of 500*l.*, for marrying a Protestant and a Roman Catholic.—The Bill was opposed by Mr. *Shaw*, Sir *R. Inglis*, and Colonel *Perceval*, who objected to removing the present penalties without the substitution of others of a more mitigated kind.—Mr. *Stanley*, the *Solicitor-General*, Mr. *O'Connell*, and Mr. *Rathven* supported the measure, observing that they considered the present law a disgrace to the Statute Book.—Mr. *O'Connell* stated that one of the Irish Judges had decided, that, according to the existing law on this subject, a Catholic Priest might be first hung for the offence, and fined 500*l.* afterwards. The Bill was read a second time without a division, and ordered to be committed.

The Report of the **ROYAL SCOTCH BURGH REFORM BILL** was considered in Committee, when amendments were proposed by Mr. *Wallace*, Sir *John Hay*, Mr. *Gillon*, Mr. *B. C. Bruce*, and General *Sharpe*, the effect of which was to extend the privileges of the burghs in Scotland, and to reduce the qualifications of electors. On these amendments the Committee divided five times, and they were all rejected; but on the division upon Sir *J. Hay's* amendment, for reducing the qualification of electors of borough officers from 10*l.* to 5*l.*, the majority against it was only one; the numbers being, for the proposed reduction of the qualification, 53—against it, 54.

On the motion for the House going into Committee on the **JEWISH CIVIL DISABILITIES BILL**, Sir *R. Inglis* objected to the discussion of so important a subject at so late a period of the night, and two divisions took place on the question of postponement, when it was decided by large majorities that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill, the numbers being, for going into Committee, 117—against it, 22.—The several clauses of the Bill were then agreed to, and it was ordered to be reported.

June 28. In a Committee of the whole House on the **BANK CHARTER**, Colonel *Torrans* moved as an amendment, that the consideration of the question be postponed till next Session. He made this motion on the ground of the avowed incomplete-

denomination with the gold.—Mr. *Baring* thought that part of the plan which regards country banking ought, at all events, to be postponed.—On a division the numbers were, for the amendment, 83—against it, 316.—The debate was adjourned.

Mr. *R. Grant* brought in the **EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER BILL**, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on July 8th.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies, June 18th, Marshal *Soult* made a formal declaration of the intentions of the French government in reference to the occupation of Algiers; and to the question, whether it was the intention of the Government to occupy only the points of the African coast and the Regency of Algiers which it now holds, the Minister stated that no specific determination had been formed,

but that no impediments existed to the occupation of other points, if it should appear to be necessary or convenient. The French Government intended to favour the colonization of Algiers by private individuals or companies, as much as possible; but they did not consider it expedient to adopt any plan for securing that object on the responsibility of the Government. Respecting the evacuation of Algiers, the President said that the

French Government had not placed itself under any engagement whatever with any Power to evacuate Algiers, and that up to the present moment they did not entertain the remotest idea of evacuating that territory, but, on the contrary, had taken measures to strengthen the security of its occupation.

#### BELGIUM.

The great mortar which made so much noise during the siege of Antwerp, burst at the camp on the beach at Breschaet, on the 18th June. Some artillery men were practising with it, preparatory to its being exhibited at a review, which was to take place on the 24th by the King. It had been three times charged, first with a 21, then with a 17, and afterwards with 15 kilogrammes of powder, and it was ascertained that it carried the shell to the same distance and with the same force with the smaller as with the greater quantity. On being fired the fourth time, it was charged with only 9 kilogrammes of powder; but, probably being too closely rammed, it split in two, throwing a piece of iron, weighing 3,000 kilogrammes, or nearly 6,107 English lbs., to a distance of above 100 feet.

#### SPAIN.

The Spanish Cortes assembled at Madrid on the 18th June, for the purpose of swearing fidelity to their future Queen, the young Princess of Asturias. The members were required to take an oath, that they had only been empowered to assemble, and were met exclusively for that purpose. Don Francisco de Paula Antonio first took the oath to the King in person; after him the other Princes of the blood. The grandees took the oath to the Duke de Medina Celi. The Minister of the King of Naples, before the swearing began, protested against it on behalf of his master, whose claim to the succession would be damaged thereby. This last circumstance is said to have considerably annoyed King Ferdinand and his minister Zea Bermudez.

#### WEST INDIES.

It appears that the agitation of the question respecting negro emancipation in the British Islands has had the effect of producing considerable excitement in the Dutch settlements. At Surinam a revolt has occurred which at one time threatened serious consequences. The immediate result was the destruction by fire of the produce of an estate and of the buildings attached to it. The old law can still be resorted to in the Dutch colonies, and the three ringleaders were sentenced to suffer under it, namely, to be burnt opposite the premises they had destroyed. The other conspirators were sentenced to be hanged or flogged, according to the share they had in the insurrection.

#### BRAZIL.

Accounts have been received from Para, of the 20th April, stating that a terrible slaughter took place there of the Portuguese by the populace, who joined the blacks and the mulattoes. The carnage lasted two days, the 18th and 19th. The account accuses the President with having distributed arms to the assassins.

Accounts from the Brazil state, that an insurrection, which had broken out in the province of Minas Geraes, had assumed a formidable aspect. The insurgents had published a manifesto, in which they declared the grievances which had compelled them to rebel. It is a very declamatory production, filled with abuse of the President and Vice-President of the province. The latter is termed the Caligula of Brazil; and is charged with practising the most degrading vices.

#### CALCUTTA.

Accounts from Calcutta, dated Feb. 23, state, that the famous Mr. Wolff, the converted Israelite, who has been travelling a great deal in Persia and the North of India in search of the ten tribes, is now proceeding to the West, and has sent challenges, by way of precursors, to all the Catholic clergy at Bombay.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

### INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

In Scotland the public impulse seems entirely turned to emigration. Two splendid vessels lately left Leith harbour for Van Diemen's Land, and another for New York. From Greenock vessels sail for some one of the ports of America every week, and there is scarcely a seaport of any consequence throughout the kingdom where emigrants are not constantly embarking.

The London and Birmingham railway is proposed to be 112½ miles long, and rise 256 feet. The different levels require one rise of 315 feet in 15 miles, or 11 minutes only. There will be ten tunnels, and two lines, six feet distant, with places for turning out. It will pass under Primrose-hill, by Watford, Northampton, and Kilsby, entering Warwickshire near Farnborough. For 15 miles it will pass through clay; 19, chalk; 30, marl and clay; 16, blue marl; and 24½, red marl and sand stone; the travelling

rate will be 20 miles an hour, and the distance he performed in 5½ hours, or between breakfast and dinner. A similar railway is in progress from Birmingham to Manchester, of 4½ hours' distance.

*June 12.* A fire broke out in the little fishing town of *Lynmouth*, near Exeter, by which fifty-eight houses have been burnt to the ground, and the greater part of the inhabitants rendered homeless, and many deprived of every thing they possessed. The fire originated in the dwelling of a fisherman named *Lyddon*. There was a meeting of the principal gentry of the vicinity, for the purpose of taking measures for supplying the unfortunate sufferers with food and lodging, held in the church. A subscription was entered into on the spot. The number of people rendered homeless by this calamity is 248—nearly 100 of whom are totally destitute.

*June 16.* The ceremony of the dedication of a new synagogue at *Hamagite*, built by *Moses Montefiore, esq.* was performed in the presence of the *Rev. Solomon Herschel* and the *Rev. David Meldoler*, Chief Rabbies of the German and Spanish synagogues in London. This building has been erected in fulfilment of a vow made by *Mr. Montefiore* during his residence in the Holy Land, that if it should please Heaven to allow him to return to his native country, he would dedicate a temple to the service of the God of his ancestors.

*June 22.* *Gravesend* presented a scene of great confusion on this night, in consequence of the violent conduct of the boatmen, who proceeded, at a late hour, to demolish the temporary pier, just as it had been completed. The opposition of the watermen to the *Gravesend Pier Bill* is well known. Having complained and petitioned against it in vain, they resolved to take the law into their own hands; and, accordingly, at about ten o'clock at night, when the tide was sufficiently low to favour the undertaking, they assembled in great numbers, and began the work of destruction by breaking down the stone and iron work, and cutting away the piles. So determined were they to accomplish their purpose, that nothing could check their perseverance till a small military force (about thirty) from *Tilbury Fort* were called out by the Mayor, who was obliged to read the *Riot Act* before he could succeed in dispersing the boatmen. They continued their exertions from about ten o'clock at night till nearly half-past two in the morning, by which time the pier was much injured. About one hundred men were marched from *Chatham* into *Gravesend* in the course of Sunday, when special constables were appointed, the

public-houses were ordered to be closed, and every precaution was taken to secure the peace of the town. The pier has since been repaired, and opened to the public.

#### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

*June 13.* Her Majesty visited the City of London, in order to attend the

both in this court and in the courts below. The point being entirely new, the Court of Delegates took time to deliberate; and the sentence pronounced to-day was, that the decree of the court below should be confirmed, and that the cause should be remitted. No order was made as to the costs, and therefore each party pays his own.

*June 22.* *The King v. Lady Briscoe.*—This was an indictment in the Court of King's Bench for wilful and corrupt perjury, alleged to have been committed by the defendant, who is the wife of *Sir Wastell Briscoe, Bart.* The present prosecution was instituted by *Mrs. Quinon*, and was founded on certain evidence which *Lady Briscoe* had given on a trial in the Court of Common Pleas, grossly reflecting on *Mrs. Quinon's* moral character. Witnesses were called, who directly negatived every thing that *Lady Briscoe* had sworn. No defence was attempted. The Jury, under the direction of the Court, found the defendant guilty.

*June 24.* A meeting was held at the *Thatched House Tavern* of the principal proprietors, mortgagees, and merchants

connected with Jamaica and the other West India colonies, for the purpose of having communicated to them the result of an interview which the deputation had had with Mr. Stanley since their last meeting. Mr. Burgis related to the meeting an account of the interview with the Colonial Secretary, in which the deputation had insisted upon the necessity of remuneration for the slaves *per capita*. Mr. Stanley then stated that it was not his intention to insert the distribution of the compensation of 20,000,000*l.* in the bill he should bring forward, but only the principle on which the distribution would be made. The meeting was then addressed by several gentlemen: after which some resolutions were agreed to, to the effect of resisting the arrangement of government, and recommending the distribution of the proposed remuneration on the principle of the *per capita*, as being the most simple, the speediest, and the most generally just, both as it concerns the colonies and individuals.

June 24. A Court of Aldermen and a Common Hall were held to take into consideration the conduct of N. Knowlins, esq. Recorder of London, in having sent a warrant to the Sheriff for the execution of Job Cox, a prisoner under sentence of death in Newgate, although His Majesty had previously commuted the sentence. Some resolutions passed by the Common Hall reflected severely on the conduct of the Recorder. These resolutions were followed by a resolution of the Court of Aldermen, announcing the receipt of a communication from the Recorder, that, from his advanced age, ill health, and debility consequent upon a late very severe fit of illness, he had felt himself bound, after serving the City for more than forty-seven years, upwards of thirty as Common Serjeant and Recorder, to resign the office of Recorder. Next day the Hon. Chas. Ewan Law, the late Common Serjeant, was unanimously elected Recorder.

June 25. The first stone of the Waithman Obelisk was laid by Alderman Harmer, his two deputies (Blackett and Tiekner), and the committee of management, attended by the architect. The entire structure is nearly thirty feet high, and consists but of five blocks of granite, namely, the lower and upper steps, the die, on which is the inscription, the capstone, and the obelisk, which is nearly twenty feet in height. The whole design is Egyptian and sepulchral, consisting of inclined lines similar to the obelisk, and bevelled on the upper surfaces. The capstone is formed of the deep Egyptian *enavetto* and *torus*, in the centre of which are globular bosses, sculptured with the arms of the City of London, and of the deceased Alderman. On the die of the obelisk is inscribed, in deeply sunk Ro-

man letters, "Erected to the memory of Robert Waithman, by his Friends and Fellow-citizens. MDCCLXXXIII." Its site adjoins the spot where Waithman's first shop stood at the end of Fleet Market.

June 25. An action was tried in the Court of King's Bench, the defendant, Phillips, being charged with a libel on the Duke of Cumberland, imputing to him the murder of Sella, his valet, in 1810, &c. A number of most respectable witnesses were called, whose testimony served to prove those statements unfounded. Defendant was instantly found guilty.

Mr. Stead, late architect, Wakefield, and late of Liverpool-docks, has been appointed surveyor to the London and Greenwich Railway Company, by the Board of Directors. It will commence near the south end of London Bridge, and terminate in London-street, Greenwich; the length being 3 miles, 975 yards, in nearly a direct line, and when completed, it will form an entire bridge or viaduct. The whole will be conducted upon a series of upwards of six hundred arches. Colonel Landmann's estimate for the completion of the works, &c. is 187,000*l.*; and the valuation of the buildings, and other property through which the line runs is 208,000*l.*

A return has been printed, by order of the House of Commons, of the assessment of one hundred of the highest rated houses in London and in the country. It appears from this return that the highest rated house in London is that of the Duke of Sutherland, in the Stable-yard, Westminster, rated at the annual rent of 3,900*l.*, and that the amount of assessment is 55*l.* 10*s.* Among the other houses in London in this return, are the East India House, rated at 2,500*l.*; the Duke of Devonshire's, 2,500*l.*; Apsley House, 1,850*l.*; the Bank of England, 2,595*l.*; Northumberland House (Charing Cross), 1,500*l.*; United Service Club, 1,350*l.*; Athenæum Club, 1,300*l.*; British Museum, 950*l.*; and the Mansion House, 1,500*l.* Among the lowest rated buildings in the list is the Stock Exchange, which is set down at the annual value of 700*l.* In the country, among the highest rated houses are those of Mr. Cooper, of Brighton, valued at 1,500*l.* per annum; Mr. Sturkey's, Brighton, 1,090*l.*; the York House Hotel, Bath, 994*l.*; and the Duke of Bedford's, Woburn, 600*l.* The lowest rated houses in the country, in this list, are valued at 200*l.*, and there are only eleven estimated at above 400*l.* per annum.

The new sixpences lately coined have the word sixpence impressed on them, to prevent their being passed, when gilt, as half-sovereigns, a fraud which had been committed to a great extent by passing gilt sixpences of a former coinage.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

## GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

June 15. Octavius Temple, esq. to be Lieut.-Governor of Sierra Leone.—Lewis Goodlin, esq. of Compton Pannecost, Somerset, esq. in compliance with the will of John Hubert Hunt, esq. to take the names of Hussey-Hunt.

June 18. The Hon Geo. S. B. Jerningham, to be Secretary to Legation at the Hague.

June 21. George Arklem, of Cadogan-place, Middlesex, esq. to be one of the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy.

June 25. John Jardine, esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff Deputy of the shires or sheriffdom of Ross and Cromarty, and James Ivory, esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff Deputy of the shire of Caithness.

June 27. Knighted, Thos. Horsley Curteis, esq. Senior Esq. of his Majesty's Guard of Yeomen of the Guard, and Chas. Wilkes, esq.

June 28. Edw. Foot, Lieut.-Col. Fred. Chas. Philips, to be Lieut. Col.—Unattached, Brevet Lieut.-Col. John James Goodgrass, 9th regt. to be Lieut.-Col.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. B. Sleeth, D.D. to be Sub-Dean to the Chapel Royal.

Rev. C. Cookson, Canon in Peterborough Cath.

Rev. J. Athawes, Loughton Magna B. Bucks.

Rev. H. Barnes, Sutterthwait P. C. Lancashire.

Rev. R. G. Baker, Stevenage B. Herts.

Rev. Dr. Blomberg, St. Giles V. Cripplegate, London.

Rev. H. Chesles, Burton V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. C. Delour, Heckington V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. C. E. Dukinfield, Edenhall V. Cumberland.

Rev. J. Feedall, Comberton V. co. Cambridge.

Rev. T. Garraw, Woodbrough V. Wiltshire.

Rev. W. George, Bridell R. Pembrokeshire.

Rev. W. Gilmor Earle Heaton P. C. co. York.

Rev. J. Graham, Hinxton and Swavesey V. Cambs.

Rev. W. Harrison, Cressall V. co. Hunts.

Rev. D. Jones, Llanerell V. Cardiganshire.

Rev. J. Jones, Llangunilo B. Cardiganshire.

Rev. L. Jones, Barton Penwardine V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. T. H. Masland, Southmolton P. C. co. Devon.

Rev. C. Mayne, Kilnastella R. Tipperary.

Rev. W. Molson, Markby P. C. co. Lincoln.

Rev. J. Owen, Llechryd P. C. Cardiganshire.

Rev. G. Richards, Walkhampton V. co. Devon.

Rev. J. S. Smaller, Cwm V. Flintshire.

Rev. G. Waddington, Masham cum Kirby Marmston V. co. Yorkshire.

Rev. H. B. Snook, Chaplain to Earl Grey.

## BIRTHS.

April 29. At Dover, the wife of Lieut. Frislington, Rifle Brigade, a son.

June 10. At the Rectory, Gate Burton, near Gainsborough, the wife of the Rev. W. Walter, a son.—11. At Woodleigh Parsonage, Devon, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Vaughan, late Archd. of Madras, a son.—12. At Ascherbrook, Maresfield, the wife of W. M. Coghlan, esq. Bombay Artillery, a son.—The wife of Thos. Wilson, esq. of Dulwich, a son.—13. At the Rectory, Sedgefield, Durham, the wife of the Rev. T. L. Strong, a son.—At Holme, the wife of the Hon Philip Stourton, a son and heir.—At Rowford House, near Taunton, the wife of J. C. Musgrave, esq. a son.—At Cheltenham, Lady Walsham, a son.—14. In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. the lady of Chas. Douglas Halford, esq. a son.—At Stanley Grove, the wife of the Hon Col Grant, of Grant, M.P. a son.—15. In Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. the Right Hon. Lady Langford, a son.—The Hon. Mrs. F. Ashurst, a son.—In Weymouth-st. the wife of Dr. Geo. Greeney, a son.—16. At the Rectory House, Cheddington, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Shepherd, a son.—The wife of the Rev. John Bonham, Willow Bank, Bolton, a son.—17. At Thrapston Rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. Greenwood, a son.—18. At Guernsey, the wife of Capt. J. F. May, 41st

Regt. a son.—19. At the Rectory, Brighton, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. S. Wilberforce, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

April 19. At Bristol, Thos. Williams, esq. of Rushden Hall, co. Northampton, and Kingston Russell, Dorset, to Catherine, ad. dau. of the late Edw. Codd, esq. of Jamaica.

May 12. At Melton Mowbray, the Rev. Edm. Dowber, Vicar of Salton, Yorksh. to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of T. Clarke, esq.

May 25. At Munich, Count Potemkin, Ambassador from the Emperor of Russia at the Court of Bavaria, to Eliza Mary Rose, eldest dau. of E. M. Gminger, esq. of Teynag, Denbighshire.

June 1. At Castlebar, W. Villiers Stuart, esq. second son of the late Lord Henry Stuart, to Catherine, only dau. of Michael Cox, of Castlebar, co. Kildenny, esq. and niece to the Lord Donnell.—2. At St. Pancras Church, John, fourth son of the late J. Murphy, esq. of Cadz, to Catherine Maria, dau. of the late Emanuel Harmer.—3. The Grand Duke of Tuscany to the Princess Marie Antonette, sister of the King of Naples.—4. At St. Pancras Church, Mr. D. Clarke, of Judd-st. Brunswick sq. to Mary Ann, dau. of the late Rev Thos. Dashi.—At Houghton, W. Mark, esq. of Darlington, to Mary-Elis. dau. of the late W. Clark, esq. of Kilerling Hall, Durham.—5. At Scawby, co. Lincoln, Robert Luard, esq. Roy. H. Artill. to Mary, second dau. of Rich. Elmhurst, esq. of Scawby Hall.—6. At St. Pancras, G. A. Arney, of Lincoln's Inn, to Harriet, dau. of the late Capt. T. Parr, R.N.—At Cheltenham R. Stafford esq. of Millbank, Westminster, to E. M. dau. of the late H. Coleman, esq. of Chipstone House, Northamptonshire.—17. At St. James's, Clerkenwell, Thos. Grais Smith, esq. to Amy, eldest dau., and on the same day, J. Wilkes Pais, esq. to Eliza third dau. of Capt. J. Buay, R.N.—18. At Taunton, John Blake, esq. Roy. Art. to Sophia Helen, dau. of Lieut. Col. Barrow.—At Abbe's Ripon, the Rev. Geo. Charr, to Harriet-Emily, eldest dau. of J. B. Cooper, esq. M.P.—At Elvedon, Suffolk, Sir Mark Wood, Bart. to Eliza, eldest dau. of W. Newton, esq.—At Westminster, the Rev. C. G. B. Festing, Vicar of St. Paul's, Cornhill, to Louisa, second dau. of Wm. Seagram, esq.—At St. George's, Brandon-hill, Henry J. Townsend, esq. to Anna Maria, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Arman, esq. of Great George-st. Bristol.—At Chatterne, Wilts, the Rev. Thos. Taylor, of Bradpole, Dorset, to Sophia, third dau. of the late Rev. W. Richards, Rector of Little Chertwell, Wilts.—20. At Ramsgate, the Rev. C. F. B. Bayley, Vicar of Woodborough, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Sir J. Lake, Bart.—At Brocksirk, Cumberland, Thos. Donnelly, esq. Capt. 1st Gren. Bombay Army, to Jane Christiana, second dau. of the late J. Dykes Ballantine Dykes, esq. of Darveth-hall.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Sir T. Barrett Leonard, of Brixton, Essex, Bart. and M.P. for that county, to Georgiana, eldest of H. D. Milligan, esq. and dau. of the late Sir Walter Stirling, of Faskine, N.B., Bart.—21. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, esq. M.P. to Sophia-Louisa-Henrietta, dau. of Sir G. Yoccker, Bart. of Bransgore House, near Christchurch.—22. At Hackney, Daniel Meinertzhagen, esq. of South-st. Finsbury sq. to Amelia, eldest dau. of Fred. Huth, esq.—23. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Bulby Panton Hodgson, to Frances, third dau. of the late Geo. John Legh, esq. of High Legh, co. Chester.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. G. B. Harcourt, esq. of Ankerwyke, Bucks, to Jenny second dau. of J. Rolfe, esq. of Bryanston-sq.—24. At Marylebone Church, John Wm., only son of Sir J. W. Lubbock Bart. of St. James's pl. to Harriet, dau. of the late Col. Hotham, of York.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, eldest son of Lord Kenyon, to the Hon. Georgiana de Grey, youngest dau. of Lord Walsingham



## OBITUARY.

HON. SIR C. LESLIE, BART.

Feb. 4. At Brighton, aged 58, the Hon. Sir Charles Leslie, the second Baronet, of Box hill, in Surrey (1784).

Sir Charles was born Sept. 28, 1774, the elder son of Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart. M.D., F.R.S. (a memoir of whom will be found in our vol. c. ii. 274) by Jane-Elizabeth, in her own right Countess of Rothes, in the peerage of Scotland.\* He was for several years an officer in the 7th regiment of dragoons, in which he had the command of a troop; and succeeded his father in the title of Baronet, June 17, 1830.

Sir Charles Leslie, married Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Ward, of Reading; who is left his widow, without children. He is succeeded in the title by his only brother, the Hon. and Rev. Sir Henry Leslie, Vicar of Sheephall in Hertfordshire, Rector of Wetberden in Suffolk, and one of his Majesty's chaplains. Sir Henry is a widower, having married in 1816 Elizabeth-Jane youngest daughter of the Rev. James Oake, who died in the same year without issue.

REV. JOHN SARGENT.

May 8. At Woodlavington, Sussex, aged 58, the Rev. John Sargent, Rector of that parish and of Graffham.

Mr. Sargent was the eldest son of the late John Sargent, esq. M.P. author of the *Mine* and other Poems, whose decease having passed unnoticed in our pages, we shall take the present opportunity of recording those particulars of his life with which we are acquainted.

His father, John Sargent, esq. was appointed Store-keeper of the King's Yard at Deptford 1746, was afterwards a merchant in London and Director of the Bank of England, M.P. for Midhurst 1754-1761, and for West Loos 1765-8. He first possessed the mansion of May Place in Kent, and afterwards purchased Halstead Place. He died at Tunbridge Wells Sept. 20, 1791; and his widow died in Great Ormond-street Dec. 5, 1792.

John Sargent, esq. M.P. was educated at Eton, where his scholastic exercises were most favourable promises of future excellence, and are preserved in the *Muse Etonense*, published by the Hon.

\* The Countess had by her first husband George Raymond Evelyn, esq. a son, George-William, who inherited the Earldom, and was grandfather of the present Earl.

W. Herbert. One of the most beautiful, which is there attributed to a young nobleman, was written by Mr. Sargent.

In 1785 he published in 4to, "The Mine, a dramatic Poem," the story of which was suggested by the affecting case of Count Alberti, who was condemned to the quicksilver mines of Idria, as a punishment for duelling. It was reprinted in 12mo in 1789, with two historic odes, the *Vision of Stonehenge*, and *Mary Queen of Scots*, which have been pronounced as little inferior to those of Gray.

Mr. Sargent was elected to Parliament for Seaford at the general election of 1790. In Nov. 1793 he was appointed Chief Clerk of the Ordnance; and, a new writ having in consequence been ordered for Seaford on the 23d of January following, he was a few days after elected for Queenborough, for which borough he also sat in the next parliament, until the dissolution in 1802. At the election of that year the Government interest was successfully opposed by Mr. Alderman Prinsep and George Peter Moore, the result of the poll being 78 and 71 for the latter, and only 69 for the Ordnance candidates. Soon after the meeting of Parliament, however, he obtained a seat for Bodmin; having in the interval resigned his place in the Ordnance office for that of Joint Secretary to the Treasury, which appointment he resigned to Mr. Huskisson, when the latter was taken into the Ministry on Mr. Pitt's return to power in 1804. Mr. Sargent also resigned his seat in Parliament by accepting the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, July 22, 1806; and then finally retired from public life.

He married Charlotte, daughter and heiress of Richard Bettesworth, esq. of Petworth, by Charlotte, daughter and heiress of Garton Orme, esq. M.P. for Arundel 1739-1754. Mr. Orme's mother was the Hon. Dorothy Dawney, daughter of John first Viscount Downe; and his paternal grandmother was Mary, daughter and heir of Henry Garton, esq. M.P. for Arundel in 1640. From the family of Garton, who became seated at Woodlavington in Sussex in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, (see their pedigree in *Dallaway's Rape of Arundel*, edited by Cartwright, p. 276) that estate descended by inheritance to Mrs. Sargent; and Mr. Sargent rebuilt the mansion in 1798, from a design by J. Lewis, esq. architect.

Mr. Sargent died in the year 1820 or 1831, having had issue six sons and three daughters. The former were: 1. the Rev. John Sargent, now deceased, and of



whom presently; 2. George-Hanway, a Captain in the 9th foot; who died in Nov. 1807, in consequence of a gun-shot wound received from an highwayman whom he was pursuing on the Sussex downs near Graffham, and had taken, but whose life he generously spared. His death was instantaneous. The highwayman was afterwards shot by another of the pursuers. 3. William, who by Sophia daughter of George Arnold, esq. of Halstead Place in Kent, has issue William and Charles; 4. Henry; 5. Charles, deceased; and 6. Frederick. The daughters: 1. Rosamond, married May 15, 1804, to John Unwin, esq. of the Treasury, and has issue; 2. Charlotte; and 3. Frances.

The Rev. John Sargent was a Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807; and was presented to both his livings by his father; to Graffham in 1805, and to Woolavington in 1813.

Mr. Sargent was the author of a "Life of Henry Martyn," which he was induced to write at the suggestion of the Rev. Charles Simeon; and also published, a very short time before his death, "The Life of the Rev. T. Thomason, late Chaplain to the East India Company," dedicated to Mr. Simeon.

Mr. Sargent was married Nov. 29, 1804, at Carlton Hall in Nottinghamshire, to Mary, only daughter of Abel Smith, esq. and niece to Lord Carrington. They had issue two sons, John-Garton and Henry-Martyn; and five daughters, Elizabeth-Charlotte, Emily, Mary, Sophia-Lucy, and Caroline.

#### T. H. BOWLES, Esq.

Dec. 26, 1832. At Mile End, in the 80th year of his age, Thomas Hume Bowles, Esq.

He was a native of Hampshire, most probably of Fareham, where his parents resided until their death. At first he went to a school at Winchester, where he acquired a good classical foundation; but from thence, through the fatal partiality of a fond mother, he was removed to the Academy in Soho Square, which was then the fashionable resort of young men of family, who disdained the strict rules and wholesome restraints of Oxford and Cambridge.

As he was a nephew of Bishop Hume, the Bishop was very desirous that he should enter into holy orders; and he even promised him the valuable living of Gillingham in Dorsetshire, which about that time was most likely to be soon vacant; but, finding he could not be induced to study for the Church, his uncle introduced him to Lord Barrington, by whom Bowles was placed in the War Office,

under the especial care of the late Mr. Lewis; and whom, in all probability, he would have succeeded as Deputy Secretary of War, &c. &c. if he had paid but common attention to the duties of the office. But, inheriting an ample fortune, and by the death of his father deprived when very young of his advice and control, he plunged into the gaieties and follies of that day; and, after repeated instances of heedless absence, and neglect of official duty, he eventually lost his situation.

To give some idea of his thoughtlessness—it was part of his duty at the War office to enter the warrants for the issue of monies to the troops embarking for foreign service. Upon one occasion, a large expedition was on the point of sailing, and the necessary warrants were entrusted to him to make the usual entries, and which would not have occupied him more than a single hour; but, just as he had commenced, a hunting companion of his dropped in, and proposed his joining a party, where a capital run was expected that very day. The Warrants were instantly thrown into the desk, and the key, indeed, for a wonder, safely deposited in his pocket; and away went Bowles, nor was he heard of for a week after at the office. In the course of the ensuing twenty-four hours, the enquiries of the various agents became so clamorous, that it was absolutely necessary to acquaint Lord Barrington; and, as Bowles could no where be found, some one luckily thought of breaking open his desk, and there were the Warrants, two or three of which he had begun to enter. Thus was the expedition delayed a day or two; and perhaps, no other consequence ensued. Yet even this (as one would think) unpardonable neglect was passed over, and, on the young gentleman's return, he received only a severe reprimand, accompanied with a solemn caution as to his future conduct. But, in a very little time, it was all forgotten; and, in short, after repeated transgressions and ineffectual remonstrances, he quitted the office.

Still, however, he retained the affection of Mr. Lewis, who, after some years had elapsed, during which Bowles had run through his own fortune, and a very considerable sum of money which he received with his wife (who died young, and whom, by the bye, he run away with from a boarding-school), and when it was to be expected that dear-bought experience had brought him to his senses, procured him a commission in a West India regiment, and the appointment of Deputy Purveyor at Cape Nicholas Mole; whither he proceeded with Lt.-Gen. Whitelock, who with his accus-

toned kindness, made him also Deputy Judge Advocate. Yet, notwithstanding these appointments, honourable, and one of them lucrative, poor Bowles, with his usual thoughtlessness, and after several years' residence in that dreadful climate, where he had twice the yellow fever, returned to England as poor as when he left it.

He was afterwards appointed Deputy Purveyor to British Hospitals at Cadiz, where he narrowly escaped with his life out of the hands of three braves, who one night waylaid him in the street as he was returning to his quarters, when fortunately, by his presence of mind, which never forsook him, and the sound of approaching footsteps, after severely wounding him in several places, they fled; and he was found by his brother officers weltering in his blood. Upon the return of this expedition also, he came back just as poor as ever; add to which, many of his papers were lost on the passage, so that when his accounts came to be audited, scarcely any vouchers could be produced; and though no one for a single moment suspected him of appropriating any part of his stores to his own emolument, yet he was put under stoppages, which miserably reduced his pay; and he was obliged to retire to France in the latter part of his life; which, however, lasted long enough to enable him to clear off the balance against him, and he finally returned to England a few months before his death.

Throughout his long life he never had a week's illness, except in the West Indies, till about three months before his death, when he was accidentally knocked down in crossing the street near the Horse Guards, by a gentleman in a cabriolet, which obliged him to keep his bed for some days. This brought on erysipelas, and, though he was able to get about afterwards, yet he declined rapidly, till nature at length gave way, and he expired without a struggle.

While he remained at Winchester School, it so happened, that his bed-fellow there was the Rev. James Hackman, who was afterwards executed for shooting Miss Ray, the Mistress of Lord Sandwich. The writer of this article has often heard him relate, that his regard for Hackman induced him to go to Newgate the day before the execution. "I sent in a little note," said he, "to poor Jimmy, to acquaint him I was waiting without, and had devised means of conveying him *that*, by which, he would be enabled to avoid the public exhibition." But he wrote me this laconic answer: "Dear B. Ten thousand thanks for your kindness, but I will *die the death*!"

Bowles was quite the gentleman of the

old school, and had made considerable progress in polite literature; and his friends have occasionally been favoured with effusions of his muse, which evinced wit and talent. He was also a delightful companion; and the felicity with which he related the anecdotes with which his memory was amply stored, was inimitable. Full of the milk of human kindness, even when in distress himself, he has been known actually to share his last shilling to soften another's woe. Wherever he was cast during his eventful life, he acquired the good will and affection of all around him. his only enemies were in himself, viz. heedless liberality and improvidence. For the brute creation too, his partiality was proverbial, particularly for horses, in which he was a complete enthusiast; and, often has he gone without his own meat, to procure food for the pony. To his dying day he was surrounded with cats and dogs and birds. —Alas, poor Bowles!

The above hasty sketch may afford a strong lesson to youth, to beware of his errors; and, to convince them, that talents and manners, however brilliant or elegant, will not suffice; but that industry, regularity, and prudence, are also indispensable to acquire success in life, or to retain any employment which may result from such success.

#### SAVARY, DUKE OF ROVIGO.

June 1. At Paris, the Duke of Rovigo, one of the Ministers of France under the Emperor Napoleon.

Anne Jean Marie René Savary was a native of Mare, a little village in Champagne, and born April 26, 1774.

Like his father, a Major in the fortress of Sedan, Savary entered the army at an early age. His promotion was not rapid; though he served in the campaigns under Hoche, and Pichegru, and Moreau, at the time of the expedition to Egypt he had obtained no higher rank than that of Lieutenant-Colonel. Of personal courage he was not destitute, but his head was a blundering one, and he was consequently unfit for an important command. Besides, he was no favourite either with his brother officers or the men. His manners were coarse even to brutality; to his equals, and much more to his inferiors, his language was insolent; to his superiors fawning so as to be absolutely disgusting; and his disposition was at once prying and malignant. Under the exterior of military bluntness, however, he concealed an unvaried duplicity.

In the Egyptian campaign, he was aide-camp to General Desaix, with whom he returned to France, and hastened to join the First Consul, in Italy. When that brave chief fell at his side, he went to

communicate the event to Buonaparte, who placed him on his personal staff. Thus, if he lost one patron he gained another; and how much he benefited by the change will soon appear.

Savary was not slow in perceiving that the surest way to fortune was the favour of the First Consul, whose ready instrument he became. Prompt to perform the most criminal as well as the meanest offices—to be the executioner or the spy—and skilful to mix flattery with his bluntness, so as to render the former more acceptable, he was the slave of his employer, and of all slaves the basest. He neither hesitated to superintend the murder of the Duke d'Enghien, nor to preside over the most odious system of espionage ever despot devised. As head of the Counter, or Private Police, his object was not merely to spy the spiers—to watch the motions of Fouché and his police—but to trace the footsteps of every one whom he suspected to be unfriendly to Buonaparte.

After the peace of Tilait, Savary was sent on a mission to St. Petersburg,—not so much to transact any important business, as to spy out the sentiments of the court and people. With the latter his being a Frenchman was sufficient guilt. he acknowledged that he found every house closed against him. But to many of the Russians the infamy of his character was well known: he was universally abhorred, and often insulted. On his first arrival, the very inn-keepers refused to admit him, and he might have starved in the street, had he not accidentally met with an old acquaintance who kept the *Hotel de Londres*. The Emperor indeed received him with civility, but the Empress and the whole court regarded him with equal scorn and hatred. His manners were not of a character to conciliate those whom the unprincipled ambition of his master, and his own ruffian habits had alienated; and our ambassador made way for the more plausible but equally worthless Caulaincourt.

The next exploit of General Savary was one exactly suited to his nature—requiring at once duplicity, cunning, and some degree of ferocity. It was to prevail on the Prince of the Asturias to meet Buonaparte at Bayonne. There is no other example in all history of a plot so wickedly designed and executed. On his first interview with Ferdinand, he asserted that the only object of his mission was to ascertain whether the new King wished to remain on friendly terms with the Emperor. He observed, with as much apparent carelessness as he could assume, that Napoleon was coming to Spain, and that he was sure if the Prince would meet him on the way, this mark of re-

spect would be very favourably received,—in short, that the Emperor would not hesitate to acknowledge Ferdinand. He was not, he said, empowered to make any such proposal; he spoke only from his knowledge of the Emperor's character, and from his own good-will to the new King. Fearing that if he did not see Napoleon, his father Charles would, and in his presence declare the preceding abdication at Aranjuez compulsory, Ferdinand at length resolved to go, especially as he was given to understand, that before he had proceeded many leagues he would meet the illustrious visitor. He reached Vittoria, but no signs of Buonaparte. He began to take the alarm, so much so as to suspect some snare was prepared for him; he even refused to proceed: "Then how can your Majesty expect that the Emperor will acknowledge you?" inquired Savary: "When he has only your Majesty's advantage in view, is it he who is to come three-fourths of the way? Assuredly, sire, you should meet him on the frontiers!" The poor Prince was disgusted with the villain, and would see him no more, but the attendants saw him. He continued to protest that the Emperor would not dismember Spain of a single town, and that if Ferdinand proceeded to meet him without distrust, he (the prince) would be immediately acknowledged. Still Ferdinand's friends asserted they should not advise him to go any farther. "Then you may all take the consequences!" answered the ruffian, who was now resolved to lay aside his hypocrisy. "We wish to have nothing to do with your Emperor," said one of them; "we do not require or expect him to interfere in our concerns." "But he will interfere whether you choose it or not!" replied Savary. The weak Ferdinand had gone too far to recede.

When the tyrant, in the exultation of success, and in the consciousness of power, declared that the house of Bourbon had ceased to reign, and that the crown of Spain must adorn the brows of his brother Joseph, Savary, whom he had created Duke of Rovigo, was sent to assume *ad interim* the command of the French forces at Madrid. But the General directed none of the great military operations; indeed, none of the Marshals would have obeyed him. He was soon recalled; and such was the indignation of the people at the part he had acted, in the imprisonment of Ferdinand, that he had the utmost difficulty to leave Spain alive. He disguised himself in mean apparel, and rode some miles in advance of his carriage.

In the Austrian campaign of 1809, Savary, as usual, accompanied the Emperor, and served with some distinction.

Soon after his return (June 1810), on the disgrace of Fouché, he was presented with the Portfolio of the General Police; an appointment which gave great dissatisfaction to the Parisians. For the sake of his own popularity, Fouché had lately exercised his tremendous powers with moderation; and had been severe only with respect to such as were plotting for the overthrow of the State. But Savary—the agent of midnight murder, the basest and most malignant of all the imperial satellites,—he whose name was but another word for all that could be feared and hated—if he had exercised such a galling surveillance while over the Counter Police, what might not the people expect from him now, that the prisons, and spies, and *gens-d'armes*, of all France were under his command?

It was Fouché's task to initiate the new minister into the secrets of his office; but according to his statement he did no such thing; he communicated only what he could not avoid—he showed the wheels of the machine, but not the secret springs which put it in motion. He has drawn an amusing picture—a caricature no doubt—of the awkwardness with which the rude soldier entered on his new functions. "When reading the reports of his agents" (says he of Nantes), "he was compelled to *spell* the words, stammering, and interlarding his observations with curses enough." In all he said or did, he was as unskilful to imitate his master's manner, as ever Boswell was that of Johnson.

But if the severity of Savary was equal to expectation, he soon proved that he was unfit to succeed so extraordinary a man as Fouché. The 23d of October, 1812, while the Emperor was absent in Russia, he was seized in his own bed by the soldiers engaged in a conspiracy, and conveyed to prison, even without being allowed to put on his clothes. There, however, he did not long remain: the conspiracy was immediately suppressed, and the leaders punished. When all danger was over, the Parisians gave way to their senses of the ludicrous. In every print-shop were caricatures of Savary, naked, in the act of being seized by the conspirators, betraying the utmost terror, and beseeching them not to injure him. Every one expected that he would be dismissed in disgrace: in the first place, the very existence of a conspiracy, unknown to him, was judged sufficient for his removal; and in the next, so was his want of caution in not having the *gens-d'armes* at hand in case of need. Napoleon censured him for want of vigilance, no less than for suffering himself to be conveyed to prison, but did not deprive him of his office. After the first abdication, Savary, as he was well received by the king, retired to

the country. He was deeply implicated in the plot for the emperor's return, yet that event brought him no other advantage beyond a seat in the Chamber of Peers, and the inspectorship of the *gens-d'armes*. The portfolio of police was given to Fouché. When, after the disasters at Waterloo, Napoleon fled to Rochfort, the Duke of Rovigo accompanied him, and would have proceeded with him to St. Helena, had not the British government opposed his intention, and landed him at Malta. Afraid to return to France, where the fate of Labedoyere and Ney might have awaited him, and not being permitted to reside in England, he proceeded, by the advice of a friend, to Smyrna. There, however, he did not find the repose for which he sighed. Through the French ambassador at the Porte, he was again constrained to depart, and with precipitation. In June, 1819, he landed in England, where he obtained permission to remain a short time. Tired of his wandering, uncertain course of life, he resolved to visit Paris, though he well knew that he had been condemned to death for contumacy by a council of war. He proceeded by way of Dover, Ostend, and Brussels, where he bought a vehicle, and, attended by an English officer, he audaciously passed the frontiers, and reached the capital without being arrested. A council of war was summoned,—less to punish him, for the day of vengeance and even of justice was past,—than to revise the former sentence. He was unanimously acquitted, permitted to retain his honours, and to live in retirement.

In 1824, the Duke of Rovigo, anxious to relieve himself of the ignominy attending the part he had taken in the murder of a Condé, put forth a pamphlet in which he endeavoured, as others had done before him, to throw the blame on any shoulders but his own. His protestations of innocence convinced no man; the affair remains as it did: and not all the amusements in the universe will wash away the guilt of Savary.

Dark as are the traits we have noticed in the life and character of Savary, it would be unjust to withhold our meed of praise to the fidelity with which he served Napoleon. He adhered to that emperor when the world foretook him; and he has ever since shown great zeal in vindicating his memory; in which, however, policy has doubtless as much to do as gratitude, since the justification of his master necessarily involves his own.

The Duke of Rovigo's *Mémoires*, recently published, are written with considerable talent; and though, of course, far from meriting implicit credit, will always rank among the necessary accessories for the history of Napoleon.

Since the accession of the House of Orleans, the Duke of Rovigo has again been employed in public service, as Governor of Algiers. His death was owing to an inveterate cancer in the throat; his Duchess arrived from Algiers too late to take a last leave of her husband. His fortune had suffered much ere he went out to Algiers; and his son, the present Duke, will by no means rank amongst the richest of the French nobility. A watch, more precious as a relic than for its cost (4,000 francs), being the gift of Napoleon, was especially recommended by the late Duke to the present, as a treasure never to go out of the family.

#### J. T. SMITH, Esq.

*March 8.* In University-st: Tottenham Court Road, in his 67th year, John Thomas Smith, Esq. Keeper of the Prints and Drawings in the British Museum.

He was the son of Mr. Nathaniel Smith, a sculptor, and afterwards a well-known printseller, living at Rembrandt's Head, 18, Great May's-buildings, St. Martin's-lane; and we have his own authority (in the album of Mr. Upcott of the London Institution) for stating, was literally born in a hackney coach, 23d June 1766, on its way from his uncle's old Ned Tarr's, the glass-grinder, to his father's house in Great Portland-street, whilst Maddox was balancing a straw at the Little Theatre in the Hay Market, and Marylebone Gardens re-echoed the melodious notes of Tommy Lowe.

He was christened John after his grandfather, (a simple Shropshire clothier, and whose bust was the first model publicly exhibited at Spring Gardens,) and Thomas after his great uncle Admiral Smith, better known under the appellation of Tom of Ten Thousand, (who

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himself in Great Portland-street; and his friend Nollekens in Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, where he resided till his death.

Three of the heads of River Gods that adorn the arches of Somerset-House, designed by Cipriani, were carved by Mr. N. Smith. Many proofs of his genius are recorded in the "Transactions of the Society of Arts." In 1758, for the best model in clay, 5*l.* 5*s.*; in 1759, for the best drawing from a plaster cast, 5*l.* 5*s.*; and for the first best drawing of animals, 3*l.* 3*s.*; in 1760, for the first best model of animals, 9*l.* 9*s.* (this model is in the possession of Viscount Maynard); in 1761, for the first best model, in clay, of the Contenance of Scipio, 15*l.* 15*s.*, (in the possession of the Marquis of Rockingham); in 1762, for the first best model in clay, 2*l.*—the subject, Coriolanus supplicated by his Mother. Mr. N. Smith died in 18—. There is a portrait of him, etched by de Wilde; and a small painting on panel by the same artist, is also preserved.

The friendship between Nollekens and Nath. Smith naturally introduced young Smith, the subject of this article, to the notice of that celebrated sculptor. Whilst a boy, his intercourse with Nollekens was frequent, who often took him to walk with him in various parts of London, and seemed to feel a pleasure in pointing out curious vestiges and alterations to his notice, as well as shewing him some remarkable sights of the time. Perhaps these communications gave the first impetus to that love for metropolitan antiquities which he entertained unabated through life. Upon the death of his mother in 1779, young Smith was invited into the studio of Mr. Nollekens, who had seen and approved of some of his attempts in wax-modelling. At that time Nathaniel Smith was Nollekens's principal assistant; and there young Smith was employed in making drawings from his models of monuments, assisting in casting, and finally, though with little talent, in carving. Whilst with Nollekens, young Smith often stood to him as a model; but left him after three years. He then became a student in the Royal Academy, and was celebrated for his pen imitations of Rembrandt's and Ostade's etchings; and copied several of the small pictures of Gainsborough, by whom he was kindly noticed. He afterwards was placed by his honoured friend Dr. Hinchliffe, then Bishop of Peterborough, as a pupil to John Keyse Sherwin, the celebrated engraver. But Mr. Smith seems to have given up the burin for the pencil; he was for many years a drawing master, and at one time resided at Edmonton. At the early age of 22 he married the girl of his

heart, Anne Maria Prickett, who, after a union of 45 years, is left his widow.

The name of John Thomas Smith will descend to posterity connected with the *Topographical History of the Metropolis*. His first work was published in numbers, and was entitled, "*Antiquities of London and its Environs; by John Thomas Smith; dedicated to Sir James Winter Lake, Bart. F. S. A.; containing Views of Houses, Monuments, Statues, and other curious remains of antiquity, engraved from the original subjects, and from original drawings communicated by several members of the Society of Antiquaries.*" There was no letter-press description of these plates; but under the subjects were engraved copious "*Remarks, and References to the Historical Works of Pennant, Lysons, Stow, Weaver, Camden, Maitland, &c.*" The work was begun in Jan. 1791. About this period it became the fashion to illustrate with prints the pleasant, lively, but unsatisfactory "*Account of London,*" by Mr. Pennant; and Mr. Smith's series of plates were a great acquisition to the collector. This work was ten years in the course of publication, and finally consisted of 12 numbers and 96 plates; for a list of them, see our *Reviews*, vol. LXI. 157, 743; LXII. 740; LXIII. 745; LXX. 970, 1872; or *Upcott's Bibliographical Account of English Topography*, vol. II. p. 698.

In June, 1797, Mr. Smith published "*Remarks on Rural Scenery; with 20 Etchings of Cottages, from Nature; and some Observations and Precepts relative to the Picturesque.*" The etchings were chiefly of cottages in the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

In June, 1807, Mr. Smith published "*Antiquities of Westminster; the old Palace; St. Stephen's Chapel (now the House of Commons), &c. &c.; containing 246 Engravings of Topographical Objects, of which 122 no longer remain. This work contains copies of MSS. which throw new and unexpected light on the ancient History of the Arts in England.*" This task appears to have been determined on in the year 1800; when, on occasion of the Union with Ireland, it becoming necessary to remove the wainscoting for the enlargement of the House of Commons, some very curious paintings were discovered on the 11th Aug. in that year. The next day Dr. Charles Gower and Mr. Smith visited the paintings. Mr. Smith immediately determined to publish engravings from them; and, permission having been obtained, on the 14th Mr. Smith commenced his drawings. It was his custom to go there as soon as it was light, and to work till nine o'clock in the morning, when he was obliged to give way to the workmen, who often followed him

"*Antiquities of Westminster;*" but without any description, or even a list of them; for which however see *Upcott's Account of English Topography*, vol. II. p. 839.

The "*Antiquities of London, &c.*" was followed by another work on the same subject, in a larger and more splendid quarto, entitled, "*Ancient Topography of London, embracing specimens of sacred, public and domestic Architecture, from the earliest period to the time of the great Fire, 1666. Drawn and etched by John Thomas Smith, intended*"

a deserving object, and sufficient candour to deter from the pursuit, where he found there was no indication of talent. In short he could be a very warm and sincere friend, and he will be greatly regretted by many who have enjoyed his good-humoured conversation and ever-amusing fund of anecdote, and particularly by the frequenters of the print-room at the Museum, where his unarmitted attentions ensured for him the regard and respect of some of the first characters of the country.

In Mr. Upcott's album he wrote a playful account of himself, in which is the following paragraph. "I can boast of seven events, some of which great men would be proud of. I received a kiss *when a dog* from the beautiful Mrs. Robinson,—was patted on the head by Dr. Johnson,—have frequently held Sir Joshua Rey-



zoid's spectacles,—partook of a pot of porter with an elephant,—saved Lady Hamilton from falling, when the melancholy news arrived of Lord Nelson's death,—three times conversed with King George the Third,—and was shut up in a room with Mr. Kean's lion.\*

Mr. Smith's last illness (inflammation of the lungs) was but of one week's duration. He was fully conscious of his approaching dissolution, and died in the possession of all his faculties, surrounded by his family. He was privately interred on 16th March in the burial ground of St. George's chapel, near Tyburn turnpike, attended to the grave by a few old friends and brother artists.

We were much concerned to hear that Mr. Smith has left his widow totally unprovided for, and we understand a subscription has been opened for her benefit. He has also left one son, and two daughters; one of whom is married to Mr. Smith, a sculptor; the other to Mr. Fisher, a miniature painter.

Mr. Smith had been employed on a work, which he intended to call "Walks through London;" and in which he was to describe the Residences, with anecdotes, of eminent persons. He announced a "History of his own Life and Times." How far either of these works are likely to be published we are not informed. He had also at one time a very extensive and curious illustrated series of the Royal Academy Catalogues. The greater part of his collection of Autographs and Letters was purchased a few years since by Mr. Upcott; and it is believed others were sold by Mr. Christie. His remaining collection of pictures, models, and casts in terra cotta and plaster, books, &c. were sold at his house, 22, University-street, Tottenham Court Road, on Tuesday the 23d of April.

There is an unpublished portrait of Mr. Smith, engraved by Skelton, from a drawing by Jackson.

#### EDMUND KEAN.

May 15. At his house adjoining the theatre on Richmond Green, aged 45, Edmund Kean, the most accomplished actor of the present century.

Kean was born Nov. 4, 1787, in Castle-street, Leicester-square. His father, Aaron Kean, was a tailor, and brother to Moses Kean, the celebrated ventriloquist;† his mother was a daughter of

George Saville Carey, a lyricist of the last century.‡ He was cradled by chance, and so neglected in nursing, that his deformity at four years of age disqualified him for posturing feats on the Drury Lane stage; and it was only by timely application of bracing-iron, that his limbs ever resumed anything like symmetry. His first appearance on any stage was on the head of the Elephant in Bluebeard. At five years old he re-appeared at Drury Lane, in John Kemble's goblin corps in Macbeth. He was afterwards sent to school in Orange-court, whence he ran away, and went as cabin-boy on board a vessel bound for Madeira; he there fell sick, and was returned penniless to his native shore. During his absence, his father had died, and his mother was not to be found; but his uncle Moses, and Miss Tidswell, of Drury Lane Theatre, supported and instructed him;—from the former he learned ventriloquism and mimicry—his skill in which, in later life, amused Lord Byron as greatly as his best acting. After the death of his uncle, the young wight joined Saunders's vaulting troop. He continued an unruly wayward boy till the age of 14, when he joined a small company.

Kean played at Birmingham with moderate success; but at Edinburgh triumphantly, for twelve successive nights, as Hamlet. This fame was but ephemeral; for, until 1812, he played all the varieties enumerated by Polonius. His talents were almost universal; but he never succeeded in light comedy. Mrs. Jordan pronounced him the worst Don Felix she ever played with.

The merit of having been the first to duly appreciate and foster Kean's talents, belongs to the late Mr. Nation, of Exeter—a gentleman well known for his thea-

He always dressed in a dashing manner, in a scarlet coat, white satin waistcoat, black satin small-clothes, and a Scott's liquid-dye blue silk stocking. He had also a long-quartered shoe, with a large buckle covering his foot; a cocked hat, and ruffled shirt; and never went without a switch or a cane in his hand. He was a very extraordinary mimic, particularly in imitation of C. J. Fox, which he gave occasionally at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket. Mr. Edmund Kean, the celebrated actor, owes his education to the above person who was his uncle.—Smith's "Nollekens and his Times."

‡ He was the son of Henry Carey, a ballad composer of considerable merit, and the presumed author of "God save the King." He committed suicide in 1743; but, though he could find no consolation for his own distress, he was more successful for others, since he projected the fund for decayed musicians.

\* Mr. Kean brought up in his room a young lion, and having left Mr. Smith alone with the beast, was the cause of a most terrible fright, which made a lasting impression on Mr. Smith's mind.

† "Moses Kean, like his brother, had a black bushy hair, and a wooden leg

trical taste, and profound knowledge of Shakspeare. During the Exeter seasons of 1810-11 and 1811-12, Mr. Nation exerted every nerve to promote Kean's interests; and a writer in the *Literary Gazette*, (to whose interesting statements this memoir is materially indebted,) has frequently heard the Exonians remark, "What can Mr. N. see in that man to make such a fuss about him?" At last, knowing the intimacy of Dr. Drury with Mr. Grenfell, then one of the committee of Drury-lane, and his knowledge of theatrical merit, and being himself upon friendly terms with him, he requested him to visit his house, and the theatre, to see Kean's performances. Dr. D. accepted the invitation, and was so much delighted with his talents, that he immediately interested himself in his cause; and, from his connexion with Mr. Grenfell, was ultimately successful in bringing him before a London audience.

"The following anecdote shows the state of Kean's funds at that time. The barber of the theatre (one Arnold) was also the tonsor of Mr. Nation. One morning, when he came to perform the usual operation, Mr. N. asked him how Kean had performed the preceding night? 'Is it not a scandal, sir,' said the tonsor, 'that such a man should be so treated? He wanted a pint of porter to enable him to sustain the fatigue of his part; he had not twopence to pay for it, and the publican would not give him credit—but I lent him the money.' Vandenhoff, who afterwards appeared at Drury Lane as Sir Giles Overreach, belonged to the Exeter Company with Kean; as did Tokeley, who broke his thigh whilst playing clown to Kean's harlequin at the Exeter theatre.

"Kean had a strong perception of his own powers, and always predicted that he should some day be at the head of his profession. He was a beautiful fencer, and his friends wished him to establish a fencing academy. His answer was, 'It never shall be said, sir, that I was a fencing master.' He came to the writer one day in the greatest possible spirits. 'My fortune,' said he, 'is made; Lord Cork has bespoken Othello;—we know his reputation as a critic, and I will not lose the opportunity.' The next day we saw him again. 'Well, Kean, what success?' 'Do not name it, sir, I am miserable; whilst I was playing the finest parts of Othello in my best style, my Lord Cork's children were playing at hot cockles in front of the box, and Lord and Lady C. laughing at them.'

"Whilst the Exeter company was at Weymouth, in the autumn of 1812, Betty came there as a star. Kean would not play second parts to him; and I re-

member," adds the writer in the *Literary Gazette*, one evening meeting him in a drizzling rain on my return from the theatre. He had been wandering about the whole night, unable to endure the mortification he had experienced. I reasoned with him, but it was in vain: 'I must feel deeply, sir. His commands overflowing houses; I play to empty benches—I know my powers are superior to his.'

"Kean never could endure the character of Harlequin. I have often heard him say, 'I never feel degraded but when I have that motley jacket on my back.' After quitting Weymouth, the company proceeded to Guernsey. Kean was advertised there for Harlequin; when night came, he was not to be found. He was missing, at *andré*, for two days; and then discovered in a pot-house, muttering to himself, 'He would not play Harlequin—he would be d—d if he would!' This contumacy gave great offence to the Guernsey gentlemen, and his benefit was in consequence badly attended; and when the company left the island, he was unable to clear the demands against him, and was, with his wife and children, left in pawn. After some time, he was allowed to depart, and came to Teignmouth, where he got up a concert at a small public-house, at sixpence per head, to carry him on to Exeter. I remember seeing him on his arrival there. He then produced a concert at one shilling per head, to carry him on to Barnstaple, where he had an engagement for himself and Mrs. Kean, at, I believe, thirty shillings per week.

"It was at this time that his eldest child, Howard,\* sickened, and was left at Exeter in the care of a dress-maker, with whom the Keans had previously lodged, and who tended him to his dying hour. Kean was dotingly fond of this child, who exhibited strong marks of early talent. Of the first 100*l.* he received after his successful *début*, by much the greater portion was sent to Exeter to a confidential friend to be laid out for the benefit of the dressmaker.

"He proceeded from Exeter to Barnstaple, and thence with the company to Dorchester. It was now the autumn of

\* The name of this child encouraged the report that Kean was a natural son of the Duke of Norfolk. During his adverse days, he certainly himself fostered that deceit; as well as the statement that he had for some time been a scholar at Eton. After he became a great man, he addressed a very explicit letter to the Duke of Norfolk, (who had written to him on the subject,) apologising for his acquiescence in these reports, and disavowing them altogether.

1813. In consequence of Dr. Drury's earnest recommendation, the Committee of Drury-lane at last resolved upon sending Arnold, then the manager, *inco.* to Dorchester. Arnold saw him perform on two successive nights—I think the performances were *The Mountaineers* and *Alexander the Great*—to audiences of ten or twelve persons. After the second performance, Arnold introduced himself to Kean behind the scenes, and invited him to breakfast with him the next day. Kean went home in an agony of despair. 'I have ruined myself for ever,' said he to his wife. 'Arnold has been in the house these two nights. I have been playing carelessly and gagging; for who can play to such houses?' His wife's judicious reply was, 'It is fortunate for you you were ignorant of his presence, or you would certainly have overacted your part.' After a sleepless night, Kean met Arnold. The conference was very short. Arnold's address was nearly as follows: 'In my judgment, Mr. Kean, you must succeed upon the London boards; but you know the caprices of the public. I make, therefore, two propositions. I will either now engage you, successful or unsuccessful, for three seasons, at eight guineas the first season, ten the second, and twelve the third; or I will pay your expenses to and in London until you can come out, and leave you to make your terms afterwards with the Committee if you succeed, or pay your expenses back to Dorchester if you fail.' Kean, to whom eight guineas per week was wealth untold, closed with the first proposition.

"The agreement was not ratified until after his successful *début*. It was then tendered by the Committee for his signature. He signed it without hesitation; and the Committee immediately consigned it to the flames, and presented him with another engagement at a first-rate salary.

"The common reports of the difficulties he encountered after his arrival in London are not exaggerated. I used often to see him. Dr. Drury was most kind to him; our unvaried answer to all his complaints was, 'Bear all, Kean; bear any thing—only come out.' He used afterwards to take a ludicrous revenge on poor Rae, who played Richmond, for some slighting expressions he had used, by driving him about the stage with his foil before he would allow himself to be killed.

"He selected Shylock for his first appearance, by the advice of Mr. Nation, for the merits of his Richard were then unknown; indeed he had few opportunities of appearing in Shakspeare in the country. I went with a party of sixteen, on the 26th of January, 1814. The pit was not more than two-thirds full; but the overflow from Covent Garden, where a

new and popular opera was performing, soon filled the House respectably. The first scene went off flatly; but he made a great impression in the scene in the third act; and he was complete in the trial scene. The Committee presented him with a box after his performance of 8 hundred after that of Essex gave him a very box and his society was eagerly sought by persons of the highest rank. In his first season he used to play *Iago* alternately. I think the most perfect of all his

"I called on Mrs. Kean after her fit was announced. I did not know when I say, that money was in the room in all directions. Mr. Charles Kean, then a young man with rich curling hair, was worth some score of guineas (told on the floor; bank notes on the mantel-piece, table pour Mrs. Kean was quite full with plans of the house &c. I think the receipts of the season amounted to £1400.

success.

From this period, till within a few weeks of his death, a period of nineteen years, Kean continued to perform in London and the chief towns of the United Kingdom,

with extraordinary, if not always with equal success. Fame and money have been showered upon him unsparingly; and there may be some persons inclined to consider him as a spoiled child of fortune. In the United States of America, where he staid from Oct. 1820 to June 1821, his success was equal to that in his native country. In France, in 1818, he was differently received, and his genius

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though, as we have said, he was not of dignified stature, he walked the stage with ease and self-possession attainable only by true genius. In short, the playgoers of the present century will never forget

money with the same delight that he seemed to earn it. Yet, with all this generosity, he was just in money transactions, to the letter or figure; and justice with generosity should be recorded in letters of gold.

He originally possessed an excellent constitution, which, had it not been impaired by excesses, would, in all probability, have enabled him to prop the drama in its decadence, for years to come. About the year 1806 he married Miss Chambers; she and her sister were natives of Ireland, and dancers at the Cheltenham theatre. She was a warm-hearted and affectionate woman, devotedly attached to her husband. They had two sons, Howard before mentioned; and Mr. Charles Kean, who inherits much of the genius of his father. Mr. Kean's last public appearance was on the stage of Covent Garden Theatre, as Othello, with his son, as Iago, the only time he publicly acted with his son; during the performance, he was taken ill, and borne from the scene, the last line he uttered being the conclusion of the touching valediction:

ACTING CAST.

Two Beadles.

Two Mutes.

A Page. P

The 1

Pall Bearers.

Mr. Braham, T

Mr. W. Farren, B

Mr. Cooper.

Chief Mourner,

supported by

and Mr.

Theatre R

Fund Committee.

Members of the Theatres Royal, Covent-garden, Haymarket, and English Opera, Sadler's Wells, the City Theatre, Surrey Theatre, and the Queen's Theatre.

Members of different Professions.

Inhabitants of Richmond.

example of Loggett, he, since the year 1818, gave annually a wherry to be rowed for on the Thames. His eccentricities were unbounded, and he parted with

The Rev. Mr. Campbell read, in a most impressive and emphatic manner, the burial service; and a requiem, ably conducted by Mr. Hawes, was sung, con-

sisting of two psalms to Purcell's chant in G Minor. After the lesson, Handel's anthem, *When the ear heard him*, and the chorus, *He delivered the poor that cried*, were finely executed; and immediately before the parting blessing Handel's heart-moving composition, *His body is buried in peace, but his name shall live for evermore*, was beautifully sung.

Poor Kean's worldly affairs were so deranged at the time of his death, that it was for some time a matter of doubt with his executors whether it was worth while to administer to his effects. Yet his usual engagement in London was 80*l.* per night, for three nights of the week; and he often performed in the country on the other three nights. In Gloucestershire, Mr. Kean, about five years after his start into popularity, played thrice during a day; at Tewksbury, in the morning, the Theatre being darkened; at Gloucester, in the afternoon; and at Cheltenham at night; and, for each performance he received fifty guineas. The total sum received by Mr. Kean in England, America, and France, since 1814, is stated at 176,000*l.* or averaging upwards of 9,000*l.* per annum for nineteen years.

The body of Mrs. Carey, the mother of Mr. Kean, was buried two days after his own in the same church, but not in the same vault, it being full. The coffin of Kean lies on the top of three others, and within a foot of the surface of the earth. Burbage, the original *Richard the Third*, was buried at Richmond; but the spot of his grave is not known.

#### DR. ANDERSON.

Jan. . . At Hamilton, Dr. Anderson, Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

When he had scarcely passed his college examinations, Dr. Anderson was appointed by the present Duke of Hamilton to be surgeon to the Royal Lanarkshire Militia, and he retained that situation, and the patronage and confidence of his Grace, until his decease.

He produced a large work entitled, "Historical and Genealogical Memoirs of the House of Hamilton;" but whether published or privately printed we are not informed. For more than two years previous to his death, he had been engaged upon a Statistical History of Lanarkshire; and he also contemplated writing a Genealogical History of the Robertsons of Struan.

He was universally known in the neighbourhood of his residence; and, from his unassuming manners, his social disposition, and extensive benevolence was as generally respected. (*New Monthly Magazine*).

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

April 1. The Rev. Jeffrey Holland, Rector of Dolbenmaen, with Pannorva, Canarvonshire, to which he was collated in 1782, by Dr. Warren then Bishop of Bangor.

At Boughton rectory, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Henry Charles Isham, Rector of Shankton, Leicestershire, brother to Sir Justinian Isham, of Lamport, co. Northampton, Bart. He was the fourth and youngest son of Sir Justinian the seventh Bart. by Susanna, dau. of Henry Barrett, esq. He was of Brasenose coll. Oxford, M.A. 1801; and was presented to Shankton by his father in 1803. He married, Sept. 19, 1814, 1804, Marianna, dau. of Richard Buller, esq. of Devonshire-place.

April 3. At Deptford, aged 72, the Rev. John Theodore Barker.

At Chester, aged 73, the Rev. Roger Clough, Canon of St. Asaph, and Rector of the second portion of Llanmannon, co. Denbigh. He was the third surviving son of Hugh Clough, esq. of Glanywern and Plas Clough, co. Denbigh; was instituted to his canonry in 1793, and to his portion of Llanmannon in 1807. He was also for some years Vicar of Corwen, co. Merioneth, which benefice he afterwards resigned in favour of his eldest son. He married Ann-Jemima, elder daughter and coheir of James Butler, esq. of Warminghurst Park, Sussex; and his elder brother, Richard Clough, esq. married the younger coheir (see the pedigree of the families of Butler and Clough in Cartwright's History of the Rape of Bramber, p. 235). By that lady, who died in 1812, he had issue six sons and four daughters: 1. the Rev. Roger Butler Clough, Vicar of Corwen, who died in 1830, having married Amelia-Maria, dau. of R. Price, esq. of Rhiwlas, co. Merioneth, by whom he left two daughters; 2. Ann-Jemima; 3. James Butler Clough, esq. of Liverpool, who married Anne dau. of James Perfect, esq. of Pontefract, and has issue; 4. Catherine; 5. Henry-Butler, who died at Calcutta in 1823, a Capt. in 17th Nat. Inf.; 6. the Rev. Charles-Butler Clough, Rector of Llanferma, co. Denbigh, and Vicar of Mold, Flint; he married Margaret-Sidney, dau. of Edw. Jones, esq. of Wepre hall, co. Flint, but died without issue in 1826; 7. Frederick-Butler Clough, esq. of Ruthin; he also died in 1826, leaving, by Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. George Marshall of Horsham, an only daughter; 8. the Rev. Alfred Butler, a Fellow of Jesus college, Oxford; 9. Martha-Matilda; and 10. Anna-Maria.

April 9. At Folke, Dorsetshire, aged 88, the Rev. Robert Frouz, Rector of

Folke and Minter, and of Gosthill, Somerset. He was of Wadham coll. Oxford. B.C.L. 1770; was instituted to Folke in 1777, to Gosthill in 1797, and to Minter in 1798.

*April 12.* At Inveraven manse, co. Banff, aged 75, the Rev. *William Grant*, for forty years Minister of that parish.

At Boulogne, of apoplexy, the Rev. *H. Page*, late of Worcester.

*April 13.* Aged 46, the Rev. *Anthony Norman*, of Hull, sixteen years Curate of Brailsford and Osmaston, co. Derby. He was of Cath. hall, Camb. B.A. 1815.

*April 18.* Aged 73, the Rev. *James Ledford*, B.A. Rector of Devizes, to which church he was presented in 1789 by Lord Chancellor Thurlow.

*April 19.* At Saham Toney, Norfolk, aged 61, the Rev. *Richard Bohun Tomkyns*, Rector of that parish. He was of New college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1797; and was presented to his living by that society in 1825.

By hanging himself, the Rev. *Henry Baker*, for fifty-two years Rector of Stevenage, Herts. He was a younger son of Sir Wm. Baker, knt. and brother to Wm. Baker, esq. M.P. for Hertfordshire in five parliaments. He graduated at Clare hall, Camb. B.A. 1780, M.A. 1783.

*April 21.* At the Gorbals, Glasgow, aged 72, the Rev. Dr. *James Mac Lenn*, for forty years Minister of that parish.

*April 22.* In London, the Rev. *Fred. Croker*, B.A. Vicar of Goxhill, Linc. and of Loudham cum Pettistree, Suffolk. He was presented to both those livings by Lord Chancellor Eldon; to the latter in 1807, and the former in 1808. His sister, Mrs. Wielea, died four days after, literally broken-hearted for the loss of her brother.

*April 28.* At Bath, aged 72, the Rev. *Charles Pridoux Bruns*, of Pridoux Place, Cornwall. He was of Clare hall, Camb., B.A. 1782.

*April 29.* At Northwold, Norfolk, aged 43, the Rev. *George Waddington*, Rector of that parish. He was a son of the late Rev. Thomas Waddington, D.D. Prebendary of Ely. He was of St. John's coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1811, M.A. 1814; and was collated to Northwold in 1814 by the Bishop of Ely.

*May 2.* At Stourbridge, aged 59, the Rev. *Joseph Taylor*, Vicar of Snitterfield, and for several years Head Master of the grammar-school at Stourbridge, Perpetual Curate of the church, and a magistrate. He was of King's coll. Camb. M.A. 1802, and was in the same year collated to Snitterfield by Dr. Hurd, then Bishop of Worcester.

*May 4.* At Meppershall, Beds., aged

85, the Rev. *James Webster*, Rector of that parish, and an active magistrate for that county. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1770, as sixth Senior Optime, M.A. 1773, and B.D. 1780; and was presented to his living by that society in the last named year.

*May 7.* At Hertford, aged 39, the Rev. *Robert Chester*, Rector of Elstead, Sussex. He was the only son of the Rev. Charles Chester, Rector of Ayott St. Peter's in Hertfordshire. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820; and was presented to Elstead in 1822 by Lord Selkirk.

*May 13.* The Rev. *John Carr*, for fifty years Rector of Great Oakley, Essex. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1767, as 5th Wrangler M.A. 1770, B.D. 1778; and was presented to his living by that society in 1783.

## DEATHS.

### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

1832. *Aug. or Sept.* Drowned, on his return in a boat from a party of pleasure at Richmond, Thomas Tompkins, esq. barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn.

1833. *March*—At Woolwich, Major-General Robert Evans, R. Art. He was appointed Second Lieut. 1781, Capt.-Lieut. 1794, Captain 1799, Major in the army 1805; Lieut.-Colonel, R. A. 1805, Colonel 1814, and a Major-Gen. 1821.

*May 4.* In Regent-street, Mrs. Dickons, the once celebrated singer. She made her first appearance when Miss Poole, in 1793, as Ophelia, at Covent-garden Theatre, and retired from the stage in 1818. Mrs. Dickons was an excellent musician. As a singer she was brilliant in her style; in private life she was highly respected by a numerous circle of friends. There is an excellent portrait of her in Mathews's Theatrical Gallery.

*May 5.* Murdered, at Chelsea, aged 53, Miss Elmes, sister to the Rev. Edw. Elmes, Rector of Itchingfield in Sussex. The murderers have hitherto escaped undiscovered.

*June 2.* At St. John's Wood-road, Gustavus A. Kruger, Esq., late of Madeira.

*June 14.* In Harley-st. aged 10, Georgiana-Frances, youngest daughter of the Hon. George Sackville-Germain.

*June 16.* At South Lambeth, in her 90th year, the widow of Andrew Vezian, Esq. of Geneva.

*June 17.* In Russell-street, aged 26, Mary, only dau. of Rev. R. K. Philp.

In Portland Place, aged 63, G. R. Hennege, Esq. of Hampton Hall, Lincolnshire.

**June 21.** Aged 66, Ann, widow of Col. J. A. Darnley.

**June 22.** At Harpenden, aged 28, Matilda, wife of Mr. Wynn, of Nassau-st.

**June 23.** In Bryanston square, the Right Hon. John Viscountess Dudley and Ward. She was the younger dau. of Godfrey Bosville, esq. of Thorpe and Gunthwaite in Yorkshire, by Diana, eldest dau. of Sir William Wentworth, Bart.; and aunt to the late General Lord MacDonald, who in 1813 became principal heir to the Bosville family. Her Ladyship was married to William Viscount Dudley and Ward Aug. 1, 1788, and left his widow April 25, 1883, having had issue an only son, the late Earl of Dudley (of whom a memoir was given in our number for April). She has bequeathed the bulk of her large fortune to the Rev. Saxby Penfold, D.D. Rector of Trinity church, Marylebone.

**June 25.** At Sussex-place, Regent's-park, Anne, dau. of the late Sir Walter Scott. She was carried off by brain fever, after an illness of ten days; but had never rallied after her father's death.

**June 27.** In Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. the Rt. Hon. Jane Maria Viscountess Hampden. She was a dau. of George Brown, esq. of Edinburgh, and sister to the ladies of Sir David Wedderburn, Bart. and Gen. the Hon. Sir Alex. Hope, G.C.B. She became the second wife of Thomas third and last Viscount Hampden, June 12, 1835; and was left his widow, Aug. 20, 1914.

**June 28.** Sarah, wife of W. Louke, esq. of Upper Harley-st. and Wimbledon.

**DURHAM.—***Lately.* At Eton, aged 84, Herbert Stocker, the well-known Museum Poet. His rhymes on those occasions were usually supplied by the senior scholars of the college, and generally possessed much humour and drollery. His portrait, drawn in his dog-cart, has been published.

**CAMBRIDGE.—***June 16.* At Newnham, aged 74, Mrs. Sarah Apthorp.

**June 23.** At Cambridge, Caroline, wife of T. J. Scales, B.A. of Jesus coll.

**CUMBERLAND.—***April 16.* At Penrith, in consequence of a severe accident, Wm. Buchanan, esq. Capt. R. N. He was made a Lieut. in 1794, and served as second of the *Leviathan* at the capture of *Minas* in 1798, where he obtained the warm thanks of General Stuart for his services in command of the seamen and marines employed on shore. He was shortly after appointed to the command of the *Port Mahon*, a brig of war which had been found on the stocks at Minorca; and in 1800, he captured a French privateer and several merchantmen. In 1801 he served under Lord Keith, on the coast of Egypt, and received the Turkish

gilt medal. He returned home in the *Port Mahon* July 20, 1802, and, at the renewal of hostilities in 1803, was appointed to the *Sea Fencible* service between Dungeness and Sandgate. His post commission bore date Oct. 12, 1803, at which period he commanded in *Flecks*, 16, on the Channel station.

**Essex.—***June 22.* At Walton-in-the-Naze, aged 65, Sarah Willis, of Broomfield, widow of James Willis, esq. of West Ham.

At Barking, aged 9, William, the 9th son of the Rev. O. Lodge.

**June 23.** At Chigwell, aged 40, Matilda, dau. of the late B. Harrison, esq. of Lisbon.

**GLOUCESTER.—***April 22.* Aged 86, John Walker, esq. of Lower Guiting.

*April 24.* At Cheltenham, Eliza, eldest dau. of the former, and sister to the late Wm. Dicknell, esq. of Evenwood House.

*April 27.* At Bristol Horwells, Phoebe, widow of Lieut. William Warren, R. M. of Truro.

*Lately.* At Prestbury, aged 35, Esther, wife of Andrew Green, esq. of Cockermouth, Cumberland, and dau. of the late Henry Thompson, esq. of Cheltenham.

*May 1.* At Cheltenham, Henry Purvis Pullina, esq. of Crickhall, near Bedale, a Justice of the Peace and Vice-Lieut. of the North-Riding of York.

At Dursley, aged 78, James Langhorne, esq. late of the Old Mills, Berkeley, and formerly of Bristol.

*May 7.* At Bristol, the Rev. Wm. Thorp, Independent Minister, and author of the "Destiny of the British Empire." His funeral sermon, by Joseph Fletcher, D.D. together with a Memoir, has since been published for the benefit of his widow and younger children.

*May 9.* At Clifton, aged 88, T. Coppendale, esq.

*June 16.* At Cheltenham, Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Watson, Rector of Mothill, co. Waterford.

*June 19.* At Monkswell, in her 85th year, the widow of Samuel Yeats, esq. She was the eldest daughter of John Osborn, esq. by Elizabeth, only child and heiress of George White, of Goodrich, co. Hereford, esq.

**HANTS.—***March 27.* At Portsmouth, advanced in age, Col. G. Dunmore, R. M.

*April 4.* At Ryde, Mary Ann, wife of C. S. Crawley, esq. of Croydon.

*April 25.* At Fordingbridge, aged 88, Sarah, widow of Mr. Joseph Joyce, and mother of Captain Joyce, R. N.

*May 2.* At Ryde, Walter, wife of Lt. W. Brandon, R. N. of Pangbourne, Berks.

**Essex.—***April 23.* At Old Charlton, aged 74, Lieut.-Col. Henry Rogers, Royal Artillery, late Ordnance Storekeeper, Dublin.



*April 27.* At Sydenham, George Mackenzie, esq. late Major of the 33d Royal Welch Fusiliers.

*May 9.* In her 83d year, Mary, widow of Sir John Farnaby, Bart. of Wickham Court. She was the only daughter and heiress of Samuel Lennard, esq. and granddaughter of Sir Samuel Lennard, of Wickham Court, Bart.; and was left a widow in 1802, having had issue the Rev. Sir Charles-Francis Farnaby, the present Baronet, three other sons (all now deceased), and a daughter.

*May 11.* At Merstham Hatch, aged 20, Wyndham, third son of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart.

*June 10.* At Sheerness, in his 45th year, John Gooch, esq. surgeon of his Majesty's ship Ocean.

*June 15.* At Rochester, aged 43, Augusta-Anne, sister to Sir J. K. Shaw, Bart. of Kenward, Kent. She was the second surviving dau. of Sir John-Gregory Shaw the fifth and late Baronet, by the Hon. Theodosia Margaret Monson, great aunt to the present Lord Monson.

*June 24.* At Tunbridge-Weils, aged 18, Anne-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Arthur Cyril Onslow.

*June 29.* At Maidstone, R. Smith, M.D.

LANCASHIRE.—*May 23.* At Everton, Mary, wife of Adam Lodge, esq. 2d dau. of late Rev. Richard Owen, M.A. Rector of Rhoscelyn, Anglesey.

*June 13.* B. Booth, esq. of the firm of Booth, Dixon, and Co. Liverpool.

MIDDLESEX.—*June 24.* At Shepperton, at the house of her brother Wm. Faden, esq. aged 80, Jane Faden.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—At Newcastle, Mr. Alexander Doeg, proprietor of shipping for Lloyd's.

OXON.—*June 27.* At Broughton Rectory, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Frederick Morgan.

SALOP.—*Lately.* In Shrewsbury, aged 27, Mr. William Bateman, Engraver. He was a native of Chester, and possessed some abilities as a draughtsman and engraver. He has published many views of ancient buildings in his native city, which are etched with much spirit; A Guide through Chester; Hollar's Map of that City, and several Views in North Wales; Eaton Hall, &c. &c. His memory will be long esteemed by those who knew his worth.

SOMERSET.—At Banwell, J. D. Greenhill, esq. Capt. 1st Somerset militia.

*June 27.* At Elstead, Mary, wife of Sidney Bazalgette, esq. only dau. of the Rev. J. S. Hand, Rector of Dunton, Essex.

*June 29.* At Ewell, aged 69, Elizabeth, widow of W. C. Lempriere, esq. of Jersey.

SUSSEX.—*May 14.* At St. Leonard's, aged 75, Sir John Evelyn, the fourth Baronet of Chislehurst, first B. Fortunate to the late Frederic Surrey, Lieut. having 1778.

deceased Sir Hu and the

*June* thur, el esq. of Fludyer-street.

*June 20.* At Brighton, in her 82d year, Mrs. Anne Blomefield, aunt to Sir T. W. Blomefield, Bart. She was the only dau. of the Rev. Thos. Blomefield, Rector of Hartley and Chalk in Kent.

WILTS.—*Lately.* At Chippenham, Esther-Maria, widow of Ayliffe White,

*May 11.* Aged 66, Margaret, widow of George Withers, esq. of Oswestry, and sister to the late Rev. Dr. Trevor.

*June 8.* At Wrexham, Harriet, wife of Sam. Boydell, esq. 3d dau. of late J. B. Watson, esq. of Terrick hall, Salop.

*Lately.* At Beaumaris, aged 106, Mrs. Elizabeth Henry, called "the Mother of Beaumaris." She was niece to Admiral Henry, who died at the age of 107.

At Llansamlet, aged 105, Anne David, widow of a collier.

Aged 101, Mary Shankland, formerly of Llansagumen; leaving one son, seven grandchildren, and thirty-one great grandchildren.

At Darren Felen, in her 103d year, Susannah Davies.

IRELAND.—*June 10.* At Limerick, aged 26, Lieut. the Hon. Robert-Henry Clifford, 83d regiment, fifth brother of Lord Clifford. He had sent in his resignation a few moments before he expired, wishing to travel on the Continent with his sister. His remains were interred with military honours, at Munchin's Church, Limerick, attended by the Roman Catholic bishop and all his clergy.

In Gorey, Ireland, Mrs. Hart, late of Kilkenny, aged 110. She retained her faculties until her last moments.

## ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Page 83 b. line 42. For Sir Edward East, read Sir Gilbert.

P. 91. A memoir of the services of the late Lt.-Gen. Cuppage, has been published in the United Service Journal for April, pp. 518-520. He had been Inspector-general of the Royal Carriage Department at Woolwich from the year 1806: and his attention was unremittingly devoted to his duties in the Arsenal, where the machinery introduced under his superintendence was the means of increasing the efficiency of his department perhaps fifty fold, and that with a less expense (as noticed by Mr. Ward in the House of Commons in 1814). As a proof need only be mentioned the circular and vertical saws: the cost of both was under 16,000*l.* and the saving of manual labour of last year alone, without using above two-thirds of their power, was 8000*l.* The General's father was the Rev. Burke Cuppage, Rector of Coleraine in Ireland, and a kinsman of the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke, through whose interest the General first obtained a cadetship in the Woolwich Academy. He married in 1792 the widow of Major ( regiment, whose fan three daughters he treated as his own. three sons and one eldest, an officer o Feb. 1829 Emily, sister of Lt.-Gen. Sir Macleod (see p. 317, *MEMOIR, &c.* Post Captain R. N. lost his leg in a partial action with the French fleet off Toulon, in 1813; and John, died at Penang in 1825, in the civil service of the East India Company; the daughter died in infancy. Mrs. Cuppage's sons by her first husband, who all died in his Majesty's service (one of them at Waterloo), are noticed in our vol. ci. i. 652. She died in Feb. 1832.

P. 186. A correspondent says, that the Rev. J. F. S. Fleming St. John did not hold the livings of Chaddesden, Spondon, or Standley. We suppose the names of some of his sons attached to these benefices led to this error; but P. has not condescended to inform us further. The Vicarage of Powick was, however, held by him and not his son.

P. 265. Lord Exmouth was appointed Vice Admiral of England, Feb. 15, 1832.

P. 283. The Rev. Edward Cooper, Rector of Hamatall Ridgware, was the only son of the late Edward Cooper, D.C.L., Prebendary of Bath and Wells, and Vicar of Sonning, Berke, &c. by Mary Leigh, granddaughter of Theophilus Leigh of Adlestrop in the County of Gloucester, esq. and Mary daughter of nes Lord Chandos. After receiving education at Eton, he distinguished

himself at the University of Oxford by obtaining the prize for Latin verse, the subject of which was 'Hortus Anglicus,' and which he recited in the theatre in the year 1791. Having been subsequently elected Fellow of All Souls College, (of which society his father had been previously Fellow), he married early in life, Caroline Isabella, only daughter of Philip Lybbe Powys, esq. of Hardwick House in the county of Oxon, by whom he has left a numerous family.

P. 374. The Rev. Edmund Cartwright was born Dec. 2, 1773. He was ordained at Dublin, March 8, 1800; and presented to the rectories of Kilvington in Nottinghamshire and North Scarle in Lincolnshire by W. Cartwright, esq. in 1802. He first obtained a prebendal stall at Chichester in 1806. His second marriage took place at Pulborough May 16, 1808; and the names of his surviving children are, Edmund-William, born in 1809; George, born 1811; and John, born 1820.

P. 378. The family of Bishop Gradwell was of Preston in Lancashire: and he has left a brother and sister. He was for many years President of the English College at Rome; was consecrated Bishop in 1827 or 1828, and appointed Coadjutor to Dr. Branton, Vicar Apostolic of the London district. His death left all the four English Vicars Apostolic without a coadjutor. The following is a copy of his coffin-plate.

ILLVSTRISSIMVS  
ET REVERENDISSIMVS  
DOMINVS DOMINVS  
ROBERTVS GRADWELL,  
EPISCOPVS LYDDENSIS,  
ET IN HOC DISTRICTO  
LONDINENSI VICARII  
APOSTOLICI COADJUTOR.  
ORBIT DIE 15 MARTII  
1833,

ANNO ETATIS SVAE 57.

*Requiescat in pace.*

The lid and sides of the coffin were ornamented with crucifixes, mitres, and the arms of the deceased.

P. 559. The late Earl of Newburgh never assumed his maternal surnames of Radcliffe or Livingston. In his case before the House of Lords he is named Thomas Eyre. His father claimed to succeed to the Earldom, and assumed the title on the death of the last Earl of the Radcliffe family in 1814; but the House of Lords have never come to a decision upon the claim.

P. 560. Sir G. F. Hampson was one of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Lunacy, and Receiver-general of the Droits of the Admiralty.

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